

Vol. 240

No. 6



सत्यमेव जयते

Monday

25 July, 2016

3 Sravana, 1938 (Saka)

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES
RAJYA SABHA
OFFICIAL REPORT
CONTENTS

Members Sworn (page 1)

Papers Laid on the Table (pages 1-10)

Message from Lok Sabha – *Reported*

The Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement (Amendment) Second Bill, 2015 (page 10)

Motion Re. Nomination of a Member to Joint Committee on Offices of Profit (pages 355-356)

Motion Re. Nomination of ten Members to Committee on Welfare of Other Backward Classes (pages 355-356)

Statement by Minister—

Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the Thirty-first Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Finance (page 10)

Re. Demand for discussion on Private Members' Bill (pages 11-13 and 356-367)

Re. Privilege Motion (pages 13-16)

[P.T.O.]

©
RAJYA SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI

PRICE : ₹ 100.00

Re. Notice under Rule 267 (pages 16-23)

Matters raised with Permission—

Need to take steps to prevent deaths due to cancer (pages 23-26)

Need to take urgent steps to check the sale of adulterated and synthetic milk in the country (pages 26-30)

Failure to provide employment in Government and PSUs to persons with disabilities and hardships being faced by them (pages 30-31)

Government's move for privatization of PSUs, including BSNL and MTNL (page 32)

Concern over increasing incidents of suicide among students (page 33)

Situation arising out of recent ban by NGT on 10 years old diesel vehicles in Delhi (pages 33-34)

Concern over arbitrariness of telecom companies (pages 34-35)

Concern over raising the level of the check dam across Palar river by Andhra Pradesh (pages 35-36)

Plight of micro scale powerloom industry due to imposition of anti-dumping duty on Purified Terephthalic Acid (PTA) (pages 36-37)

Need for proper rehabilitation of the people coming to India from Indian enclaves in Bangladesh (pages 37-39)

Oral Answers to Questions (pages 39-66)

Written Answers to Starred Questions (pages 67-82)

Written Answers to Unstarred Questions (pages 82-354)

Website	:	http://rajyasabha.nic.in http://parliamentofindia.nic.in
E-mail	:	rsedit-e@sansad.nic.in

Special Mentions—

Demand to address the concerns raised by the Tamil Nadu Government on the GST Bill (page 368)

Demand for immediate release of funds under Right to Education Act to the State of Tamil Nadu (pages 368-369)

Demand to resolve the issues relating to Banking Regulation Act, 1949 *vis-a-vis* Cooperatives Act in Kerala (page 369)

Demand to take necessary steps for maintenance of a temple protected by ASI and a school in Masroor Panchayat Tehsil Dehra Gopipur, District Kangra in Himachal Pradesh (page 369-370)

Demand to pay the full amount of Janshree Bima Yojana to the aggrieved persons in Durg, Chhattisgarh by the LIC (page 370)

RAJYA SABHA

Monday, the 25th July, 2016/3rd Sravana, 1938 (Saka)

The House met at eleven of the clock,

MR. CHAIRMAN in the Chair.

MEMBER SWORN

Shri Y. S. Chowdary (Andhra Pradesh)

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

MR. CHAIRMAN: Papers to be laid on the Table. Shri Radhakrishnan P.
...(Interruptions)...

सरदार सुखदेव सिंह ढिंडसा: सर, मेरा एक प्रिविलेज मोशन है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

I. Notifications of the Ministry of Road Transport and Highways

II. Notifications of the Ministry of Shipping.

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

- I. (A) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Road Transport and Highways, under Section 10 of the National Highways Act, 1956:—
 - (1) S.O. 1423 (E), dated the 29th May, 2015, amending Notification No. S.O. 2575 (E), dated the 31st October, 2008, to insert certain entries in the original Notification.
 - (2) S.O. 1430 (E), dated the 29th May, 2015, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 192.000 to K.M. 231.500 (Hisar - Dabwali Section) on National Highway No. 10 (New NH No. 9) in Fatehabad District in the State of Haryana.
 - (3) S.O. 1547 (E), dated the 11th June, 2015, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 192.000 to K.M. 231.500 (Hisar Dabwali Section) on National Highway No. 10 in Fatehabad District in the State of Haryana.
 - (4) S.O. 1551 (E), dated the 11th June, 2015, regarding acquisition

of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 192.000 to K.M. 231.500 (Hisar - Dabwali Section) on National Highway No. 10 (New NH No. 9) in Fatehabad District in the State of Haryana.

- (5) S.O. 1771 (E), dated the 30th June, 2015, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 67.800 to K.M. 107.100 (Gurgaon-Kotputli Jaipur Section) on National Highway No. 8 in Rewari District in the State of Haryana.
- (6) S.O. 1772 (E), dated the 30th June, 2015, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 213.400 to K.M. 241.500 (Narwana to Haryana/Rajasthan Border Section) on National Highway No. 65 in Bhiwani District in the State of Haryana.
- (7) S.O. 1856 (E), dated the 10th July, 2015, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 170.000 to K.M. 192.000 (Hisar-Dabwali Section) on National Highway No. 10 (New National Highway No. 09) in Hisar District in the State of Haryana.
- (8) S.O. 1860 (E), dated the 10th July, 2015, authorizing the District Revenue Officer, Gurgaon & District Revenue Officer, Mewat, Haryana as the competent authority for acquisition of land from K.M. 47.100 to K.M. 49.350 on National Highway No. 71B (new NH No. 919) in Gurgaon and Mewat Districts in the State of Haryana.
- (9) S.O. 2086 (E), dated the 31st July, 2015, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 189.810 to K.M. 212.161 (Panipat-Jalandhar Section) on National Highway No. 1 in Ambala District in the State of Haryana.
- (10) S.O. 2091 (E), dated the 31st July, 2015, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 112.210 to K.M. 115.700 and K.M. 119.850 to K.M. 170.000 (Rohtak-Hisar Section) on National Highway No. 10 in Hisar District in the State of Haryana.
- (11) S.O. 2167 (E), dated the 10th August, 2015, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 20.300 to K.M.

29.400 (New Chainage) (Ludhiana-Chandigarh Section) on National Highway No. 5(new) in Roopnagar District in the State of Punjab.

- (12) S.O. 2168 (E), dated the 10th August, 2015, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 29.400 to K.M. 46.600 (New Chainage) (Ludhiana-Chandigarh Section) on National Highway No. 95 (New NH No. 5) in Fatehgarh Sahib District in the State of Punjab.
- (13) S.O. 2170 (E), dated the 10th August, 2015, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 0.000 to K.M. 20.300 (New Chainage) (Ludhiana-Chandigarh Section) on National Highway No.21 and 95 (Old) and National Highway No. 5(New) in SAS Nagar District in the State of Punjab.
- (14) S.O. 2172 (E), dated the 10th August, 2015, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 9.750 of the National Highway No. 22 to K.M. 11.250 of National Highway No. 65 (Ambala-Kaithal Section) in Patiala District in the State of Punjab.
- (15) S.O. 2221 (E), dated the 14th August, 2015, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 329.000 to K.M. 347.400 (Panipat-Jalandhar Section) on National Highway No. 1 in Jalandhar District in the State of Punjab.
- (16) S.O. 2224 (E), dated the 14th August, 2015, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 33.250 to K.M. 10.800 (Kaithal - Narwana Section) on National Highway No. 152 in Kaithal District in the State of Haryana.
- (17) S.O. 2286 (E), dated the 21st August, 2015, authorizing the District Revenue Officer, Bhiwani, Haryana, as the competent authority for acquisition of land from K.M. 0.000 to K.M. 2.716 for bypass on National Highway No. 709 Extn. from Dadri Road to NH-709 Extn. Loharu Road in Bhiwani District in the State of Haryana.
- (18) S.O. 2424 (E), dated the 4th September, 2015, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 24.200 to K.M. 64.000 (Ambala-Kaithal Section) on National Highway No. 65 in Kurukshetra District in the State of Haryana.

- (19) S.O. 2562 (E), dated the 18th September, 2015, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 0.000 to K.M. 17.041 on Laddowal Bypass Ludhiana (on National Highway No. 43) in Ludhiana District in the State of Punjab.
- (20) S.O. 2620 (E), dated the 24th September, 2015, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 447.980 to K.M. 454.800 (Jalandhar - Amritsar Section) on National Highway No. 1 in Amritsar District in the State of Punjab. [Placed in Library. For Sl. No. 1 to 20 See No. L.T. 4950/16/16]
- (21) S.O. 3200 (E), dated the 30th November, 2015, amending Notification No. S.O. 1096 (E), dated the 4th August, 2005, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
- (22) S.O. 3382 (E), dated the 15th December, 2015, publishing Corrigendum to Notification No. S.O. 3162 (E), dated the 12th December, 2014.
- (23) S.O. 3384 (E), dated the 15th December, 2015, amending Notification No. S.O. 1096 (E), dated the 4th August, 2005, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
- (24) S.O. 3554 (E), dated the 31st December, 2015, amending Notification No. S.O. 539 (E), dated the 17th February, 2015, to omit certain entries in the original Notification.
- (25) S.O. 3555 (E), dated the 31st December, 2015, amending Notification No. S.O. 1096 (E), dated the 4th August, 2005, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
- (26) S.O. 183 (E), dated the, 20th January 2016, amending Notification No. S.O. 689 (E), dated the 4th April, 2011, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
- (27) S.O. 184 (E), dated the 20th January 2016, amending Notification No. S.O. 1096 (E), dated the 4th August, 2005, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
- (28) S.O. 186 (E), dated the 20th January 2016, amending Notification No. S.O. 1096 (E), dated the 4th August, 2005, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.

- (29) S.O. 188 (E), dated the 20th January 2016, amending Notification No. S.O. 1096 (E), dated the 4th August, 2005, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
- (30) S.O. 413 (E), dated the 9th February, 2016, amending Notification No. S.O. 1096 (E), dated the 4th August, 2005, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
- (31) S.O. 414 (E), dated the 9th February, 2016, amending Notification No. S.O. 1096 (E), dated the 4th August, 2005, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
- (32) S.O. 415 (E), dated the 9th February, 2016, amending Notification No. S.O. 1096 (E), dated the 4th August, 2005, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
- (33) S.O. 417 (E), dated the 9th February, 2016, amending Notification No. S.O. 1096 (E), dated the 4th August, 2005, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
- (34) S.O. 418 (E), dated the 9th February, 2016, declaring Highways Nos. 717A and 717B to be National Highways and inserting their description in the Schedule of the Act.
- (35) S.O. 419 (E), dated the 9th February, 2016, amending Notification No. S.O. 1096 (E), dated the 4th August, 2005, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
- (36) S.O. 420 (E), dated the 9th February, 2016, amending Notification No. S.O. 689 (E), dated the 4th April, 2011, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
- (37) S.O. 641 (E), dated the 2nd March, 2016, declaring Highway No. 505A to be National Highway and inserting its description in the Schedule of the Act.
- (38) S.O. 1098 (E), dated the 15th March, 2016, amending Notification No. S.O. 1096 (E), dated the 4th August, 2005, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.

[Placed in Library. For Sl.No. 21 to 38 See No. L.T. 4895/16/16]

I. (B)A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the

Ministry of Road Transport and Highways, under Section 37 of the National Highways Authority of India Act, 1988:—

- (1) S.O. 3383 (E), dated the 15th December, 2015, amending Notification No. S.O. 976 (E), dated the 9th April, 2015, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 4895/16/16]

- (2) S.O. 185 (E), dated the 20th January, 2016, regarding entrustment of certain stretches of National Highways Nos. 82 and 102 to National Highways Authority of India.

- (3) S.O. 187 (E), dated the 20th January, 2016, rescinding Notification No. S.O. 94 (E), dated 31st January, 2007.

- (4) S.O. 416 (E), dated the 9th February, 2016, regarding entrustment of certain stretches of National Highway No. 202 to the National Highways Authority of India.

[Placed in Library. For Sl.No. 2 to 4 *See* No. L.T. 4896/16/16]

I. (C) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Road Transport and Highways, under sub-section (3) of Section 50 of the Control of National Highways (Land and Traffic) Act, 2002:—

- (1) S.O. 375 (E), dated the 5th February, 2016, appointing the Executive Engineer, Central Works Division, Punjab Works (Building and Roads) Department, Government of Punjab to exercise the powers and discharge the functions conferred under Sections 24, 25, 26, 27 and Section 43 of the Control of National Highways (Land and Traffic) Act, 2002, within the limits of jurisdiction as specified in the table therein.
- (2) S.O. 376 (E), dated the 5th February, 2016, appointing the Executive Engineer, Central Works Division, Punjab Works (Building and Roads) Department, Government of Punjab to exercise the powers and discharge the functions conferred under Sections 24, 25, 26, 27 and Section 43 of the Control of National Highways (Land and Traffic) Act, 2002, within the limits of jurisdiction as specified in the table therein.
- (3) S.O. 377 (E), dated the 5th February, 2016, appointing the Executive Engineer, Central Works Division, Punjab Works (Building and Roads) Department, Government of Punjab to exercise the powers and discharge

the functions conferred under Sections 24, 25, 26, 27 and Section 43 of the Control of National Highways (Land and Traffic) Act, 2002, within the limits of jurisdiction as specified in the table therein.

- (4) S.O. 378 (E), dated the 5th February, 2016, appointing the Project Director of the National Highways Authority of India to exercise the powers and discharge the functions conferred under Sections 24, 25, 26, 27 and Section 43 of the Control of National Highways (Land and Traffic) Act, 2002, within the limits of jurisdiction as specified in the table therein.
- (5) S.O. 379 (E), dated the 5th February, 2016, appointing the Project Director of the National Highways Authority of India to exercise the powers and discharge the functions conferred under Sections 24, 25, 26, 27 and Section 43 of the Control of National Highways (Land and Traffic) Act, 2002, within the limits of jurisdiction as specified in the table therein.
- (6) S.O. 380 (E), dated the 5th February, 2016, appointing the Project Director of the National Highways Authority of India to exercise the powers and discharge the functions conferred under Sections 24, 25, 26, 27 and Section 43 of the Control of National Highways (Land and Traffic) Act, 2002, within the limits of jurisdiction as specified in the table therein.
- (7) S.O. 486 (E), dated the 16th February, 2016, appointing the Executive Engineers of the Public Works Department (National Highways), Government of Tripura to exercise the powers and discharge the functions conferred under Sections 24, 25, 26, 27 and Section 43 of the Control of National Highways (Land and Traffic) Act, 2002, within the limits of jurisdiction as specified in the table therein.
- (8) S.O. 487 (E), dated the 16th February, 2016, appointing the Executive Engineers of the Public Works Department, Government of Manipur to exercise the powers and discharge the functions conferred under Sections 24, 25, 26, 27 and Section 43 of the Control of National Highways (Land and Traffic) Act, 2002, within the limits of jurisdiction as specified in the table therein.
- (9) S.O. 488 (E), dated the 16th February, 2016, appointing the Executive

Engineers of the Public Works Department (Highways), Government of Mizoram to exercise the powers and discharge the functions conferred under Sections 24, 25, 26, 27 and Section 43 of the Control of National Highways (Land and Traffic) Act, 2002, within the limits of jurisdiction as specified in the table therein.

- (10) S.O. 489 (E), dated the 16th February, 2016, appointing the Executive Engineers of the Public Works Department (Roads), National Highways, Government of Meghalaya to exercise the powers and discharge the functions conferred under Sections 24, 25, 26, 27 and Section 43 of the Control of National Highways (Land and Traffic) Act, 2002, within the limits of jurisdiction as specified in the table therein.
- (11) S.O. 490 (E), dated the 16th February, 2016, appointing the Executive Engineers of the Public Works Department (National Highways Works), Government of Assam to exercise the powers and discharge the functions conferred under Sections 24, 25, 26, 27 and Section 43 of the Control of National Highways (Land and Traffic) Act, 2002, within the limits of jurisdiction as specified in the table therein.
- (12) S.O. 491 (E), dated the 16th February, 2016, appointing the Project Directors of National Highways Authority of India to exercise the powers and discharge the functions conferred on it under Sections 24, 25, 26, 27 and Section 43 of the Control of National Highways (Land and Traffic) Act, 2002, within the limits of jurisdiction as specified in the table therein.
- (13) S.O. 492 (E), dated the 16th February, 2016, appointing the Deputy General Manager of the National Highways and Infrastructure Development Corporation Limited to exercise the powers and discharge the functions conferred under Sections 24, 25, 26, 27 and Section 43 of the Control of National Highways (Land and Traffic) Act, 2002, within the limits of jurisdiction as specified in the table therein.
- (14) S.O. 493 (E), dated the 16th February, 2016, appointing the Commanders and the Officer commanding the Project Brahmanak-Pushpak-Swastik of the Border Roads Organisation to exercise the powers and discharge the functions conferred under Sections 24, 25, 26, 27 and Section 43 of the Control of National Highways (Land and Traffic) Act, 2002, within the limits of jurisdiction as specified in the table therein.

- (15) S.O. 494 (E), dated the 16th February, 2016, appointing the Executive Engineers of Public Works Department (National Highways), Government of Nagaland to exercise the powers and discharge the functions conferred under Sections 24, 25, 26, 27 and Section 43 of the Control of National Highways (Land and Traffic) Act, 2002, within the limits of jurisdiction as specified in the table therein.
- (16) S.O. 574 (E), dated the 24th February, 2016, appointing the Executive Engineers of State Public Works Department and Project Directors of National Highways Authority of India to exercise the powers and discharge the functions conferred under Sections 24, 25, 26, 27 and Section 43 of the Control of National Highways (Land and Traffic) Act, 2002, within the limits of jurisdiction as specified in the table therein.
- (17) S.O. 1301 (E), dated the 4th April, 2016, appointing the Officers of National Highways Authority of India to exercise the powers and discharge the functions conferred under Sections 24, 25, 26, 27 and Section 43 of the Control of National Highways (Land and Traffic) Act, 2002, within the limits of jurisdiction as specified in the table therein.
- (18) S.O. 1302 (E), dated the 4th April, 2016, appointing the Officers of the National Highway Division, Public Works Department, Government of Karnataka to exercise the powers and discharge the functions conferred under Sections 24, 25, 26, 27 and Section 43 of the Control of National Highways (Land and Traffic) Act, 2002, within the limits of jurisdiction as specified in the table therein.

[Placed in Library. For Sl. No. 1 to 18 See No. L.T. 4894/16/16]

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

- (1) G.S.R. 455 (E), dated the 27th April, 2016, rescinding Notification No. G.S.R. 194, dated the 25th January, 1963.
- (2) G.S.R. 456 (E), dated the 27th April, 2016, rescinding Notification No. G.S.R. 157, dated the 17th January, 1964.
- (3) G.S.R. 457 (E), dated the 27th April, 2016, rescinding Notification No. G.S.R. 1650, dated the 21st October, 1967.

- (4) G.S.R. 458 (E), dated the 27th April, 2016, rescinding Notification No. G.S.R. 1284, dated the 3rd July, 1968.
- (5) G.S.R. 459 (E), dated the 27th April, 2016, rescinding Notification No. G.S.R. 814, dated the 11th April, 1968.
- (6) G.S.R. 460 (E), dated the 27th April, 2016, rescinding Notification No. G.S.R. 1283, dated the 3rd July, 1968.

[Placed in Library. For Sl. No. 1 to 6 See No. L.T. 4897/16/16]

(MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN *in the Chair.*)

MESSAGE FROM LOK SABHA

The Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement (Amendment) Second Bill, 2015

SECRETARY-GENERAL: Sir, I have to report to the House the following message received from the Lok Sabha, signed by the Secretary-General of the Lok Sabha:

"I am directed to inform you that Lok Sabha, at its sitting held on the 22nd July, 2016, has adopted the following motion further extending the time for presentation of the Report of the Joint Committee of the Houses on the Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement (Amendment) Second Bill, 2015:-

MOTION

"That this House do extend time for presentation of the Report of the Joint Committee on the Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement (Amendment) Second Bill, 2015 upto the last day of the Winter Session, 2016".

STATEMENT BY MINISTER

Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the Thirty-first Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Finance

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): Sir, I make a statement regarding Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the Thirty-First Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Finance on Demands for Grants (2016-17) pertaining to the Niti Aayog.

RE. DEMAND FOR DISCUSSION ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILL

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, we will take up the Zero Hour Submissions.

सरदार सुखदेव सिंह ढिंढसा (पंजाब): सर, मेरा एक प्रिविलेज मोशन है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I will call you. Let me listen to Shri Anand Sharma. He stood up first.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA (Himachal Pradesh): Sir, this House's Business is conducted as per the rules, and the Revised List of Business is circulated among the Members. On Friday, there was a matter listed at No. 1. That was about the special status and implementation of package for the State of Andhra Pradesh.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Is it a point of order?

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, the point of order is that the Business was not allowed to be conducted and the Government disrupted it, and what we want to register today is that the issue should be agreed to that it will be taken up at serial No. 1, and let the House discuss and decide. This is an injustice being done to the State and we have not seen the ruling party disrupting the House, Cabinet Ministers disrupting the House. If the Government itself is not interested, then, what message are we sending to the State of Andhra Pradesh? We want this issue to be settled. If that is not to be taken up, I am afraid then, we are not in a position to go ahead with the Government Business. First, we will have to discuss Andhra Pradesh. We are not coming in the way of our other colleagues raising Zero Hour matters, but we are registering it very firmly. It is for the Government to consider and the Chair to decide. Otherwise, Sir, this has no sanctity then. All our Members were there. This situation was entirely the creation of the Government. The issue is, there is a package for the State of Andhra Pradesh. Members have a right to raise matters, but there was this Bill for the implementation of the package. This Government has neither implemented the package nor allowed the Members even to take it up in the House. So, we need an assurance that it will be taken up next Friday at serial No. 1.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No; next Friday is a Resolution day.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: We have to make an exception.

श्री भुपेन्द्र यादव (राजस्थान): सर ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री बसावाराज पाटिल (कर्णाटक): सर, ऐसा नहीं है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No; Shri Anand Sharma, it can only be taken up the next day allotted for. ...**(Interruptions)**... It can only be taken up the next day allotted for Private Members' Bills ...**(Interruptions)**... I am only saying the rule. ...**(Interruptions)**...

SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY (Gujarat): Sir, even Ministers disrupted the House! ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, we need your protection. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Allow me to say ...*(Interruptions)*... Let me clarify it. ...*(Interruptions)*... I am not standing in your way ...*(Interruptions)*... Let me clarify it ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SATYAVRAT CHATURVEDI (Madhya Pradesh): Sir, may I make a point? ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I am only saying that Private Members' Bills cannot be taken up next Friday; it can only be taken on the 5th August. ...*(Interruptions)*... Our procedure is: We take up Bills and Resolutions on alternative Fridays. Therefore, next Friday it cannot be, in any case, taken up. It will be taken up on 5th August. That is all my clarification. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY: Sir, ruling party Members had disrupted the House! ...*(Interruptions)*... It was Private Members' Business.

SHRI SATYAVRAT CHATURVEDI: Sir, may I add a point to what Shri Sharma said? ...*(Interruptions)*... यह disruption जिस बहाने पर हुआ, वह दूसरे हाउस के सदस्य को निष्कासित करने या उसे अरेस्ट करने की मांग को लेकर हुआ, जो हमारा jurisdiction ही नहीं था। It was not within the jurisdiction of this House ...*(Interruptions)*... So, there was no valid reason to disrupt the House and not allowing the business to run ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Chaturvediji, the Chair cannot go into the rationale of this disruption or that disruption. It is immaterial whether disruption is from this side or that side. If the Chair cannot conduct the House smoothly, it will adjourn the House. What else the Chair can do? ...*(Interruptions)*... What can the Chair do? You settle it between yourselves ...*(Interruptions)*... The Chair can only adjourn if the House cannot run smoothly ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल (उत्तर प्रदेश): नहीं, नहीं, रूलिंग पार्टी ...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, if the Government and Ministers disrupt the House, how can we be assured? We have made our submission to you that in this matter injustice was done; so it will have to be taken up. The Government is silent even today. That day

they all were shouting vociferously to disrupt the House and today they, suddenly, lost their voice! The kind of conduct that we saw the other day ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: In any case, the Chair cannot give any assurance, because it is immaterial who disrupted the House. ...*(Interruptions)*... Okay, you have made your point ...*(Interruptions)*... Now, let me go back to Zero Hour ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, we will take up this matter again at 2 o' clock. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay, you can take it up ...*(Interruptions)*... Now, let me proceed with Zero Hour ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Sir, I am on a point of order. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I have allowed him ...*(Interruptions)*... You can raise it after him ...*(Interruptions)*... I will allow you after him. ...*(Interruptions)*...

RE. PRIVILEGE MOTION

सरदार सुखदेव सिंह ठिंडसा (पंजाब): सर, मेरा इश्यू privilege motion के संबंध में है और वह यह है कि दो ऑनरेबल मेम्बर्स, जो बहुत सीनियर भी हैं और बहुत experienced भी हैं, मैं इनकी इज्जत भी करता हूँ, लेकिन इन्होंने जिस तरीके से हमारे मिनिस्टर के साथ बाहर व्यवहार किया है, मैं उसके लिए यह कहूंगा कि या तो ये माफी मांगें या जो कानून की नज़र ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. Sit down ...*(Interruptions)*... I have allowed him. Sit down ...*(Interruptions)*... Nothing else will go on record. ...*(Interruptions)*... Mistryji, I have allowed him ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY (Gujarat): *

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Anand Sharma, please ...*(Interruptions)*... Ask him to sit down ...*(Interruptions)*... I allowed him.

SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY: *

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mistryji, sit down ...*(Interruptions)*... I allowed him ...*(Interruptions)*... Sit down ...*(Interruptions)*... Sit down ...*(Interruptions)*... Let me listen to him ...*(Interruptions)*...

सरदार सुखदेव सिंह ठिंडसा: सर, मेरी बात पूरी होने दीजिए, उसके बाद ये अपनी बात कर लें। ...*(व्यवधान)*... सर, ये दोनों मिनिस्टर भी रह चुके हैं और इनको मालूम है कि मिनिस्टर को किसी भी हाउस में बात करने का privilege है ...*(व्यवधान)*... और वह किसी भी विषय पर बात कर सकता है।

*Not recorded.

...(व्यवधान)... जो बात हो रही थी, वह चेयर और मिनिस्टर के बीच हो रही थी। ...(व्यवधान)... आपने उन्हें बोलने के लिए अलाउ नहीं किया और वे बोलती रही कि आप मुझे बोलने के लिए अलाउ कीजिए। ...(व्यवधान)... हम कोई बिल के लिए तो नहीं बोल रहे थे कि आप बिल को मत होने दीजिए। ...(व्यवधान)... उन्होंने ऐसा कोई लफ़्ज़ नहीं कहा, जो उन्होंने बिल रोकने के लिए कहा हो। उन्होंने कहा, मुझे बात करने का हक़ है, मुझे बात करने दो। ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Dhindsa, address the Chair. ...(Interruptions)... Don't argue with them. ...(Interruptions)... Please tell me what you have to say. Don't argue with them. ...(Interruptions)...

सरदार सुखदेव सिंह ढिंडसा: मेरी बात सुन लीजिए। ...(व्यवधान)... सर, क्योंकि दूसरा हाउस एडजर्न हो गया था, इसलिए वे अपनी बात कहना चाहती थीं। ...(व्यवधान)... इनको क्या हक़ था कि बाहर जाकर एक ऑनरेबल मिनिस्टर की इतनी बेइज्जती की जाए? ...(व्यवधान)... मैं कहता हूँ ... (व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay, okay. ...(Interruptions)... All right, I have understood. ...(Interruptions)... Regarding this matter ...(Interruptions)... Let me complete this. ...(Interruptions)... Let me complete this. Regarding the matter raised here, already, you have written a letter. A letter has been received by the hon. Chairman. Hon. Chairman is seized of the matter. He will call the leaders of the concerned parties, if necessary, and sort it out.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA (Himachal Pradesh): Sir, there is one point regarding this so that the record is clear about it. We want to know this, Sir. Ministers have every right to come to this House or that House to intervene in Government discussions, to introduce Bills, to participate in a discussion or a debate. That is a known thing. But can a Minister, who is not a Member of this House, raise a matter during Zero Hour or raise any issue? ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI BHUPENDER YADAV (Rajasthan): Not in Zero Hour. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Please, please. ...(Interruptions)... Sir, it is not a question of quarrel. आप सुन लीजिए। ...(व्यवधान)... Can a Minister, who is not a Member of this House, have the same privilege as Members of this august House to raise any matter?

AN HON. MEMBER: No.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: This is what we want to know.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please, please. I will tell you.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: If you think that this is permitted. ...*(Interruptions)*...

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

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: And also, about a person who is a Member of the other House?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, please.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Both, the Minister and the concerned Member against whom she was raising, are Members of Lok Sabha. This is Rajya Sabha. So, this was a valid objection from our side. And, then to disrupt the House for the whole day...

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH (Karnataka): Mr. Dhindsa has just not raised that issue....

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I have already dealt with that subject.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, I am one of the two Members against whom the hon. Minister has written a letter to the hon. Chairman.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Regarding that, I told you that hon. Chairman will call all of you.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Let me say here. There was no altercation outside the House. The argument took place in the House. This is point number one.

Point number two, all that was said — one minute, Sir, — because a lot of statements are being made and I have kept quiet scrupulously, but I want to use this opportunity of saying that what was told to her were three things. Number one, that she is an hon. Minister, and hon. Ministers are expected to behave with certain dignity. Number two, action, against the erring Members of Parliament of the Lok Sabha, is for the Speaker of the Lok Sabha and the Government to take. How can Members of the Rajya Sabha be expected to take any action? Number three, this was a deliberate attempt to scuttle the Private Members' Bill on Andhra Pradesh ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY (Andhra Pradesh): The right of the Members ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, these were the only three points that I had said. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: These were the only three points that I had said.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: All right.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: And the Minister, flows in a huff, says that she has been insulted, goes to the media.....

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, okay. The House is waiting for the Zero Hour.
...(Interruptions)...

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: This is very unfair. ...(Interruptions)... This is very unfair. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Zero Hour Submissions, please. ...(Interruptions)...

RE. NOTICE UNDER RULE 267

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN (West Bengal): One minute, Sir. For those of us who are giving notices as per the rules, I don't mind if the discussion is for 15 minutes. That is the discussion here. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, we have to go to Zero Hour.

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: I have given a notice on time.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: For Zero Hour?

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: No, no. Sir, I have given a notice under Rule 267. A Notice under Rule 267 has been received. Please check it, Sir. It is an important issue. You have allowed everyone to discuss other important issues, but what happened to my notice under Rule 267. The 267 notice, which is given here, is regarding 'Ashamed of disregarding the Constitution....

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It is not allowed. That is the point.

SHRI DEREK O' BRIEN: "... and rising protests across the country." Sir, this is the most serious issue, because this is not only about one State or two States; this is happening across the country, and this goes against the ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It is not allowed.

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: No, no, Sir. I have given you the notice. Please allow me. You have not been providing me a chance to speak. ...(Interruptions)... You can discuss the other issues, I have no problem. Some had a privilege. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay; okay. You speak about your notice. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: It is going against the Constitution. ...*(Interruptions)*... If you look at it, it says, 'Shall protect from social injustice and all forms of exploitation.' ...*(Interruptions)*... After the Parliament closed, some MPs went to particular places in the country. This is a serious issue. We need to stop everything else that we are doing. We have not even discussed this notice. You have not even mentioned about this notice. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I did not mention about it because it has not been allowed. If you want to raise it, I am allowing ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY (West Bengal): Sir, day in and day out, the rights of the *dalits*, the minorities and the Other Backward Classes are being curtailed and curbed. ...*(Interruptions)*... Atrocities are going on unabated. ...*(Interruptions)*... It is a direct disrespect to the Constitution. ...*(Interruptions)*... It should be discussed. ...*(Interruptions)*... Government has set up the NIA to curb the anti-national activities. ...*(Interruptions)*... These are also anti-national activities. ...*(Interruptions)*... These are all anti-national activities. ...*(Interruptions)*... These are all ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: All right. ...*(Interruptions)*... Anyhow, the notice under Rule 267 by Shri Derek O'Brien is not allowed. ...*(Interruptions)*... If you want a discussion, you can give notice under some other rule. ...*(Interruptions)*... This notice under Rule 267 has not been allowed. ...*(Interruptions)*... The subject is important, but it has not been allowed under this rule. ...*(Interruptions)*... Yes, Dr. Subbarami Reddy, what is your point of order? ...*(Interruptions)*... What is your point of order?

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY (Andhra Pradesh) Sir, my point of order is this. As per the Constitution of India ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Under which rule?

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Under Rule 32, Sir. ...*(Interruptions)*... Under this rule, it is the prerogative of every Member ...*(Interruptions)*... Please allow me. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes; yes. You please speak. ...*(Interruptions)*... Dr. Subbarami Reddy, you please address me. ...*(Interruptions)*... You please address me. ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Sir, as per the Constitution of India ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, I will allow it. ...*(Interruptions)*... I will allow it. ...*(Interruptions)*... Dr. Subbarami, you please make your point. ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Sir, as per the Constitution of India, it is the right of every Member of Parliament to have his Private Member's Bill. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is over. ...*(Interruptions)*... That subject is over. ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: No; no, for twenty years ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That subject is over. ...*(Interruptions)*... That subject is over. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sukhendu Sekhar Royji, I have already said the notice under Rule 267 has not been allowed. ...*(Interruptions)*... I have already told you this. ...*(Interruptions)*... He has explained this subject.

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY: Only one line, Sir. ...*(Interruptions)*... Only one line. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. Only one line. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY: Sir, through you, I would like to make a humble submission to the Government that the hon. Prime Minister should come here and make a statement on the growing incidents of atrocities against the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes. ...*(Interruptions)*... How is the Government going to take up this issue? ...*(Interruptions)*... That has to be explained. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री प्रताप सिंह बाजवा (पंजाब): सर, रेणुका जी को बोलने का टाइम दे दीजिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री तपन कुमार सेन (पश्चिमी बंगाल): सर, हमारा क्या होगा? ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: All right. ...*(Interruptions)*... Now, Zero Hour submissions. Shri Ritabrata Banerjee. ...*(Interruptions)*... Zero Hour submissions. ...*(Interruptions)*... चेयरमैन साहब बुलाएंगे। आप बैठ जाइए। ...*(व्यवधान)*... Zero Hour submissions. Shri Ritabrata Banerjee. ...*(Interruptions)*... You please speak. ...*(Interruptions)*... Speak loudly. ...*(Interruptions)*... Yes, I can hear. That is enough. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI RITABRATA BANERJEE (West Bengal): Sir, in March 2015, in this House ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You please speak. ...*(Interruptions)*... I can hear. ...*(Interruptions)*... What more you want? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI RITABRATA BANERJEE: Sir, in the month of March, 2015, the 119th Constitution amendment was taken up in this House as well as in the other House. ...*(Interruptions)*... We had deliberated at length. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Please do not do politics over this. ...*(Interruptions)*... This is not ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I have taken up the Zero Hour. Please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री नीरज शेखर (उत्तर प्रदेश): जीरो ऑवर चल रहा है आप लोग बैठ जाइए। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: This is Zero Hour. Please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... Why are you doing this? ...*(Interruptions)*... What is your problem? ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री सतीश चन्द्र मिश्रा (उत्तर प्रदेश): सर, प्रधान मंत्री जी आकर जवाब दे दें। ...*(व्यवधान)*... प्रधान मंत्री जी जवाब दे दें। ...*(व्यवधान)*... वे शांत क्यों बैठे हुए हैं? ...*(व्यवधान)*... वे शांत क्यों बैठे हुए हैं? ...*(व्यवधान)*... Why is he not coming to this House? ...*(Interruptions)*... Why is he not speaking on this issue? प्रधान मंत्री जी क्यों नहीं बोल रहे हैं? वे शांत क्यों बैठे हुए हैं? ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: But the hon. Chairman is. ...*(Interruptions)*... I have already given the ruling that the hon. Chairman is. ...*(Interruptions)*... No, I am not allowing. ...*(Interruptions)*... No, no. The Chairman. ...*(Interruptions)*... I have already said that the Chairman is seized of the matter. Now I cannot deal with that. ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Derek O'Brien. ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Derek O'Brien. ...*(Interruptions)*... Now, Mr. Ritabrata, have you finished? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI RITABRATA BANERJEE: No, Sir. The House... ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: If you want, you can speak, I told you, if you cannot speak now, I would call Shri Vishambhar Prasad Nishad. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI RITABRATA BANERJEE: But, Sir, the House is not in order. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Who prevented you from speaking? ...*(Interruptions)*... You speak; I can hear. ...*(Interruptions)*... What are you talking? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, please, bring the House to order. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI RITABRATA BANERJEE: Sir, in March, 2015, the 119th Constitutional Amendment was taken up. Now, this august House has deliberated at length the condition of the Indians who were living in the enclaves. ...*(Interruptions)*... They were not Indian citizens even after 69 years of Independence. Now, last November, after the historic treaty concerning enclaves between India and Bangladesh... ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल (उत्तर प्रदेश): दलितों के issue पर चर्चा ...*(व्यवधान)*... दलितों के issue पर ...*(व्यवधान)*...

KUMARI SELJA (Haryana): Sir, please allow Shrimati Renuka Chowdhury to speak. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Sir, let the Government respond. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, ask the Government to respond. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: What is your problem? ...*(Interruptions)*... Please, it is time for Zero Hour submissions. If you have another version, tomorrow you can bring your notice. ...*(Interruptions)*...

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

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes. ...*(Interruptions)*... Now, please. ...*(Interruptions)*... That matter is over. Sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... I am already on Zero Hour. ...*(Interruptions)*... Now, see, Mr. Derek O'Brien. ...*(Interruptions)*... Hon. Members, I crave your indulgence. I agree, the matter raised by that hon. Member may be something that you don't agree to, but in this House, every Member has the right to speak what he wants. Whether one Member agrees and some other Member does not agree, that is a different matter. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Sir, each Member. ...*(Interruptions)*...

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

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Sir, we are not coming in the way of any other Member's right. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It is a Zero Hour notice permitted by the hon. Chairman. If you have any complaint, you could meet the hon. Chairman and inform him. I have no problem with that. But remember, not allowing me is. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Sir, we have no complaint but... *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You are shouting slogans so that he cannot speak. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: No, Sir; not at all. That is our issue too. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Then what is your problem? *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI VIVEK GUPTA (West Bengal): Sir, *dalit* atrocities. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Sir, the problem. *...(Interruptions)...* Just a second. *...(Interruptions)...*

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: उपसभापति महोदय, मैं भी कुछ कहना चाहता हूँ। *...(व्यवधान)...*

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Sir, there is no problem. We do not want to get into stopping any Member. Anyone can raise any issue. That is not an issue. The issue is a bigger one. We had a discussion last week. Those were the words which were expressed. But after everybody expressed their views, there has been no response from the Prime Minister. We had gone there. *...(Interruptions)...* This is not about one State. *...(Interruptions)...*

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: श्रीमान्, मेरी एक complaint है। *...(व्यवधान)...*

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Sir, I am not singling out any one State. *...(Interruptions)...* Across the country, there seems to be a trend...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You have made your point. Sit down. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Sir, our basic Constitution may be in trouble. It is not about any particular. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You have made your point. Now, please allow others. *...(Interruptions)...* This is unfair. You have made your point. *...(Interruptions)...*

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: उपसभापति महोदय, मैं भी कुछ कहना चाहता हूँ। *...(व्यवधान)...*

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Why should somebody try and stop a discussion on a certain issue because. *...(Interruptions)...*

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: श्रीमान्, मेरी एक complaint है। *...(व्यवधान)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You have made your point. Now, please sit down. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Sir, this is not about elections coming up in five months. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: मेरी एक आपत्ति है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You have made your point. Please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... What is your problem, Mr. Naresh Agrawal? ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: श्रीमन्, मेरी एक आपत्ति है। ...*(व्यवधान)*... मेरी बात सुन लीजिए। नेताओं की बैठक में इनका जो नोटिस था, उसको छुपाया गया। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री देरेक ओब्राईन : किसने छुपाया? ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री तपन कुमार सेन: आपने नहीं छुपाया, उन्होंने छुपाया।

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: उसको छुपाया गया। उस नोटिस को छुपाया गया। ...*(व्यवधान)*... जो हम लोगों की, नेताओं की बैठक हुई ...*(व्यवधान)*... रूल 267 का नोटिस है। ...*(व्यवधान)*... नेताओं की बैठक में छुपाया गया। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Sir, what is wrong with them? ...*(Interruptions)*... I object to this? ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री अली अनवर अंसारी (बिहार): देरेक जी, आपको नहीं कह रहे हैं। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री तपन कुमार सेन: ठीक से सुन तो लीजिए, जो वे कह रहे हैं। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: श्रीमन्, यह पहली बार छुपाया गया। दलितों का मैटर था, उसे जान-बूझकर छुपाया गया। ...*(व्यवधान)*... न संसदीय कार्य मंत्री ने कहा, न किसी ने कहा, नहीं तो हम सब कहते कि बहस होनी चाहिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Sir, I gave a notice at 11 o'clock. ...*(Interruptions)*... What is this, Sir? What is he saying? ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: उधर से छुपाया गया। हम लोगों से नहीं कहा गया कि रूल 267 का कोई नोटिस है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Okay. I am sorry. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: श्रीमन्, हम लोगों से रूल 267 का नोटिस जान-बूझकर छुपाया गया - क्योंकि दलितों का मैटर था, इसलिए छुपाया गया। मैं चाहूंगा कि दलितों पर चर्चा हो। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री सतीश चन्द्र मिश्रा: सर, हमने भी रूल 267 के तहत एक नोटिस दिया था। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. Now let me come to this. ...*(Interruptions)*... No, 'Dalit' discussion was already over. Why do you want one more discussion?

...(Interruptions)... We already had a discussion on the 'Dalit' issue. We already had a discussion on this. ...(Interruptions)... पहले डिस्कशन हो चुका है, अब फिर क्यों कह रहे हैं?
...(व्यवधान)...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: सर, मेरी बात सुनिए। ...(व्यवधान)...

SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, may I
...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Renukaji, that is with the hon. Chairman. I cannot now listen to you. ...(Interruptions)... That is already with the hon. Chairman. That subject is with him. ...(Interruptions)... So, I cannot allow that. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY: Sir, how can(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no; I cannot allow that because the hon. Chairman is seized of the matter. So, I cannot allow that. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY: Sir, I have been(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No. Now Vishambhar Prasad Nishad.
...(Interruptions)...

SHRI RITABRATA BANERJEE: Sir, I did not get a chance. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Vishambhar Prasad Nishad. ...(Interruptions)...

MATTERS RAISED WITH PERMISSION

Need to take steps to prevent deaths due to cancer

श्री विशम्भर प्रसाद निषाद (उत्तर प्रदेश): उपसभापति महोदय, मैं शून्य काल में देश के एक अति महत्वपूर्ण विषय को सदन में उठाना चाहता हूँ। ...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI RITABRATA BANERJEE (West Bengal): What is this, Sir? I did not get a chance. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री विशम्भर प्रसाद निषाद: मान्यवर, मैं देश में फैली कैंसर की गंभीर बीमारी के बारे में कहना चाहता हूँ। ...(व्यवधान)... आज देश में कैंसर के कहर के कारण जनसामान्य को विकट स्थिति का सामना करना पड़ रहा है। ...(व्यवधान)... एक करोड़ कैंसर के मरीजों के इलाज के लिए सिर्फ 2,000 डॉक्टर्स तथा दस लाख आबादी के पीछे एक सिर्फ रेडियोथेरेपी मशीन है। ...(व्यवधान)... इलाज इतना महंगा है कि गरीब आदमी इलाज नहीं करवा सकता है।

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN (West Bengal): Sir, all of us raised this issue. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: What can I do? ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री विशम्भर प्रसाद निषाद: आज देश में कैंसर से पीड़ित लोगों की संख्या लगभग 25 लाख है ...*(व्यवधान)*... और हर साल इस संख्या में लाखों का इजाफा हो रहा है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Sir, there is no assurance itself. ...*(Interruptions)*... We are walking out in protest on this issue. ...*(Interruptions)*... Let every body. ...*(Interruptions)*... but TMC will walkout. ...*(Interruptions)*...

(At this stage, some hon. Members left the Chamber)

श्री विशम्भर प्रसाद निषाद: कैंसर की चिकित्सा का खर्च 40-50 लाख के बीच आता है। ...*(व्यवधान)*... देश की जानी-मानी हस्तियां अमरीका में या अन्य दूसरे देशों में जाकर इलाज करवा लेती हैं। ...*(व्यवधान)*... लेकिन गरीब आदमी इसका शिकार होकर मृत्यु को प्राप्त हो जाता है। कैंसर को बढ़ावा देने वाले तत्व जैसे गुटका-बीड़ी, शराब और सिगरेट आदि पर प्रतिबंध लगना चाहिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*... खाद्य वस्तुओं की जांच भी ठीक से की जानी चाहिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, I seek your protection. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No; I have already started the Zero Hour. ...*(Interruptions)*... No, I cannot. ...*(Interruptions)*... I gave a ruling on that. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री विशम्भर प्रसाद निषाद: इसके अलावा पर्याप्त डॉक्टर और दवा का खर्च केन्द्र सरकार को वहन करना चाहिए ...*(व्यवधान)*... और राज्यों को पर्याप्त बजट उपलब्ध कराना चाहिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*... मान्यवर, मैं इसके बारे में यह कहना चाहता हूं कि आज दुनिया में एक करोड़, बीस लाख लोग कैंसर के मरीज हैं और 50 per cent से अधिक लोग विकासशील देशों में हैं। भारत में हर दिन 8 लाख लोग इस खतरनाक बीमारी से ग्रस्त पाए जाते हैं। ...*(व्यवधान)*... देश में किसी भी समय 25 लाख लोग कैंसर के मरीज पाए गए हैं। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY: Sir, it is my privilege to ask and right to speak ...*(Interruptions)*...

KUMARI SELJA (Haryana): Sir, please allow her. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, I cannot allow that. I have already given a ruling on that. ...*(Interruptions)*... No, no. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री विशम्भर प्रसाद निषाद: यदि आपको लगता है कि यह बुरी खबर है, तो 2020 तक विश्व स्तर पर इसके मरीजों की संख्या दो करोड़ से अधिक हो जाएगी। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

मान्यवर, मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि ...**(व्यवधान)**... देश में ...**(व्यवधान)**... दस लाख आबादी के पीछे एक रेडियोथेरेपी मशीन है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... जैसे मुम्बई में टाआ मैमोरियल अस्पताल है, इसी तरह का अस्पताल प्रत्येक राज्य की राजधानी में खोला जाना चाहिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... मैं अपने प्रदेश के मुख्य मंत्री अखिलेश यादव जी को बधाई देता हूँ। ...**(व्यवधान)**... कि उन्होंने तमाम कैंसर के मरीजों को मुम्बई व अन्य राज्यों के अस्पतालों में सरकारी खर्च पर, इलाज कराने का बहुत अच्छा काम किया है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

मान्यवर, मैं एक विषय और बताना चाहता हूँ कि ब्रेड में कैंसर पैदा करने वाले तत्व हैं, जिनका मैंने अभी उल्लेख किया है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY: May I seek the indulgence of the House?
...**(Interruptions)**... I need your protection. ...**(Interruptions)**...

श्री विशम्भर प्रसाद निषाद: यह रिपोर्ट सेंटर फॉर साइंस एंड इनवायरमेंट (सीएसई) की जांच में सामने आई है कि ब्रेड में कैंसर पैदा करने वाले तत्व पाए गए हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... ब्रेड, बन, रेडी टू ईट बर्गर और पिज्जा के 38 लोकप्रिय ब्रांडों में 80 प्रतिशत में पोटेशियम ब्रोमेट और आयोडेट पाया गया। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. Time over. Time over ...**(Interruptions)**...

श्री नीरज शेखर (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, माननीय सदस्य ने जो विषय उठाया है, मैं अपने को इससे सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री आलोक तिवारी (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, माननीय सदस्य ने जो विषय उठाया है, मैं भी अपने को इससे सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री जावेद अली खान (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, माननीय सदस्य ने जो विषय उठाया है, मैं भी अपने को इससे सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

† جناب جاوید علی خان (اترپردیش): مہودے، مائیں سڈینے نے جو موضوع اٹھایا ہے، میں بھی اپنے کو اس سے سمبڈ کرتا ہوں۔

श्री राम कुमार कश्यप (हरियाणा): महोदय, माननीय सदस्य ने जो विषय उठाया है, मैं भी अपने को इससे सम्बद्ध करता हूँ। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY: I am entitled to give my personal explanation and answer. ...**(Interruptions)**... I do not want to take the privilege of another Member. However, I am standing ...**(Interruptions)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Why? That is a subject on which I have already given a ruling. ...**(Interruptions)**... No; let me say. ...**(Interruptions)**... No, please. ...**(Interruptions)**... Please sit down. ...**(Interruptions)**...

†Transliteration in Urdu Script.

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN (West Bengal): What happened to mine?
...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please sit down. I am coming to that. ...(Interruptions)... See, I have got 'admitted Zero Hour submissions' totalling 12. All the Members are waiting. This is one thing. And, if somebody wants to raise an issue on a subject on which I have already given a ruling, how can I allow? That is the problem. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY: Sir, I have. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You have not given notice. ...(Interruptions)... No, no. That is not fair. ...(Interruptions)... Shri Veer Singh. ...(Interruptions)...

सुश्री मायावती (उत्तर प्रदेश): आप उनको बोलने दीजिए। ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: She has not given notice. ...(Interruptions)... Have you given notice? ...(Interruptions)... That is why I am saying. ...(Interruptions)... That is a subject which is already with the Chairman. ...(Interruptions)... No. ...(Interruptions)... Why this?

**Need to take urgent steps to check the sale of adulterated
and synthetic milk in the country**

श्री वीर सिंह (उत्तर प्रदेश): उपसभापति महोदय, मैं देश में दूध में हो रही मिलावट और उसकी गुणवत्ता के बारे में सदन का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ। महोदय, भारत दुनिया में गुणवत्ता की दृष्टि से सब से ज्यादा दूध उत्पादन करने वाला देश माना जाता है। वर्ष 2016-17 में देश में ...(व्यवधान)... दूध का उत्पादन 2,403 लाख टन रहने तथा प्रति व्यक्ति उपलब्धता 302 ग्राम रहने की संभावना है। इस हिसाब से ...(व्यवधान)... सर, हाउस को ऑर्डर में लाइए।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: What is the matter? ...(Interruptions)... What is the matter? ...(Interruptions)...

KUMARI SELJAJ (Haryana): Please allow her. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY (Andhra Pradesh): She took my name. ...(Interruptions)... She mentioned my name. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री वीर सिंह: पहले हाउस को ऑर्डर में लाइए।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I can listen to you. ...(Interruptions)... You please continue. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल (उत्तर प्रदेश): सर, रेणुका जी को बोलने दें।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: She has not given notice and she wants to talk on a subject on which I have already given my ruling. ...*(Interruptions)*... That is my worry. ...*(Interruptions)*... Then why don't you inform me? What is the subject? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA (Himachal Pradesh): Her name has been mentioned. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is what I am saying. ...*(Interruptions)*... Hon. Chairman is seized of the matter. ...*(Interruptions)*... So, I don't want to discuss it further. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SATISH CHANDRA MISRA (Uttar Pradesh): She wants something else. ...*(Interruptions)*... उनका नाम लिया गया है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA (Assam): She has a right to speak. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Two Members were mentioned, Mr. Jairam Ramesh and Shrimati Renuka Chowdhury. Mr. Jairam has been given the opportunity. At least, he has put the record straight.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. ...*(Interruptions)*... That is the point. ...*(Interruptions)*... I have understood it now. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Now she, as a Member, has the same right. ...*(Interruptions)*... She has the same right. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is the point. ...*(Interruptions)*... Your name has been mentioned; so you want to explain. ...*(Interruptions)*... But you take one or two minutes only. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY: Thank you very much, Sir. I am very kind of you. I just want to mention that my name has been mentioned on an issue which is factually incorrect. That is number one. ...*(Interruptions)*... Secondly, are we setting a precedent in the Rajya Sabha by taking cognizance of issues which had supposedly and allegedly taken place after the House has been adjourned? ...*(Interruptions)*... That interruption by the hon. Minister had dishonourable intentions. ...*(Interruptions)*... Five crore Andhra people were deliberately denied their right for the promise that was made by this Government. ...*(Interruptions)*... Five crore Andhra people are sitting there today with complete denial of their rights to the 'Special Category' Status that was to be accorded. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You have made your point. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY: They pre-meditatively and deliberately disrupted, and now to compound the injury they are blaming the Members of this House. I am surprised that the notice has been admitted when it had allegedly taken place after the House was adjourned. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, that is okay. ...*(Interruptions)*... That is clear. ...*(Interruptions)*... Now, Shri Veer Singh. ...*(Interruptions)*... Now, Shri Veer Singh ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री वीर सिंह: महोदय, मैं दूध में हो रही मिलावट और उसकी गुणवत्ता के संबंध में सदन के सामने अपनी बात रखना चाहता हूं। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

अल्पसंख्यक कार्य मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री तथा संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी): वीर सिंह जी, एक मिनट। जो बात कही गयी है, उससे देश में कहीं-न-कहीं गलत message जा रहा है। पहली बात, ऑनरेबल मिनिस्टर का ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Listen to me. ...*(Interruptions)*... Hon. Chairman will call the leaders of the concerned parties and after that it will come. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी: सर, उनकी 1.55 से 4.00 बजे तक रोस्टर ड्यूटी थी। संसद की सुरक्षा के मुद्दे पर चर्चा चल रही थी क्योंकि वे माननीय सदस्या पंजाब से हैं, उनको उस बारे में कुछ facts की जानकारी थी। वे चाहती थीं कि चेयर उनको दो मिनट की अनुमति दें ...*(व्यवधान)*... आपने अनुमति नहीं दी, क्योंकि जो कांग्रेस के माननीय सदस्य थे, वे उन्हें disturb कर रहे थे, उनको बोलने नहीं दे रहे थे, अगर उन्हें केवल 5 मिनट की अनुमति आपके द्वारा दी गयी होती और कांग्रेस के सदस्यों द्वारा बोलने दिया जाता, तो यह इश्यू नहीं बनता। इसलिए मुझे नहीं लगता कि चूंकि यह आंध्र का इश्यू है, इसलिए यह हुआ। ...*(व्यवधान)*... दूसरे ये सदस्य संसद की सुरक्षा और राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा के मुद्दे पर चर्चा करना चाहते थे।

SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY: She could have approached the hon. Chairman. ...*(Interruptions)*... What is the purpose of disrupting the House? ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now the situation is different. ...*(Interruptions)*... Now, the Chair itself has to explain the position. ...*(Interruptions)*... The position is that, on that day, the hon. Minister stood up and requested that she be allowed to speak. ...*(Interruptions)*... It is correct. And, because the House was in pandemonium, I did not allow the Minister. I told her to let me first introduce the Bills, and only after that, I would allow anybody because the introduction of the Bills was the first thing. I said that I would first allow the Members to introduce their Bills, and after that only, I would allow anybody. So, I did not allow the hon. Minister. That is correct. She had a valid

point to make. I know that also. She is from there. I know that also. ...*(Interruptions)*... But the point is whether it is a Minister or a Member, whoever it may be, can speak only with the permission of the Chair, and I did not allow her. I am not going to explain as to why I did not allow, but as I told, the House was in pandemonium. But, on a next occasion, if the discussion comes up, she will be free to explain. We will have no problem. ...*(Interruptions)*... Now, Shri Veer Singh. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री प्रदीप टम्टा (उत्तराखंड): महोदय ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री उपसभापति: खत्म कर दिया है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री वीर सिंह: महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से देश में हो रही दूध की मिलावट और गुणवत्ता के विषय की तरफ सदन का ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ।

श्री उपसभापति: जल्दी-जल्दी पढ़िए। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री वीर सिंह: महोदय, भारत दुनिया में सबसे बड़ा दुग्ध उत्पादक देश माना जाता है। ...*(व्यवधान)*... वर्ष 2016-17 में, देश में दुग्ध उत्पादन 1463.10 लाख टन रहने तथा प्रति व्यक्ति उपलब्धता 302 ग्राम रहने की संभावना है। ...*(व्यवधान)*... इस हिसाब से देश में दुग्ध उत्पादन 6.3 प्रतिशत बढ़ा है, जबकि अंतर्राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर यह वृद्धि मात्र 2.2 प्रतिशत की है। परंतु देश में बढ़ती दूध की मांग की पूर्ति में, यह उत्पादन नाकाफी है।

सरदार सुखदेव सिंह ढिंढसा (पंजाब): सर ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री उपसभापति: चेयरमैन बुलाएंगे, आप बैठिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*... I am not going to allow. Only the Zero Hour is allowed; nothing else.

श्री वीर सिंह: आज दूध सस्ती दरों पर उपलब्ध नहीं हो पा रहा है। ...*(व्यवधान)*... दूध की उपलब्धता में लगातार कमी होती जा रही है। ...*(व्यवधान)*... इसी चीज़ का फायदा उठाकर, लालची व्यापारी मिलावटी और सिंथेटिक दूध बनाकर इसकी कमी को पूरी कर रहे हैं।

देश में 68 फीसदी से ज्यादा दूध अपने मानकों पर सही नहीं पाया गया है। उसमें डिटर्जेंट, कॉस्टिक सोडा, ग्लूकोज, पेंट और रिफाइंड तेल आदि की मिलावट पाई गई है। ...*(व्यवधान)*... जब देश की बड़ी आबादी को अत्यंत मुश्किल से दूध मिल पा रहा है और वह भी मिलावटी हो, तब ऐसे में सरकार व जनता की चिंता स्वाभाविक है, क्योंकि ऐसे दूध के सेवन से गंभीर बीमारियों का खतरा पैदा हो रहा है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

महोदय, दूध में मिलावट की दो मुख्य वजहें हैं। एक वजह तो यह है कि मुनाफाखोर सिर्फ अपनी कमाई की चिंता करते हैं। उन्हें इंसानी जान और सेहत की कोई परवाह नहीं है। पानी की मिलावट वाला दूध पतला होने के कारण आसानी से पकड़ा जाता है, इसलिए दूध व्यापारी सिंथेटिक दूध बनाने लगते हैं, जिसकी धरपकड़ थोड़ी कठिन है। इसकी दूसरी वजह मांग और सप्लाई में अंतर है। मैं सरकार से मांग करता हूँ कि देश में बढ़ती दूध की मांग और पूर्ति हेतु उत्पादकता बढ़ाने के लिए एक

[श्री वीर सिंह]

समग्र नीति बनाई जाए और मिलावटी दूध की रोकथाम हेतु कड़े कानून का प्रावधान खाद्य सुरक्षा अधिनियम में किया जाना चाहिए। राज्य सरकारों को मिलावटी दूध की बिक्री रोकने के लिए गंभीरता से कदम उठाने चाहिए, जिससे आम आदमी को गुणकारी, स्वच्छ और प्राकृतिक दूध उपलब्ध हो सके, धन्यवाद। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Shri Anand Sharma

SHRI SANJIV KUMAR (Jharkhand): Sir, Zero Hour mention at serial number 4 is mine. ...*(Interruptions)*...

Failure to provide employment in Government and PSUs to persons with disabilities and hardships being faced by them

SHRI ANAND SHARMA (Himachal Pradesh): Hon. Deputy Chairman, Sir, through you, I want to draw the attention of this House to the continuing plight of the disabled people in this country. Sir, though it is difficult to catch the exact number in any census or survey, as per the official numbers, there are about four crore disabled people in India.

Sir, the Parliament had passed the Persons with Disabilities Act in 1995, but the other Bill relating to the rights of disabled persons has been pending in this House since 2010. Sir, this Government has restricted filling of the quota in Government jobs for the disabled people for Grade 'A' and 'B' positions through an official Circular. Three per cent quota is reserved for the disabled persons in India, but because of the Government's decision, these people have been kept out from the Government employment. Half of them have been denied even in the PSUs. The Supreme Court has then been constrained to castigate the Government's decision on this Circular restricting employment of disabled persons. We want an assurance that the Government will withdraw that Circular and ensure that the quota for the disabled is filled up, which is their right. Sir, I would make an appeal through you to the House. For six years, the Bill has been pending. Is that not a priority issue before this country? The rights of the disabled persons are not being upheld. The Government is in office now for two years. Hon. Prime Minister talks about disabled people, talks about weak people. But why have you not taken up on priority that particular Bill? So, I am sure this House will be sending the right message to the Government to ensure that this restrictive order is withdrawn, and also to see that in all categories disabled people are given their rights. I also urge that this House takes up the pending Bill on priority to give the rights to the disabled persons. Thank you.

KUMARI SELJA (Haryana): Sir, I associate myself with the issue raised by the hon. Member.

SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I also associate myself with the issue raised by the hon. Member.

श्री मोहम्मद अली खान (आन्ध्र प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय के साथ सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

† جناب جاوید علی خان (اترپردیش): مہودے، میں نے اس موضوع اٹھایا ہے، میں بھی اپنے کو اس سے سمبڈ کرتا ہوں۔

श्री परवेज हाशमी (राष्ट्रीय राजधानी क्षेत्र, दिल्ली): महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय के साथ सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री शादी लाल बत्रा (हरियाणा): महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय के साथ सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री नरेन्द्र बुढानिया (राजस्थान): महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय के साथ सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री वीर सिंह (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय के साथ सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री मोती लाल वोरा (छत्तीसगढ़): महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय के साथ सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

DR. K. V. P. RAMACHANDRA RAO (Telangana): Sir, I also associate myself with the issue raised by the hon. Member.

SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA (Assam): Sir, I also associate myself with the issue raised by the hon. Member.

श्री अली अनवर अंसारी (बिहार): महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय के साथ सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

SHRI D. RAJA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I also associate myself with the issue raised by the hon. Member.

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I also associate myself with the issue raised by the hon. Member.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Thank you. Now, Shri Tapan Kumar Sen. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI PRADEEP TAMTA (Uttarakhand): Sir, what I want to say is ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, please. Mr. Tamta, please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please don't interrupt. ...*(Interruptions)*... Don't do that. Go back to your seat. I will allow you. Go back to your seat. If you want, I will allow you but go to your seat. You cannot speak from here. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please go back to your seat. ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Sen, please speak.

†Transliteration in Urdu Script.

Government's move for privatisation of PSUs, including BSNL and MTNL

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN (West Bengal): Sir, I would like to draw the attention of the House towards the reported move to privatise and push for strategic sale of the profit-making blue-chip public sector and strategic PSUs, which is not in the interest of the nation. It appears that the Government is in a selling-spree and they have given the responsibility to the NITI Aayog to prepare a list of the PSUs to be sold out and also to set the programme.

Sir, I would like to specially mention that BSNL and MTNL have also been brought into this net, just as other important strategic PSUs which are strategic for the country's economic development, and, which are playing an immense role. You are targeting the national telecom carrier for outright privatization, particularly, at a time when through three years' toil, the company has brought itself back to the operational profits in 2014-15 to the tune of ₹ 671 crore. In 2015-16, the operational profits are estimated to be ₹ 2,400 crore. When the company is on a turnaround path, you are picking that up and the media has published that you are pushing it for sale. Particularly, for that, you are creating problems for that company by denying its legitimate dues of around ₹ 1250 crores to be paid from the USO Fund for its service in the rural telephony. Since the last three years, these dues are pending to that company from the Government's side. They are holding back the payment.

So, putting a company in the difficulty and making it the ground for sale, has become the hallmark of the Government's approach towards the public sector while chanting the slogan of 'Make in India'. If you start selling those who are making in India to the private giants, your 'Make in India' will continue to be only a slogan. The Government must seriously review and reconsider it, and if BSNL is privatized, there will be resistance all over the country. ...*(Time bell rings)*...

SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I associate myself with the issue raised by the hon. Member.

SHRI D. RAJA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I also associate myself with the issue raised by the hon. Member.

SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA (West Bengal): Sir, I also associate myself with the issue raised by the hon. Member.

श्री अली अनवर अंसारी (बिहार): महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय के साथ सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

SHRI RITABRATA BANERJEE (West Bengal): Sir, I also associate myself with the issue raised by the hon. Member.

Concern over increasing incidents of suicide among students

SHRI MOTILAL VORA (Chhattisgarh): Sir, there is an urgent need to address the burning issue of dangerously increasing incidence of suicide among students, particularly, under peer pressure, astounding expectations of the parents and growing competition. As per Press reports, and the statistics released by the National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB), there has been a jump of over 240 per cent in cases of suicides by students in Madhya Pradesh in the last decade.

Sir, 5,325 students ended their lives in the State during this period. One student commits suicide in Madhya Pradesh every 16 hours.

As such, I appeal to the Union Government and the Ministry of HRD to understand the gravity of the issue and issue suitable guidelines and frame a policy to curb this trend of suicide among the students. There is an urgent need to put a ban on the coaching institutions which have become deathbeds for the students enrolled by their parents with high aspirations. These institutions are minting crores of rupees. In addition to this, there is an urgent need to bring changes in the syllabus of classes X and XII to bring down the burden on students which lead to mental collapse of the youngsters. I hope the Government will take urgent steps in the matter. Thank you.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Thank you very much. Now Shri Majeed Memon; not there. Now Dr. T. Subbarami Reddy.

Situation arising out of recent ban by N.G.T. on 10 years old diesel vehicles in Delhi

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, recently, a National Green Tribunal Order has been issued banning more than 10 year-old diesel vehicles off the road in Delhi in a bid to help clean polluted air. It is a very welcome development. We all welcome this actually. But, at the same time, it has raised many complex issues, and also all the people in Delhi are in total confusion.

Sir, the Central Government which is supposed to finalise and notify the scrap policy for taking all outdated vehicles as scrap and to pay the owners of such vehicles some fixed amount, has not come out with any policy so far. Recent figures from newspaper reports state that there are about 8 lakh diesel vehicles registered in NCT of Delhi and out of them, 2,83,000 diesel vehicles are actually older than 10 years.

It means, the Delhi Government has to de-register them in phases. According to the clarifications from the Additional Solicitor General, in the first phase, fifteen-year

[Dr. T. Subbarami Reddy]

old diesel vehicles will be put off the roads. All the owners of those vehicles have to be properly compensated. Alternatively, they have to issue an NOC for such vehicles to ply in selected areas outside Delhi-NCR which would be decided by the neighbouring States.

The NGT has further ordered that heavy vehicles, including trucks with national permits, will not be permitted to enter Delhi, but will be allowed to bypass Delhi through alternative routes. It is a good step since the national Capital roads are severely affected leading to massive chaos from all corners.

I would also like to draw the attention of the Government that even though it may be good to control air pollution in cities, implications of banning the diesel vehicles have to be examined. It is also going to create serious problems for the owners of the vehicles, who are mostly middle class and lower middle class, people. I want to know whether Government would pay reasonable and comfortable compensation, because the people cannot afford to buy new vehicles. Unless you provide compensation and formulate attractive scrapping policy for dumping old vehicles, the scheme will not be successful. So, I want the Government to formulate the policy and come out with clarifications. Thank you.

Concern over arbitrariness of telecom companies

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल (उत्तर प्रदेश): माननीय उपसभापति जी, आज मोबाइल फोन जीवन की एक आवश्यकता हो गई है, लेकिन जिस तरीके से सरकार की * निजी क्षेत्र की मोबाइल कंपनियां इस देश की जनता के साथ * कर रही हैं या देश की जनता को ठग रही हैं, मैं इस सदन के माध्यम से सरकार का ध्यान उसकी तरफ दिलाना चाहता हूँ।

श्रीमन्, कैग की रिपोर्ट है कि निजी कंपनियों ने सरकार के 12,000 करोड़ रुपये रोक रखे हैं, लेकिन सरकार उसकी वसूली पर कुछ ध्यान भी नहीं दे रही है। श्रीमन्, मोबाइल फोन को यूज करने वालों के सामने तीन समस्याएं हैं, एक इंटरनेट स्पीड, दूसरी रोमिंग और तीसरी कॉल ड्रॉप। अगर आप हिंदुस्तान की इंटरनेट की स्पीड को देखेंगे, जिसको फोर-जी कहते हैं, तो दूसरे देशों की तुलना में हमारा देश 114वें स्थान पर है, यानी हमसे ज्यादा इंटरनेट की स्पीड दूसरी कितनी ही कंट्रीज़ में है।

हिन्दुस्तान में इंटरनेट की स्पीड को कम करके पैकेज के नाम पर कह दिया जाता है कि साहब, 250 रुपये में हम आपको 1-जीबी का पैकेज देंगे, जिसको आप 28 दिनों तक इस्तेमाल कर सकते हैं। उसमें भी आपने एडवर्टाइजमेंट, तमाम विज्ञापन दे दिए। यहां का उपभोक्ता जिसने 250 रुपये का पैकेज दिया, जो पांच-छः दिन में खत्म हो जाता है और उसको फिर लेना पड़ जाता है। एक तो रोमिंग के नाम पर आपने 4जी दे दिया कि हम 4जी दे रहे हैं। हमें बता दें कि 4जी की स्पीड क्या है और यहां

*Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

की क्या स्पीड है और कहां पर से 4जी दे रहे हैं? आप चार्ज भी इतने हैवी कैसे ले रहे हैं? श्रीमन, ट्राई ने आदेश दिया कि रोमिंग फ्री करिए। पूरे देश में रोमिंग फ्री हो गई। आदेश दिए भी दो साल से ऊपर हो गए, केवल बी0एस0एन0एल0 ने इसको फॉलो किया और किसी भी मोबाइल कंपनी ने उसको फॉलो नहीं किया, जबकि कोई रोक नहीं है। आज अगर हम गाजियाबाद से दिल्ली आएंगे तो फोन में मोबाइल चार्ज रोमिंग का होगा। मालूम पड़ा कि गाजियाबाद तक हमारे पास स्टेट का चार्ज हो रहा है। हिन्दुस्तान में मोबाइल के यूजर्स की बहुत बड़ी तादाद - लगभग 80 करोड़ है। कॉल ड्रॉप पर मैं नहीं समझ पाया कि सर्वोच्च न्यायालय को क्या इतनी जल्दी थी। कॉल ड्रॉप पर सर्वोच्च न्यायालय ने इतनी जल्दी आदेश दे दिया कि कॉल ड्रॉप पर कोई वसूली नहीं होगी। ट्राई ने आदेश दिया था कि अगर कॉल ड्रॉप होगी तो कंप्यूमर्स को जुर्माना देना पड़ेगा। मुझे दुख है कि कपिल भाई जब मिनिस्टर थे, तब कपिल भाई कॉल ड्रॉप का विरोध कर रहे थे और बाद में उन्हीं के वकील बन गए और सुप्रीम कोर्ट में पैरवी करने लगे। श्रीमन, यह एक बहुत बड़ा * है। मैं चाहूंगा कि अगर सरकार ने इसको नहीं रोका तो यह मोबाइल निजी क्षेत्र की कंपनियां जो छः-सात हैं, इस देश की जनता को लूट रही हैं। अगर उस लूट पर रोक नहीं लगी तो कहीं न कहीं विद्रोह होगा, कहीं न कहीं लोग विरोध करेंगे। इसलिए मेरा आपसे अनुरोध है कि सरकार से इस पर जवाब दिलवा दें, यह आवश्यक है।

श्री विशम्भर प्रसाद निषाद (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं इसके साथ अपने आपको सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

चौधरी मुनव्वर सलीम (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं भी इसके साथ अपने आपको सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

چودھری منور سلیم (اثر پردیش) : مہودے، میں بھی اس کے ساتھ اپنے آپ کو
سمبڈھ کرتا ہوں۔

श्री अली अनवर अंसारी (बिहार): महोदय, मैं भी इसके साथ अपने आपको सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री नीरज शेखर (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं भी इसके साथ अपने आपको एसोसिएट करता हूँ।

SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR (Karnataka): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by Shri Naresh Agrawal.

कुछ सम्मानित सदस्य : सर, हम भी इससे अपने आपको एसोसिएट करते हैं।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: All the names of those who associate may be added.
...(Interruptions)... Shri Tiruchi Siva.

Concern over raising the level of check dam across Palar river by Andhra Pradesh

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA (Tamil Nadu): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, as per clause 2 of the Madras-Mysore Agreement, 1892, the upstream State shall not construct any structure to block, to store or to divert water flowing in a stream, river or tributary as mentioned in Schedule A of the Agreement without getting the consent of the downstream State.

*Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

†Transliteration in Urdu script.

[Shri Tiruchi Siva]

Sir, the Palar River runs about 17,871 square kilometres; out of which, 57 per cent lies in Tamil Nadu. It supports 4,70,000 acres of land and the farmers are solely dependent on that. Moreover, it also supports drinking water supply to the northern districts, especially Vellore and Kanchipuram.

Sir, recently, the Andhra Pradesh Government has increased the height of the existing check dam from five feet to twelve feet, which has obstructed the water flow to Tamil Nadu. If the water is blocked upstream, there will be a deficit of water in the northern parts of the entire Tamil Nadu. It also supplies water to the Kalpakkam Atomic Power Station. In this situation, Sir, it will cause damage to the drinking water supply also in the northern districts. A decade ago, when such a move for construction was made by the Andhra Pradesh Government, the then Tamil Nadu Government approached the Supreme Court and it stayed the construction. Now, that the issue is very severe as the river supports 4,20,000 acres of land and the farmers are solely depending on that, the future is very bleak. Since it is an inter-State issue, I urge the Central Government to take the matter very seriously so as to ensure the livelihood of the farmers as well as to ensure water supply to the people in the northern districts of Tamil Nadu. Thank you very much.

SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I associate myself with the matter raised by Shri Tiruchi Siva.

SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by Shri Tiruchi Siva.

SHRI D. RAJA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by Shri Tiruchi Siva.

...(Interruptions)...

Plight of micro scale powerloom industry due to imposition of anti-dumping duty on Purified Terephthalic Acid (PTA)

SHRI MAJEED MEMON (Maharashtra): Sir, I would like to raise an important matter of urgent public importance involving the interests of thousands of micro scale powerloom employer-cum-employee weavers. ...(Interruptions)... They have become jobless and are facing several financial crises in the last one year because of imposition of anti-dumping duty on Purified Terephthalic Acid, PTA, and sudden skyrocketing of raw cotton and cotton yarn prices. The shortage and lesser sowing of cotton seeds have adversely affected the most employment-generating decentralised powerloom

sectors of Malegaon, Bhiwandi, Ichalkaranji and Sholapur in Maharashtra, Surat in Gujarat, Varanasi in Uttar Pradesh, and Erode and other centres in India. Imposition of anti-dumping duty on Purified Terephthalic Acid, PTA, has adversely affected the most employment-generating decentralised powerloom sectors and thousands of micro scale powerloom employer-cum-employee weavers of Malegaon, Bhiwandi, etc. have lost their entire capital. They became indebted to heavy debts. Lakhs of labourers have lost their jobs in the last one year due to lack of support from the Government. There are a number of people who are both employer-cum-employee weavers. They are literally jobless and totally out of the mainstream. Therefore, urgent steps are required to be taken by the Government. I am sure the concerned Government will look into it and take remedial measures so that this industry does not get completely perished. According to Samiti Members, the owners of powerlooms are finding it difficult to run in profit because of the rising power tariff, labour charges and dropping prices. Approximately, nine lakh people are dependent on Bhiwandi powerloom alone and related business. The strike will ensure less clothes being sent to the market which may result in price increase. You can say the powerloom industry is virtually in the intensive care unit now. Our entire labour force comes from Malegaon itself and, therefore, they are opening the looms for three to four days a week only to support themselves for survival. I think, a powerloom owner also made this disclosure through the Hindu newspaper. Our appeal to the Government is to kindly consider the gravity and the emergency of the matter and look into it and remedial measures ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri Ritabrata Banerjee. ...*(Interruptions)*... Shri Ritabrata Banerjee. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री अली अनवर अंसारी (बिहार): उपसभापति जी, मैं इस विषय से अपने को संबद्ध करता हूँ। उत्तर प्रदेश, बिहार, कई दूसरे राज्यों से लोग वहां जाकर हैंडलूम, पावरलूम चलाते हैं, रोजगार पाते हैं। आज उनके सामने भुखमरी की स्थिति पैदा हो गई है। यह बहुत गंभीर समस्या है।

**Need for proper rehabilitation of the people coming to India from
Indian enclaves in Bangladesh**

SHRI RITABRATA BANERJEE (West Bengal): Sir, in March, 2015, 119th Constitutional Amendment was adopted in this House. At that time, we had deliberated at length that Indians in the enclaves were not Indian citizens even after 69 years of Independence. Last November, after the historic treaty concerning enclaves between India and Bangladesh, these people moved to the mainland with dreams they have cherished for long. But, within months, the dreams seem shattered. Media reports in West Bengal and also in the mainstream media of Bangladesh have reported that the Ministry

[Shri Ritabrata Banerjee]

of External Affairs (MEA) and the Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA) are already aware of the situation. The Border Management Department of MHA had asked the West Bengal Government and the DM of Coochbehar to look into this matter and submit a report. A media report came out in Bangladesh in one of the prominent newspapers that the Assistant High Commissioner of India, who is posted in Rajsahi in Bangladesh, had gone to the enclaves and he got the report that the Indians who came from there are going back. Sir, 921 people came after this treaty was signed. Then, out of them five have died and another four have born. In Dinhata, 56 families; in Mekhliganj, 54 families and in Haldibari, 96 families are there. Three camps have been created. But there are small tin rooms where in one room, more than three-four families are being forced to live. Now, employment is a major concern. Already reports are there that 20 people — their names are appearing in the media — have gone back to Bangladesh because here, proper employment facilities are not there. Sir, ₹10 crores have been sanctioned by the Central Government but there are large-scale allegations that huge corruption is there and the money is not being spent although the Central Government has promised to give another ₹ 50 crores.

I will urge upon the Government, Sir, that this is a very serious matter because out of these 921 people, already 20 people have gone back illegally. This is the Assistant High Commissioner who has reported that and that came out in the media. So, I would urge upon the Government that the MEA, MHA, need to sit on an urgent basis with the West Bengal Government to chalk out the proper rehabilitation package and look into its proper implementation so that the money is not wasted. Thank you, Sir.

SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA (West Bengal): Sir, when all these people were called in India, our hon. Foreign Minister said that all the accommodation, educational arrangements, medical benefits and all these things would be given to these people. She had also assured a few thousands of crores of rupees but, unfortunately, nothing has yet been done and all the Bangladeshi people, those who came to this part, are leaving now. Unfortunately, they are blaming the Government of India because they are not getting any facilities. Their children are not going to the schools. They are not getting any benefit. The Foreign Ministry and the Home Ministry should sit together immediately; otherwise, it will be very bad for the country.

12.00 Noon

SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR (Uttar Pradesh): Sir, I associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay; the time is over. It is time for Question Hour.

—————
(MR. CHAIRMAN *in the Chair*)

ORAL ANSWERS TO THE QUESTIONS

***76 [The Questioner (SHRI M.P. VEERENDRA KUMAR) was absent]**

Depletion of coal reserves

*76. SHRI M.P. VEERENDRA KUMAR: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the production of coal has increased during the last few years, if so, the details thereof;
- (b) the rate of increase compared to the gross domestic product during the last two years; and
- (c) whether the coal reserves in the country are depleting fast, if so, the details thereof?

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

Statement

(a) All India coal production has increased from 565.77 Mte in 2013-14 to 638.18 Mte. (prov.) in 2015-16. The details of coal production during last three years is as under.

	(in million tonnes)		
Production	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
All India	565.77	609.18	638.18
Growth %	1.7	7.7	4.8

Further, Coal India Limited (CIL) produces around 80% of the country's total production of coal. It has increased its production from 462.41 Mte. in 2013-14 to 538.75 Mte. in 2015-16. The increase of 76 Mte in actual production achieved by CIL in last two

years is more than the cumulative increase achieved during the 11th 5 year plan. CIL's production in last 3 years is given below:

	(in million tonnes)		
Production	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
CIL	462.41	494.23	538.75
Growth %	2.3	6.9	9.0

(b) The details of rate of increase of coal production compared to GDP during last two years are given below:-

Year	Rate of increase in coal production over last year (%)	Rate of Increase (Growth) in GDP* (%)
2014-15	7.7	7.24
2015-16	4.8	7.56

*Source: GDP-CSO - (GDP data is at constant price). Coal production - CCO.

(c) Coal reserves are not depleting. Every year about 3 to 5 BT coal resources are added to the inventory of Indian coal resources and against this, about 0.65 Bt. coal is extracted.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Question No. 76; questioner not present. Are there any supplementaries?

श्री हरिवंश: माननीय सभापति जी, मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय कोयला राज्य मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या ऊर्जा क्षेत्र में कोयले की मांग में पहले की अपेक्षा कमी आई है? हम कब तक कोयले के उत्पादन के बारे में आत्मनिर्भर होंगे और आज हम अपनी जरूरत का कितना कोयला बाहर से मंगाते हैं?

श्री पीयूष गोयल: सभापति जी, मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय सांसद को बताना चाहूंगा कि पिछले दो वर्षों में कोयले की डिमांड में कोई कमी नहीं आई है, उल्टे पावर प्लांट्स का जो आउटपुट है, अगर आप उसका आकलन करें, तो गत 10 वर्षों में, 2004 से 2014 तक, बिजली के उत्पादन में 5.65 परसेंट की वृद्धि हुई थी। यह गत 10 वर्षों की CAGR की figures हैं और 2014 से 2016 मात्र 2 वर्षों की हमारी जो पावर प्रोडक्शन की ग्रोथ है, वह 7.03 परसेंट रही है, जिससे ध्यान में आता है कि बिजली का उत्पादन भी बढ़ रहा है और बिजली की खपत भी बढ़ रही है।

साथ ही साथ, ये दोनों वर्ष सूखे के वर्ष हैं और सूखे के कारण जो हाइड्रो पावर कम उत्पादित हुई, उसके बावजूद देश में कहीं भी बिजली की आपूर्ति में कमी नहीं हुई। आज देश power surplus है। जो कमी हाइड्रो पावर में आई, उसको हमने कोयले से बिजली के उत्पादन को बढ़ा कर पूरा किया और देश में जितनी बिजली जो राज्य चाहते हैं, उनको हम देने की स्थिति में आज आ गए हैं।

आपने दूसरी बात यह कही कि देश कब तक कोयले के उत्पादन के मामले में आत्मनिर्भर होगा, तो इसमें दो प्रकार का कोयला है, एक कोकिंग कोल है और दूसरा थर्मल कोल है। जहां तक कोकिंग कोल का सवाल है, तो देश में इसका प्रोडक्शन कम है, यह कमी सालों-साल से रही है। हर वर्ष 45 से 50 मिलियन टन कोकिंग कोल इम्पोर्ट होता है, क्योंकि यहां कोकिंग कोल के नये रिजर्व्स भी या तो कम हैं या वे आग के नीचे हैं, जैसे झरिया या रानीगंज में। इसके कारण कोकिंग कोल का आयात कुछ और वर्षों तक कंटीन्यू रहेगा, जब तक हम नये रिजर्व्स डेवलप नहीं करेंगे।

जहां तक थर्मल कोल का सवाल है, तो उसके इम्पोर्ट में पिछले वर्ष 24,000 करोड़ रुपये की कमी हुई, क्योंकि हमने उसको डोमेस्टिक कोल से रिप्लेस किया। इस वर्ष का टारगेट है कि इस इम्पोर्ट को हम 40,000 करोड़ कम करेंगे। जहां-जहां इम्पोर्टेड कोल यूज होता है, उसको हम कम करके डोमेस्टिक से रिप्लेस करना चाहते हैं। एक समस्या जरूर है कि जो कोस्टल प्लांट्स हैं, वे ओरिजिनली डिजाइंड ही इम्पोर्टेड कोल पर हुए। भारत का जो हाई फ्लाई ऐश का कोल है, उसे लेने के लिए वे सक्षम नहीं हैं, क्योंकि उस जमाने में कभी यह कल्पना ही नहीं की गई कि भारत कोल प्रोडक्शन इतनी बढ़ सकता है और कोल के मामले में आत्मनिर्भर हो सकता है। चूंकि वह डिजाइन भारत के कोल को नहीं लेता है, तो जबरन भारत को काफी कुछ कोल इम्पोर्ट करने की आगे आवश्यकता पड़ेगी।

श्री राम विचार नेताम: सभापति महोदय, मैं इसमें एक पूरक प्रश्न पूछना चाहता हूं। महोदय, मेरा प्रश्न यह है कि आपने जो उत्तर दिया है कि पिछले कुछ वर्षों में उत्पादन में वृद्धि हुई है, यह बात सही है, लेकिन हम पूरे छत्तीसगढ़ के परिप्रेक्ष्य में बात करें, तो जहां-जहां कोल का उत्पादन हो रहा था, करीब एक-एक महीने का वहां डम्प पड़ा हुआ है। तो आपका जो मापदंड है, उस मापदंड के आधार पर कितने दिनों का स्टोरेज करने की आपकी क्षमता होती है? इसी के साथ, इसके लिए क्या आपका कोई नीतिगत सिद्धांत है कि क्या कोयले की जो खपत है, उसमें कमी आई है? और अगर खपत में कमी आई है, तो विद्युत उत्पादन में भी कमी आ सकती है या डिमांड में कमी आ सकती है? इस तरह के जो प्रश्न हैं, ये एक-दूसरे के पूरक हैं और एक-दूसरे से जुड़े हुए हैं, इसलिए मैं माननीय मंत्री महोदय से सीधा प्रश्न करना चाहता हूं कि आप इस संबंध में क्या व्यवस्था कर रहे हैं? उत्पादन के बाद वहां पर जो लगातार डम्प का डम्प पड़ा हुआ है, इसके लिए कहीं जगह नहीं है और भविष्य में किसी प्रकार की अनहोनी न हो, इसको रोकने के लिए आपके पास क्या उपाय हैं?

श्री पीयूष गोयल: सभापति महोदय, मैं माननीय सदस्य को बताना चाहूंगा कि हरेक खान के पास एक कोल स्टॉक रहता है, उसको pithead stock कहते हैं और हर खदान के पास कितना स्टॉक रखा जा सकता है, इसका कोई दिनों में आकलन नहीं होता है, वह stocking capacity के हिसाब से हर माइन के साथ जुड़ा हुआ एक आंकड़ा रहता है। मैं माननीय सांसद को यह भी बताना चाहूंगा कि 31 मार्च, 2016 को लगभग 57 मिलियन टन का स्टॉक कोल इंडिया के अलग-अलग subsidiaries की अलग-अलग खदानों में था, अब घट कर जिसकी लेटेस्ट फिगर 47 मिलियन टन हो गयी है। उसको हमने और aggressively e-auction के द्वारा, special auction के द्वारा और exclusive auction के द्वारा liquidate करके उस स्टॉक को भी कम किया है, लेकिन मैं समझता हूं कि देश की आत्मनिर्भरता और देश की ऊर्जा सुरक्षा और हमारे उद्योगों को, छोटे व्यापारियों की requirements को मद्देनजर

रखते हुए एक अच्छा स्टॉक कोल इंडिया रखे ताकि कभी भी कोई disaster हो या कोई ऐसी तकलीफ आए, तो इस देश में कोल की कमी न हो, इसलिए हम वह स्टॉक रखते हैं।

आपका दूसरा सवाल, ऊर्जा की कमी या कोल उत्पादन की कमी के संबंध में था, उसका जवाब तो अभी-अभी मैंने बड़े विस्तार से दिया।

श्री रेवती रमन सिंह: चेयरमैन साहब, उत्तर प्रदेश में अभी तीन पावर प्लांट्स लग रहे हैं, उनमें एक तो एनटीपीसी का है मेजा में, दूसरा जेपी का है बारा में और तीसरा करछना में प्रस्तावित है। मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ कि उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने और एनटीपीसी के प्लांट ने कितने कोयले की डिमांड की थी और आपने कितना देने का काम किया है?

श्री पीयूष गोयल: सभापति महोदय, उत्तर प्रदेश के एक वरिष्ठ नेता और सांसद ने, जो कि इनके ही पार्टी के हैं, उन्होंने सदन में एक बार मेरे ऊपर यह आरोप लगाया था कि उत्तर प्रदेश में बिजली का उत्पादन नहीं हो रहा है, क्योंकि कोयला कम है। मैंने उसी दिन दोपहर में आंकड़े रखे, जिसमें मैंने बड़े विस्तार से बताया था कि जब भारत में प्रधान मंत्री, श्री नरेन्द्र मोदी जी की सरकार आई, तब उत्तर प्रदेश या देश के अलग-अलग बिजली घरों में कोयले की कमी रहती थी, लेकिन आज के दिन परिस्थिति ऐसी है कि पूरे देश में और उत्तर प्रदेश में एक भी बिजली घर ऐसा नहीं है, जिसमें कोयले की कमी है। उल्टे, मैं बार-बार रिव्यू कर रहा हूँ। गत महीने ही मैं उत्तर प्रदेश में जाकर लखनऊ में पूरा रिव्यू करके आया। वहाँ पर हर बिजली घर में बताया गया कि हमारे पास पर्याप्त कोयला है और मेहरबानी करके और मत भेजिए। यह भी हम से दरखास्त की गई।

जहाँ तक नए प्लांट्स का सवाल है। जितना कोयला जिस प्लांट को लगेगा, उतना कोयला उसको मिलेगा। जहाँ तक एनटीपीसी का सवाल है, उसको तो हम सीधा allot कर सकते हैं और जो दूसरे प्राइवेट प्लांट्स हैं, उनको हम auction के माध्यम से पारदर्शिता से देंगे, लेकिन इस देश में जितने पावर प्लांट्स लगते हैं, सबको कोयला देने की आज देश में क्षमता है।

उत्तर प्रदेश के गांवों का विद्युतीकरण

*77. **श्री नरेश अग्रवाल :** क्या विद्युत मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या यह सच है कि उत्तर प्रदेश में अभी भी पचास प्रतिशत गांवों का विद्युतीकरण नहीं हुआ; है

(ख) यदि हां, तो सरकार सभी गांवों के विद्युतीकरण के लिए क्या कदम उठा रही है; और

(ग) दीनदयाल उपाध्याय ग्राम ज्योति योजना के अंतर्गत उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने कितनी धनराशि की मांग की है और केन्द्रीय सरकार ने इसके अंतर्गत कितनी धनराशि उपलब्ध करायी है?

विद्युत मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री पीयूष गोयल): (क) से (ग) एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रख दिया गया है।

विवरण

(क) और (ख) उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य द्वारा दी गई सूचना के अनुसार, 01.04.2015 की स्थिति के अनुसार उत्तर प्रदेश में 1529 ऐसे गांव थे जो विद्युतीकृत नहीं थे। दिनांक 17.07.2016 की स्थिति के अनुसार दीन दयाल उपाध्याय ग्राम ज्योति योजना के अंतर्गत 1356 गांवों में विद्युतीकरण के कार्य पूरे कर दिए गए हैं। शेष गैर-विद्युतीकृत गांवों को मई, 2018 से पूर्व विद्युतीकृत किए जाने का लक्ष्य है।

(ग) दीन दयाल उपाध्याय ग्राम ज्योति योजना के अंतर्गत 6946.91 करोड़ रुपये मूल्य की 75 नई परियोजनाएं उत्तर प्रदेश के लिए संस्वीकृत कर दी गई हैं। अप्रैल, 2014-15 से 30.06.2016 तक विभिन्न ग्रामीण विद्युतीकरण कार्यों के लिए कुल 2666.85 करोड़ रुपये जारी कर दिए गए हैं।

Electrification of villages in Uttar Pradesh

†*77. SHRI NARESH AGRAWAL: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that 50 per cent villages in Uttar Pradesh are still not electrified;

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government for electrification of all the villages; and

(c) the funds sought by the Uttar Pradesh Government under Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana and the funds provided by the Central Government thereunder?

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

Statement

(a) and (b) As reported by the State of Uttar Pradesh, there were 1529 un-electrified villages in Uttar Pradesh as on 01.04.2015. The electrification works in 1356 villages have been completed as on 17.07.2016 under Deendayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana. The remaining un-electrified villages are targeted to be electrified before May, 2018.

(c) Under Deendayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana, 75 new projects worth ₹ 6946.91 crore have been sanctioned for Uttar Pradesh. A total of ₹ 2666.85 crore has been released for various rural electrification works since April, 2014-15 upto 30.06.2016.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: माननीय सभापति जी, अभी माननीय मंत्री जी बोल रहे थे कि उत्तर प्रदेश के एक सीनियर नेता ने उन पर आरोप लगाया, तब मैंने उनको जान-बूझकर कोई जवाब नहीं दिया, लेकिन इसका मतलब यह नहीं है कि आप जो बोल रहे हैं, वह बिल्कुल सत्य बोल रहे हैं और दूसरा जो बोल रहा है, वह गलत बोल रहा है।

श्रीमन्, हमने यह पूछा कि उत्तर प्रदेश में 'राजीव गांधी ग्रामीण विद्युतीकरण योजना' के अंतर्गत कितने गांवों का विद्युतीकरण शुरू हुआ था? आपने उस योजना का नाम बदल कर "दीनदयाल उपाध्याय ग्राम ज्योति योजना" कर दिया। श्रीमन्, इन्होंने जवाब दिया कि उत्तर प्रदेश में 1,529 ऐसे गांव थे, जिनमें से 1,356 गांवों को हमने विद्युतीकृत कर दिया। इस तरह से तो अब 200 गांव भी नहीं बचे। दूसरे पैरा में आप कह रहे हैं कि हमने 6,946 करोड़ रुपए स्वीकृत कर दिए और उसमें से 2,666 करोड़ रुपए मंजूर भी कर दिए, लेकिन 200 गांवों के लिए 2,666 करोड़ रुपए तो नहीं चाहिए। 200 गांवों के लिए तो 100 करोड़ रुपए भी नहीं चाहिए। तो 200 गांवों के लिए कितना चाहिए? सौ करोड़ भी नहीं चाहिए। मैं सिर्फ आपसे इतना पूछना चाहता हूँ कि उत्तर प्रदेश में कुल कितने गांव हैं? गांव में माजरे भी बताइए, क्योंकि जो योजना है वह माजरों के लिए स्वीकृत है। जो गांव होगा उसके सारे हेमलेट भी होंगे। कुल कितने गांव माजरे के हैं और उसमें से कितने गांव ऊर्जीकृत हो गए और कितने ऊर्जीकृत होने बाकी हैं, बस इतना ही जवाब चाहिए।

श्री पीयूष गोयल: महोदय, माननीय सांसद ने बहुत अच्छा सवाल पूछा है, यह बहुत ही अहम सवाल है। खास तौर पर उत्तर प्रदेश के संदर्भ में, क्योंकि आज भी जो पिछला 2011 का सेंसस हुआ, उसके आंकड़ों के हिसाब से उत्तर प्रदेश में एक करोड़ इक्यासी लाख घर ऐसे हैं, जिनको उत्तर प्रदेश की राज्य सरकार ने बिजली नहीं पहुंचाई है। यह बहुत गंभीर समस्या है। जब हमारे प्रधान मंत्री जी ने सरकार का भार संभाला, तब उन्होंने मुझे, विशेषकर उत्तर प्रदेश, बिहार और देश के पूर्वी इलाकों में जो विद्युतीकरण का काम बहुत स्लो चलता था, उसके ऊपर विशेष ध्यान देने को कहा। माननीय सांसद जी को मैं आपके माध्यम से बताना चाहूंगा कि हमने कोई नाम नहीं बदला, हमने सोच बदली है, हमने पूरी कल्पना बदली है इस विद्युतीकरण योजना की।

श्री नीरज शेखर: पहले राजीव गांधी योजना थी ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सभापति: आपका सवाल नहीं है, आप बैठ जाइए। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री नीरज शेखर: सर, दीनदयाल उपाध्याय योजना में कितना पैसा दिया और ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please sit down. ...(Interruptions)... Sit down, please. It is not your question.

श्री पीयूष गोयल: जोर से बोलने से असलियत नहीं बदलती, असलियत तो असलियत ही रहेगी। सर, पिछली जो राजीव गांधी योजना थी, उसमें कुछ मापदंड बनाए थे कि सिर्फ एक गांव में बिजली पहुंच जाए और उसके बाद 10 प्रतिशत घरों तक बिजली पहुंच जाए तो काम खत्म माना जाता था। हमने उस मापदंड को बदला है। स्मार्ट मीटर्स फीडर्स की पहले कोई कल्पना नहीं थी, उसको हम इस योजना में लाए हैं। फीडर्स चेंज करके स्मार्ट मीटर्स से जोड़ना, घरों में स्मार्ट मीटर्स लगाना, उसको लाए हैं। Feeders' segregation का काम कोई पुरानी कल्पना में नहीं था, हमने उसको जोड़ा और ऐसे

कई अन्य पहलू हैं, उस पर मैं विस्तार से बता सकता हूँ इसीलिए पूरी एक नई स्कीम बनाई।
...(व्यवधान)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Have you answered the question? आपका सवाल नहीं है, आप बैठ जाइए।

SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL: Sir, I have answered one part.

श्री नीरज शेखर: सर, ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सभापति: आपका सवाल नहीं है। ...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL: I have answered one part because he alleged that we have changed the name. I wanted him to know that it is a new scheme and there has been no change in name.

श्री नीरज शेखर: गलत जवाब दे रहे हैं। ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please.

SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL: Secondly, Sir, बड़े दुर्भाग्य की बात है जब हम आंकड़े देखें, तो उत्तर प्रदेश की स्थिति में आपके माध्यम से पूरे सदन और देश के समक्ष रखना चाहता हूँ। एक ग्यारहवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना बनी, Eleventh Five-Year Plan में उत्तर प्रदेश को चार हजार चार सौ बत्तीस करोड़ रुपये सैंक्शन हुए अन्य-अन्य प्रोजेक्ट्स के लिए, जिसमें से एक intensive electrification जो माननीय सांसद ने कहा कि मंझले टोले तक बिजली नहीं पहुंची है। उसके लिए 19,339 विलेज में intensive electrification किया जाएगा। यह स्वीकृति केन्द्र सरकार ने राज्य सरकार को दी। बड़े खेद के साथ मुझे आपके समक्ष रखना पड़ता है कि आज तक ग्यारहवीं योजना को खत्म हुए भी चार साल हो गए। आज तक सिर्फ 8,720 गांवों में intensive electrification हो पाया है। उसी समय गरीबों के घरों में मुफ्त बिजली मिले, उसके लिए आठ लाख बावन हजार सात सौ उनहत्तर गरीबों के घरों में मुफ्त बिजली मिले, उसका भी प्रावधान केन्द्र सरकार ने किया। लेकिन आज तक सिर्फ तीन लाख दो हजार तीन सौ तैंतीस घरों को, बी.पी.एल. घरों को आपने ग्यारहवीं योजना के तहत बिजली पहुंचाई। अब आइए बारहवीं योजना पर जो 2012 से 2017 तक 5 वर्ष की थी, जिसमें से 4 वर्ष खत्म हो गए हैं। उसमें 7,282 करोड़ रुपये केन्द्र सरकार ने राज्य सरकार को दिए। उसमें राज्य सरकार को 68,212 टोले वगैरह जहां-जहां पर हैं, वहां 68,212 गांवों में पूरा intensive electrification करना था, घर-घर तक पहुंचाना था। उसमें आज तक क्या हुआ? चार वर्ष पूरे हो गए हैं, सर। 6,436 गांवों, यानी 9 प्रतिशत में इंटेसिव इलेक्ट्रिफिकेशन हुआ। सर, 5 में से 4 वर्ष पूरे हो गए हैं, लेकिन सिर्फ 9 प्रतिशत गांवों में इंटेसिव इलेक्ट्रिफिकेशन हुआ। फिर गरीबों को बिजली देने की बात थी। गरीबों को बिजली देने के लिए 32,33,913 गरीबों के घर में मुफ्त बिजली पहुंचाने की स्वीकृति केन्द्र सरकार ने दी। उसमें कितने घरों को बिजली पहुंची? आखिर गरीबों की सरकार है तो गरीबों को बिजली तो पहुंचानी चाहिए। 1,23,567, which is only 4 per cent. मात्र 4 प्रतिशत गरीबों के घरों में बिजली दी गई। उसके बाद...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please make your answer crisper and shorter.
...(Interruptions)...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: सर, ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सभापति: नरेश जी, आपका दूसरा सवाल आएगा, आप बैठ जाइए। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री नीरज शेखर: सर, ये आँकड़े दे रहे हैं। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सभापति: यह आपका सवाल नहीं है, आप बैठ जाइए। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री नीरज शेखर: मंत्री जी चुनावी भाषण दे रहे हैं, आँकड़े दे रहे हैं। ...(व्यवधान) मंत्री जी * बोल रहे हैं। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सभापति: आप लोग बैठ जाइए। ...(व्यवधान) Please don't interfere.
...(Interruptions)...

SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL: Sir, I beg to ask the hon. Member one thing. Sir, I request you to check the record. He has alleged कि मैं * बोल रहा हूँ, यह सदन की कोई सभ्यता है? ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, please. यह आपका सवाल नहीं है। ...(व्यवधान) आप क्यों दखल दे रहे हैं? ...(व्यवधान) नरेश जी खड़े हैं, यह उनका सवाल है। ...(व्यवधान) आप बैठ जाइए। अगर वे गलत जवाब दे रहे हैं, तो आप लिखित में कहिए कि गलत जवाब दिया गया। ...(व्यवधान) आप लिखकर दीजिए, I shall await your letter. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री पीयूष गोयल: सर, ये आँकड़े राज्य सरकार ही देती है। ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: I am afraid. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री पीयूष गोयल: ये आँकड़े राज्य सरकार ने दिए हैं। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सभापति: आप लोग बैठ जाइए। ...(व्यवधान) One minute. बैठ जाइए। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: मंत्री जी * बोल रहे हैं। ...(व्यवधान)...

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

श्री नितिन जयराम गडकरी: मंत्री जी ने जो तथ्य सभागृह के सामने रखे हैं, अगर इनको लगता है कि वे सही नहीं हैं, तो प्रिविलेज मोशन ला सकते हैं। ...(व्यवधान) बाकी इनके लिए कहा गया कि ये * बोल रहे हैं, तो मंत्री महोदय के लिए * शब्द का प्रयोग करना ठीक नहीं है, इसे उनको वापस लेना चाहिए। ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: I have noted the language. ...(Interruptions) Nareshji, have you finished? ...(Interruptions)...

श्री पीयूष गोयल: ये राज्य सरकार के ही आँकड़े हैं, मेरे नहीं हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... I know. सर, मैं ये आँकड़े इसलिए दे रहा हूँ ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please sit down. ...**(Interruptions)**... You speak when your turn comes. ...**(Interruptions)**... आप भी बैठ जाइए! ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री पीयूष गोयल: सर, मैं ये आँकड़े इसलिए आपके समक्ष रख रहा हूँ, क्योंकि इनका सवाल है कि जब हमने 18,000 करोड़ माँगे, तो हमें 6,000 करोड़ क्यों दिए गए? मैं इसलिए ये आँकड़े रख रहा हूँ कि पैसा माँगने के बदले ...**(व्यवधान)**... जो पैसा दिया गया, उसके बदले ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री नीरज शेखर: सर, ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री सभापति: भाई, आप क्यों दखल दे रहे हैं, यह आपका सवाल नहीं है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... यह आपका सवाल नहीं है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री नीरज शेखर: ये पूछेंगे तो मैं जवाब दूंगा। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री सभापति: नहीं, आप यहां पर जवाब नहीं देंगे। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री नीरज शेखर: ये मेरी तरफ देखकर बोल रहे हैं, इनको आपकी तरफ देखकर बोलना चाहिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री सभापति: भाई, आप बैठ जाइए। I am sorry, you cannot do this. ...**(व्यवधान)**... आप बैठ जाइए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... Nareshji, you put your second question, please. ...**(Interruptions)**... I would request all concerned, including the hon. Minister, to make answer short and crisp. ...**(Interruptions)**...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: माननीय सभापति जी, माननीय गडकरी जी अभी कह रहे थे और सुझाव दे रहे थे। हम लोगों ने नियमावली पढ़ी है और नियम हमको मालूम है कि किस नियम में क्या है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री सभापति: आप दूसरा सवाल पूछ लें।

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: मैंने जो क्वेश्चन किया, वह आप पढ़ लीजिए। अभी मंत्री जी कह रहे थे कि 8 हजार गांव, 16 हजार गांव विद्युतीकृत नहीं हुए और इनके जवाब के अनुसार, उत्तर प्रदेश के 50-60 हजार गांव अभी बाकी हैं, जो विद्युतीकृत नहीं हुए हैं। इन्होंने अभी तक जो जवाब दिया है और जो हमको जवाब दिया है, उसमें बताया कि सिर्फ 200 गाँव विद्युतीकृत नहीं हैं। आप जवाब का पहला पैरा पढ़ लीजिए, जो इन्होंने हमें दिया है। श्रीमन्, प्रधान मंत्री अपने भाषण में जिस तरह असत्य बोल रहे हैं, माननीय ऊर्जा मंत्री जी, आप जिस तरह असत्य बोल रहे हैं और बीजेपी जिस तरह से उत्तर प्रदेश की उपेक्षा कर रही है, हम उसको condemn करते हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री सभापति: आप सवाल पूछिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... That's not right. ...**(Interruptions)**...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: श्रीमन्, मैं इसको बिल्कुल condemn करता हूँ, पूर्ण रूप से condemn करता हूँ, ये उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार को बदनाम कर रहे हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Nareshji, please refrain from making a generalized statement. Ask your question. ...**(Interruptions)**...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: सर, इन्होंने जो बोला है, उसका मैं जवाब दे रहा हूँ। ...**(व्यवधान)**... श्रीमन्, मैं क्वेश्चन पूछ रहा हूँ। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री सभापति: देखिए, I will be compelled to go to the next question if you keep interfering. ...**(Interruptions)**...

श्री नीरज शेखर: इनकी बड़ी-बड़ी योजनाएँ हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Will you please sit down? It is not your question. You have no right to interfere. ...**(Interruptions)**... आप नहीं बोलेंगे। ...**(व्यवधान)**... If you are accusing the Minister of untruth, please put it in writing and it will be dealt with. ...**(Interruptions)**...

SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL: Sir, the hon. Member said that I am telling a * ...**(Interruptions)**...

MR. CHAIRMAN: The word * is unparliamentary. It cannot be used. ...**(Interruptions)**...

SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL: These are statistics, which the State Government has given, as on 30th June, 2016. ...**(Interruptions)**... These are State Government Statistics. ...**(Interruptions)**...

MR. CHAIRMAN: It cannot be. ...**(Interruptions)**... Please, please. ...**(Interruptions)**... आप अपना दूसरा सवाल पूछ लीजिए। We have many more questions. ...**(Interruptions)**... Don't monopolize. ...**(Interruptions)**...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: माननीय सभापति जी, मेरा मंत्री जी से दूसरा सवाल है कि दीनदयाल उपाध्याय योजना में दो विषय हैं — एक ग्रामीण विद्युतीकरण है और दूसरा शहरी विद्युतीकरण है। आईडीएसएमडी, शहरी विद्युतीकरण को आपने चेंज किया और उसे भी दीनदयाल उपाध्याय योजना में लिया। मैं मंत्री जी से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकार ने दोनों योजनाओं में कितना रुपया आपसे मांगा और हमारे मुख्य मंत्री जी ने कितने पत्र प्रधान मंत्री जी को लिखे कि उत्तर प्रदेश में विद्युतीकरण के लिए पैसा नहीं दिया जा रहा है? आप यह भी बता दीजिए कि कितने पत्र लिखे जा रहे हैं? दोनों योजनाओं में कितना रुपया मांगा, आपने कितना दिया और बाकी रुपया आप कब तक रिलीज करेंगे, कृपया यह बता दीजिए।

*Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

श्री पीयूष गोयल: सर, सबसे पहले तो मैं एक बात स्पष्ट कर दूँ कि प्रधान मंत्री जी जो आंकड़े देते हैं या जो आंकड़े मैं देता हूँ, ये आंकड़े राज्य सरकार के द्वारा दिए गए आंकड़े होते हैं।
...(व्यवधान)...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: टोटल * और असत्य है। ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Nareshji, don't use language which is not permissible.
...(Interruptions)... Don't use language which is not permissible. ...(Interruptions)...
Please restrain your language. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: प्रधान मंत्री असत्य बोल रहे हैं, मंत्री जी असत्य बोल रहे हैं। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री नीरज शेखर: असत्य है, असत्य है।

सुश्री उमा भारती: सर, * शब्द का प्रयोग दुबारा किया गया है। इसको कार्यवाही से निकालना पड़ेगा।

श्री सभापति: मैंने कह दिया है। ...(व्यवधान)... मैंने कह दिया है। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: कौन सा शब्द गलत है? ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, no, no. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री आनन्द शर्मा: सर, अगर आप रोशनी डालें तो 'Asatya' is Parliamentary.
...(Interruptions)... असत्य।

MR. CHAIRMAN: It is. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: This is the best way to put. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: See, you are not going to conduct a debate on this.
...(Interruptions)... There is a dictionary available of unparliamentary terms.
...(Interruptions)... Please have a look at it. ...(Interruptions)... Please allow the Question Hour to proceed. ...(Interruptions)... You can't deviate. ...(Interruptions)... Please.
...(Interruptions)...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: 'Asatya' is the right word which should be used.
...(Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please. ...(Interruptions)... Have you finished with your answer?
...(Interruptions)...

SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL: I have not even started as nobody is allowing me to start.
...(Interruptions)...

*Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please hurry up. ...(Interruptions)... You can't take...
...(Interruptions)...

SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL: But, Sir, he is making all allegations. I have to correct the record. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: आप सत्य से परे लिख दीजिए। ...(व्यवधान)... वह तो अनपार्लियामेंटरी नहीं है। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सभापति: अब इसमें आप क्यों पड़ रहे हैं? ...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL: Sir, the fact is that as on 1st April, 2015, there were 18,452 villages, where power had not reached at all, of which 1,529 were in U.P. I have, in fact, given the statistics for 2012-13; only three new villages got electricity. From 2013-14; it was zero; not a single new village got electricity. ...(Interruptions)... So, he is mixing up between village electrification and intensive electrification. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री नीरज शेखर: सर, यह जवाब नहीं है ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री पीयूष गोयल: Intensive Electrification वह होता है, जब हरेक घर को बिजली पहुंचती है। आप पहले आँकड़ों को अलग से समझिए। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री नीरज शेखर: वे जवाब नहीं दे रहे हैं। ...(व्यवधान)... सर, ये गलत जवाब दे रहे हैं।
...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सभापति: आप बैठेंगे या नहीं? ...(व्यवधान)... आप ऐसा मत कीजिए। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री पीयूष गोयल: दूसरा, जहां तक स्टेट गवर्नमेंट के मांगने का सवाल है, हमने District Electricity Committee बनायी थी, District Electricity Committee से अलग-अलग प्रस्ताव आए, प्रस्ताव के हिसाब से जो योजना के कुल available funds थे, उनके हिसाब से जो valid था, वह valid sanction उत्तर प्रदेश को किया था। ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Okay. ...(Interruptions)... All right. ...(Interruptions)... No, no. ...
...(Interruptions)... No more questions on this. ...(Interruptions)... No more questions on
this. ...(Interruptions)... Sorry ...(Interruptions)...

श्री नीरज शेखर: सर, जवाब नहीं आया। ...(व्यवधान)... एक प्रश्न का जवाब नहीं आया।.. *
और *। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सभापति: नरेश जी, आपने दो सवाल पूछ लिए हैं। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री नीरज शेखर: एक पैसा नहीं दिया है। ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Will you please sit down? ...(Interruptions)...

*Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: माननीय सभापति जी, मैंने दो-तीन बिल्कुल ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सभापति: नरेश जी, आपके सवाल हो गए। आपने सवाल पूछा। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: जवाब नहीं आया। मेरे सवाल का जवाब नहीं आया। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सभापति: आपके दो सवाल हो गए। अब बैठ जाइए। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: सर, मैंने दो चीजें पूछीं कि मुख्य मंत्री जी ने ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री नीरज शेखर: सवाल का जवाब नहीं आ रहा है। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सभापति: आप ज़रा बैठ जाइए। ...(व्यवधान)...

Hon Members, I am compelled to draw your attention to the need to have this Question Hour conducted fairly so that every Member, whose Question has been listed, gets an opportunity. If one or two Members are going to go on asking or one or two questions are going to monopolize the entire sixty minutes, then, you are being patently unfair to your own colleagues. ...*(Interruptions)*... We are finished with this question. ...*(Interruptions)*... We will go to the next question now. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री नीरज शेखर: जवाब नहीं आया। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सभापति: अगर आंसर incomplete है, अगर आंसर गलत है तो उसका एक procedure है। आप लिखित में protest कीजिए।

श्री नीरज शेखर: सवाल का जवाब ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सभापति: अगर जवाब गलत है। ...(व्यवधान)...

Why are we quarrelling on the obvious? ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री नीरज शेखर: क्वेश्चन पूछा है तो उसका आंसर तो आना चाहिए।

श्री सभापति: पहले तो आपको बोलने का कोई हक नहीं है। You have not been permitted. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: सर, नियम 60 में ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सभापति: प्लीज़, आप भी बैठ जाइए। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री नीरज शेखर: सर, हम अपनी बात तो कह सकते हैं। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सभापति: भाई, नहीं कह सकते आप। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: माननीय सभापति जी, हम नियम 60 के अंतर्गत नोटिस दे देते हैं। आप उसको स्वीकार कर लीजिएगा। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सभापति: आप नोटिस दीजिए। आपको लिखित में जो कुछ करना है कीजिए। You have not been permitted.

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: सर, इस पर आधे घंटे की चर्चा करवा दीजिए।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Don't monopolize the Question Hour. Now, Shrimati Vandana Chavan, do you have a question on this Question on Uttar Pradesh?

SHRIMATI VANDANA CHAVAN: Sir, I have a very short question. In 2005, the Government launched an App on the web dashboard called 'GARV in order to make the electrification process very transparent. Sir, it is observed that many unelectrified villages have been depicted as electrified on this dashboard. There are more than 300-odd villages. Is the Government aware of this, and, are they going to try to remove these deficiencies?

SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL: Mr. Chairman, Sir, first of all, that App was released in 2015, not in 2005. As far as the unelectrified villages go, this data also comes from the States. The Central Government does not reach out to each village. We have given funds to the State. The State implements the electrification work. We monitor that work, and the data in the GARV App is given by the State. But we have a mechanism of monitoring by *Grameen Vidyutikaran Abhiyantas*. These GVAs go to each village, verify the work, and they report if any village, where electricity has not reached, has been wrongly declared by the State. I give those reports on the website also so that the people can be aware whether the States are reporting the truth or the untruth.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you. Shri Digvijaya Singh, do you have a question on this question relating to U.P.?

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: Yes, Sir; it is relating to U.P. and the question and the answer given. Sir, the point is, मेरा माननीय मंत्री जी से अनुरोध है कि आप प्रश्न 77 का (क) भाग देखिए। माननीय सदस्य ने कहा है कि 50 प्रतिशत गांव un-electrified हैं। आपने उत्तर दिया है कि 1,529 में से 1,356 गांवों में electrification हो गया है यानी 173 बचे हैं। स्वाभाविक है कि उत्तर प्रदेश के माननीय सांसदों में एक प्रकार का कंप्यूजन है कि आखिर जो मांग की है और जो आपने आंकड़े दिए हैं, उनमें फर्क है। इसके बाद माननीय सदस्य इस बात से भी चिंतित हैं कि माननीय मुख्य मंत्री उत्तर प्रदेश ने अनेक बार आपको पत्र लिखा है, लेकिन उसका क्लेरिफिकेशन इस उत्तर में नहीं आया है। इसलिए माननीय सदस्य agitate हो रहे हैं।

श्री सभापति: आपका सवाल क्या है?

श्री दिग्विजय सिंह: सभापति जी, मेरा सवाल यह है कि उत्तर प्रदेश में 50 प्रतिशत गांवों में विद्युतीकरण नहीं हुआ है या केवल 173 गांवों में विद्युतीकरण नहीं हुआ है?

श्री पीयूष गोयल: सभापति जी, मैं माननीय सदन को आपके माध्यम से बताना चाहूंगा कि इसमें दो डेफिनेशन होती हैं - एक unelectrified और दूसरा, विलेज में इलेक्ट्रिसिटी पहुंच जाने के बाद 100 परसेंट electrification को intensive electrification कहते हैं।

जहां तक उत्तर प्रदेश में unelectrified विलेजेज का सवाल है, जो आंकड़े मैंने दिए हैं, चूंकि unelectrified गांवों का प्रश्न था, उसका मैंने जवाब दे दिया था। मैंने intensive electrification का डेटा पढ़कर सुनाया। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: सर, माननीय मंत्री जी सत्य उत्तर नहीं दे रहे हैं। मंत्री जी सत्य से परे उत्तर दे रहे हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Nareshji, you had your chance. ...**(Interruptions)**... You had your chance. नरेश जी, आप बैठ जाइए। आप बैठ जाइए। आप बैठ जाइए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... नरेश जी, प्लीज़। ...**(व्यवधान)**... नरेश जी, आप बैठ जाइए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: Sir, the hon. Minister is not answering the question. ...**(Interruptions)**...

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

श्री पीयूष गोयल: सर, ये जो आंकड़े हैं कि कितने विलेजेज un-electrified हैं, ये आंकड़े हमने या केन्द्र सरकार ने नहीं बनाए। राज्य सरकार ने हमें लिखित में दिया है कि इतने विलेजेज 1 अप्रैल, 2015 को unelectrified हैं और हमने उसको स्वीकार किया। राज्य सरकार ने कहा कि इतने और विलेजेज में हमने बिजली के खम्भे पहुंचा दिए, हमने उसको स्वीकार किया। ये आंकड़े ही राज्य सरकार के हैं, ये हमारे नहीं हैं।

जहां तक मुख्य मंत्री के पत्रों का सवाल है मुख्य मंत्री और हमारे बीच में पत्र व्यवहार होता रहता है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... उसका यह मतलब नहीं कि जो मांगा जाए, उतनी देने की क्षमता है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: Sir, the presentation by the hon. Minister is wrong. ...**(Interruptions)**... Sir, the presentation by the hon. Minister is wrong. He should clarify. ...**(Interruptions)**...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please. If you keep jumping in on discussion which does not relate to you, please do not do it.

SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR: Sir, it relates to Uttar Pradesh. ...**(Interruptions)**...

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, no; I am sorry. This is Question Hour; it is not your question.

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: माननीय सभापति जी...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सभापति: नरेश जी, आपके सवाल हो गए। Please sit down. Please cooperate. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please cooperate. It is not...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: सभापति जी, माननीय मंत्री जी गुमराह कर रहे हैं ...

श्री सभापति: अगर कर रहे हैं, तो आप मुझे लिखकर दीजिए।

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: माननीय मंत्री जी चुनावी भाषा बोल रहे हैं। इसके विरोध में समाजवादी पार्टी सदन से वॉक-आउट करती है।

(At this stage, some hon. Members left the Chamber.)

MR. CHAIRMAN: I shall expect over the next one hour or so... ...*(Interruptions)*... No, no; you can't do grandstanding in the House.

SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR: We can do, Sir. It is our right, Sir.

Liquidation of coal stock through e-auctions

*78. SHRI T. RATHINAVEL: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Coal India Limited's (CIL) stock now stands at 55.3 million tonnes against 57.7 million tonnes that it opened the year with;

(b) whether it is also a fact that CIL has been able to liquidate stock through e-auctions;

(c) if so, the total quantity of coal liquidated through e-auctions during the year 2015-16; and

(d) the quantity earmarked for e-auctions for the year 2016-17?

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

Statement

(a) Pit head coal stock at Coal India Limited (CIL) as on 17.07.2016 is 47.087 Million Tonne (MT) against the stock of 57.643 MT as on 01.04.2016.

(b) and (c) Yes Sir. The total quantity of raw coal allocated through e-auction during the year 2015-16 was 78.63 MT

(d) The tentative quantity earmarked for e-auctions for the year 2016-17 is as under:

(fig. In Million Tonnes)

Category	Quantity earmarked (April-June, 2016)	Actual allocated quantity	Tentative quantity earmarked (July, 2016-March, 2017)	Total Quantity (allocated + earmarked) for 2016-17 (Tentative)
Spot e-Auction	23.30	12.30	48.00	60.30
Forward e-Auction	0.00	0.00		
Special Forward e-Auction for Power Sector	23.20	12.40	51.20	63.60
Exclusive e-Auction for Non-Power Sector (including CPPs)	0.00	0.00	27.80	27.80
TOTAL	46.50	24.70	127.00	151.70

SHRI T. RATHINAVEL: Mr. Chairman, Sir, the Government has a target of coal production of one billion MT. But, the present condition in the coal fields is that they have piling stock of coal everywhere. The Coal India was forced to make a reduction in production of coal. I would like to know whether the Government is considering employing any more methods and liquidate the stocks. Other than sale, they can clear it through e-auction because there is a fear of fire in stock yards of coal.

SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL: Sir, as the answer indicates, we have very successfully brought down the stock from 57 MT to 47 MT in a span of the last 107 days. We will continue to try and liquidate more stocks. It is a matter of fact that today, in the entire country, nobody is facing a coal shortage. Therefore, it is quite obvious that the stocks will be higher side of production will be calibrated based on the demand. Having said that, we are also making efforts to evacuate, more stocks to the coastal plants, where we are hoping that the imported coal will gradually come down and domestic coal will replace the imported coal, wherever technically feasible.

SHRI T. RATHINAVEL: Mr. Chairman, Sir, e-auction has helped Coal India to realize a much better price for the coal. What we have been seeing is that the power units which are financially sound are able to lift coal through e-auction. But, the power units which are lagging in financial resources were not able to avail the e-auction benefits. Therefore, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether the Government is considering creating a level-playing field for such power units so that they get coal at a cheaper price and the power prices do not shoot up.

SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL: Sir, as far as Public Sector Undertakings of State Government or State-generating companies are concerned, as much coal as anybody requires, the Government gives to them at the notified price. There is no premium. They don't need to participate in e-auction. It is a transaction between the Government of India and the State Government Public Sector Units. So, we can give them the coal at the notified price. As far as private sector players are concerned, traditionally, they were being given coal at the notified price without the due process. After the Supreme Court judgment cancelling 204 coal blocks, this Government, in its wisdom, thought it necessary to bring the highest standards of transparency in the process of giving coal. We think, auction is a fair method, for all other completing demands to compete and buy coal. But we have increased the e-auction quantity by almost four times so that the effect of premium can be kept at a reasonable and tolerable level and the burden on the consumers is kept at the barest minimum by maintaining transparency.

SHRI ANANDA BHASKAR RAPOLU: Mr. Chairman, Sir, coal stocks automatically connect to coal imports. The Union Government is advocating with private players and State Governments not to depend on the imports of coal. Even then, last year, 21 crore tonnes of coal has been imported. The coal stocks and coal imports are having direct or indirect impact on the purse of all the electricity consumers wherein the latest international scandal of coal imports...

MR. CHAIRMAN: What is the question?

SHRI ANANDA BHASKAR RAPOLU: I am coming to that, Sir. The international scandal of coal imports, that too from Indonesia, is to the tune of ₹ 50,000 crores, which has been unearthed by the Directorate of Revenue Intelligence and the Enforcement Directorate involving the companies of Adani. This is having...

MR. CHAIRMAN: What is the question?

SHRI ANANDA BHASKAR RAPOLU: This is having a direct impact on the power tariff increase and this has become the biggest scandal involving several countries, including Indonesia.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Do you have a question or not?

SHRI ANANDA BHASKAR RAPOLU: I would like to know whether the Union Government has taken note of this scandalous environment which prevailed upon the coal imports and what measures the Union Power Ministry and the Coal Ministry are going to take about them? Thank you, Sir.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Your question is loaded with adjectives. Please sit down.

SHRI ANAND BHASKAR RAPOLU: Sir,...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please sit down.

SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL: Mr. Chairman, Sir, the statistics which the hon. Member has quoted are outdated. The figure of imports which he quoted is one-year old. Imports have started falling. Last year we were able to save ₹ 24,000 crores because of reducing imports and increasing domestic supply. He has made some allegations which are under investigation. They relate to a period prior to this Government coming in. They relate to an old period, investigations are on way. All the findings of investigation will be obviously acted upon in due course by the concerned departments. As far as cost of power is concerned, I am delighted to inform the hon. Members, through you, Sir, that NTPC alone by removing all imports, by getting more efficient utilisation of coal, by better quality of coal that Coal India and other subsidiaries give — has been able to reduce the variable cost of power, the coal cost by nearly 30 paise per unit which is about 15 per cent reduction from its original cost in the last one year alone. So, this Government is focussing on reducing power cost, bringing in more and more efficiency in the whole thing.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Sancheti.

SHRI ANAND BHASKAR RAPOLU: What about Haryana and other...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Sit down. You have finished with your question.

श्री अजय संचेती: सभापति जी, माननीय मंत्री जी ने अपने उत्तर में कहा है कि पिछले साल तकरीबन 79 मिलियन टन कोयला ई ऑक्शन से बेचा गया था और इस साल भी tentatively 151 मिलियन टन का provision ई-ऑक्शन के लिए किया गया है। इसका मतलब यह है कि इंडस्ट्री में ई-ऑक्शन के through demand बढ़ी है। इसलिए अब जो स्टॉक हमारे पास ज्यादा है और ई-ऑक्शन ज्यादा हो रहा है, तो क्या इस से industrialization में मदद हो रही है?

श्री पीयूष गोयल: सभापति जी, इस से एक बहुत बड़ा परिवर्तन यह हुआ है कि लोगों को रात को चैन की नींद आती है और कोयले की समस्या की वजह से हमारा उद्योग व बिजली घर कभी भी बंद नहीं होंगे क्योंकि कोयले की आपूर्ति पर्याप्त है, लेकिन ई-ऑक्शन जैसे transparent mechanism के चलते हुए भी हमने non-power sector के लिए एक long-term linkages auction के माध्यम से इसे देने का सिलसिला शुरू कर दिया है, जोकि बहुत सफल रहा है और जल्द ही, थोड़े दिनों में पॉवर प्लांट्स को भी transparent तरीके से लिकेज मिलें, उसके लिए भी हम देश के अंदर प्रावधान लाने वाले हैं।

श्री दिलीप कुमार तिर्की: सभापति जी, सर, टोटल कोल ब्लॉक्स का 26 परसेंट ओडिशा में है और वहां almost open cast mines हैं। पिछले बजट में गवर्नमेंट ने Clean Environment Cess रुपए 400 प्रति टन रखा, लेकिन इस में ओडिशा का हिस्सा नहीं रखा गया है। इस कारण environment का पूरा खर्चा स्टेट गवर्नमेंट को उठाना पड़ रहा है। इसलिए हमारा यह suggestion था कि Environment Cess का 60 परसेंट स्टेट्स को दिया जाए। क्या आप इसे लागू करने जा रहे हैं?

श्री पीयूष गोयल: सभापति महोदय, जो National Clean Energy Cess लगता है, वह environment के सुधार के लिए, उससे Renewable Energy Programme में ऊर्जा को प्रोत्साहन दिया जाता है, नदियों को साफ करने के कार्यक्रम "नमामि गंगे" के तहत देश भर की सभी नदियों के लिए चल रहे कार्यक्रम को सपोर्ट किया जाता है और मैं समझता हूँ कि उसका पूरा पैसा आखिर राज्यों में ही लगता है। केन्द्र सरकार राज्यों में ही यह खर्च करती है और उसका लाभ राज्यों को ही मिलता है, लेकिन ऐसा नहीं हो सकता कि चूंकि एक राज्य में खदान है, तो उसका पैसा उसी राज्य में लगे। सर, देश भर में environment को साफ करने की जरूरत है। उसमें अलग-अलग राज्यों के पास अलग-अलग सुविधा होती है। आखिर मुंबई में टैक्स ज्यादा collect होता है, लेकिन उसका पूरा पैसा मुंबई में नहीं लगता है, वह ओडिशा, पश्चिमी बंगाल, झारखंड और उत्तर प्रदेश - सभी में लगता है। इस तरह देश की व्यवस्था सब के लिए समान है ताकि सब को लाभ हो, लेकिन जिन राज्यों में production होता है, उनके local area development को सपोर्ट करने के लिए, पिछले साल District Mineral Foundation के माध्यम से जो रॉयल्टी पे होती है, उस में 30 परसेंट additionally royalty जो ट्राइबल एरियाज और गरीबों के गांवों में खदानें चलती हैं, उसमें सीधी जाएगी और वह लोकल एरिया डेवलपमेंट के लिए यूज की जाएगी जिसका इस वर्ष का अनुमानित collection 6000 करोड़ रुपए है।

Policy framework for taxi and other transport operations

*79. SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has constituted a committee to prepare a policy framework for taxi and other transport operators in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof along with its terms of reference; and
- (c) the fresh steps taken by Government to regulate the operations of taxi and other transport operators for the benefit of common people?

THE MINISTER OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI NITIN JAIRAM GADKARI): (a) to (c) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) and (b) The Government has constituted a Committee under the chairmanship of Secretary, Ministry of Road Transport and Highways to examine the issues related to taxis, aggregators and radio taxies etc. The members of the Committee are Joint Secretary

(Transport), MoRTH, Transport Commissioner of Government of NCT of Delhi, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra and Telangana. The terms of reference of the committee is as under:-

- (i) To examine all the issues related to various permits under the Motor Vehicle Act, 1988.
 - (ii) To consult all the stakeholders *i.e.* black/yellow taxis, aggregators, radio taxis, etc.
 - (iii) To formulate a credible and acceptable plan of action and frame draft scheme under the existing provisions of the MV Act, 1988.
 - (iv) Any other matter that the Ministry of Road Transport and Highways may choose to request the Committee to examine and consider.
- (c) After deliberations, the Committee will recommend the guidelines to States for regulating the taxi aggregators, taxis for facilitating citizens.

SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY: Sir, reply is very ambiguous; it is quite unlike of Mr. Gadkari's usual capacity to be very precise.

There is a complexity in the existing situation. Section 93 of the Indian Motor Vehicle Act does not cover the other aggregators who are online, as a result of which, there is dichotomy of services and also law applies to them when they violate the situation. So, how does the Government ensure, as recommended by the High Court of Delhi, to instal mandatory GPS system and panic button? And, there are gross violations taking place repeatedly in the name of passenger security by various aggregators who take shelter under Section 93 by saying that they don't come under Section 93. So, which agency, actually, ensures that these are implemented and how does the Government plan to bring aggregators like Ola and Uber under law?

श्री नितिन जयराम गडकरी: सभापति जी, सम्माननीय सदस्या ने जो बात कही है, वह सच है कि present Indian Motor Vehicles Act में यह कवर नहीं होता है। इसके कारण, जो aggregators हैं, हम उनको बहुत-सी बातों पर कंट्रोल नहीं कर सकते हैं। मैं आपको विश्वास दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि इसी सत्र में, इस Indian Motor Vehicles Act के बारे में सभी राज्यों के ट्रांसपोर्ट मिनिस्टर्स की कमेटी एपॉइन्ट हुई थी। इसमें देश भर के सभी ट्रांसपोर्ट मिनिस्टर्स थे। वह पुराना एक्ट, जिसको हमने आपके सामने नया बनाकर लाने की कोशिश की थी, उसमें कुछ विवाद था। यह जो सब्जेक्ट है, यह Concurrent List में होने के कारण, इस पर राज्य सरकारों का भी मत लिया गया था। उन्होंने मुझे रिपोर्ट सब्मिट की और उनके सुझाव के आधार पर जो नया नोट है, वह शायद इसी सप्ताह कैबिनेट में जाएगा और नया एक्ट भी इसी अधिवेशन में आएगा। आपने Section 93 की जो बात कही है, उन सभी बातों को इम्प्रूव करके, इसके बारे में फ्यूल से लेकर, carriers, verification of drivers, installation

of GPS for driving, valid permit की जितनी भी बातें हैं, जो आप कह रही हैं, वे आवश्यक हैं, आपकी बात बिल्कुल सही है और हम इस नए एक्ट में इनका प्रोविजन करके, उसको इम्प्लीमेंट करेंगे।

श्रीमती रेणुका चौधरी: सभापति जी, एक और समस्या है। देश भर में, ये गुड्स, जो हम ट्रक्स के द्वारा ट्रांसपोर्ट करते हैं, इन पर ये लोग आपस में कार्टेल फॉर्म करके, अपनी मनमर्जी का दाम लगा देते हैं। As a result of which people are held to ransom. People who want to transport goods are held to ransom, because of the cartel. Is the Government aware of this cartel? Have you got any mechanism that will regulate truck operators who are forming as cartel all over the country? वे ऐसा जहां मर्जी करते हैं। कुल्लू-मनाली में फ्रूट का सीजन है, तो किसान फल लाकर सड़क पर बैठा रहता है, लेकिन वे लोग उस दिन स्ट्राइक पर चले जाते हैं या अपनी मनमानी करके दाम बढ़ा लेते हैं। मैं मंत्री जी से पूछना चाहती हूँ कि इनको काबू करने के लिए हमारी तरफ से क्या कदम उठाए जा सकते हैं?

श्री नितिन जयराम गडकरी: सभापति जी, यह जो contract है, यह, जो आदमी अपना माल बेचता है और जो लेकर जाता है, इन दो प्राइवेट लोगों के बीच में है। कितना किराया देना है और कितना नहीं देना है, यह बात दोनों की म्युचुअल कंसेन्ट पर डिपेंड करती है। मैं आपसे यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि आपकी बात में जो सबसे बड़ी इम्पॉर्टेंट चीज़ है, वह यह है कि हमारे देश में जो road transport है, वह सबसे महंगा है। हमारे देश में एक्सीडेंट्स भी बहुत हो रहे हैं। आप इसको समझिएगा कि यदि हम लोग रोड से जाते हैं, तो उसमें डेढ़ रुपये का खर्च आता है, यदि रेलवे मार्ग से जाते हैं, तो एक रुपये का खर्च आता है और यदि पानी के मार्ग से जाते हैं तो उसमें 20 पैसे का खर्च आता है। हमारी सरकार की नीति यह है कि, first priority is to waterways, second priority to railways and the third priority is to road sector. इसके साथ-साथ जो एक और इम्पॉर्टेंट चीज़ है, वह यह है कि ये जो फ्यूल यूज करते हैं, जिसमें डीज़ल यूज होता है - आपको मालूम है कि दिल्ली में उस पर बड़े पैमाने पर समस्या खड़ी हुई है, सरकार ने यह निर्णय किया है कि इसमें bio CNG, ethanol, biodiesel, electric के आधार पर, संशोधन करके हमारे ट्रांसपोर्ट सेक्टर को लेकर जाएं। इसका परिणाम यह होगा कि यह cost-effective, import substitute and pollution free होगा। इसकी शुरुआत हुई है। इसमें टेक्नोलॉजी भी बदल रही है। इसमें विशेष रूप से अनेक प्रकार के नए-नए संशोधन आ रहे हैं।

हमारी गंगा नदी पर उमा भारती जी जो काम कर रही हैं, उसमें सिर्फ 70 प्रोजेक्ट्स हैं। जो गंदा पानी है, उसमें से methane निकालकर और methane से CO2 अलग करके, जो bio CNG आएगी, उससे कम से कम 5 से 6 हजार तक बसें या ट्रक्स चलेंगे। धीरे-धीरे सरकार का फ्यूल को बदलने का प्रयास है, ताकि यह cost effective हो।

दूसरा, जब competition बढ़ेगा और fuel cost सस्ती होगी, तो competition में मार्केट में रेट स्वाभाविक रूप से competitive होगा। इस पर सरकार का कोई अंकुश नहीं है। सरकार के पास ऐसा कोई नियम भी नहीं है कि वह इसके ऊपर अंकुश लगा सके और इस प्रकार का अंकुश लगाने का सरकार का कोई इरादा भी नहीं है।

DR. KANWAR DEEP SINGH: Sir, the main question was regarding the policy framework and the constitution of a Committee. The hon. Minister has given the framework and the policy guidelines, but I would have appreciated if a timeframe had been given in this Committee. But that is not my main question.

My main question is this. The private airports, जितने भी एयरपोर्ट्स हैं, वहां पर जो टैक्सीज़ आती हैं, those taxis are decided by the airport operator. Every taxi cannot go there. माननीय मंत्री जी से मेरा क्वेश्चन यह है कि यह जो anomaly है, जिससे the passengers are being fleeced, क्या इस anomaly को ये address करेंगे या यह भी इसी framework का हिस्सा होगा?

श्री नितिन जयराम गडकरी: सर, मेरे पास जो जानकारी है, उसके अनुसार एयरपोर्ट पर इस प्रकार की बात नहीं है। वहां कोई भी टैक्सी जा सकती है। आवश्यकता यह है कि आजकल ये जो बड़ी टैक्सी वाले आ रहे हैं, जो विशेष रूप से मर्सीडीज और अच्छी कार वाले होते हैं, वे सुबह shortage देख कर कभी-कभी रेट पर प्रीमियम लगा देते हैं। इसलिए नए एक्ट में हम यह विचार कर रहे हैं कि 1200 सीसी तक की गाड़ी के लिए एक नियम होगा, जिसमें आम गरीब आदमी जाते हैं। जिस व्यक्ति को मर्सीडीज चाहिए, बड़ी गाड़ी चाहिए, वह अलग है, तो उसके रेट के बारे में वे तय करें कि किसको जाना है और कितना देना है। नए एक्ट में इसके ऊपर जवाब आएगा।

आपने जो Ministry of Road Transport के सेक्रेटरी की जो कमिटी appoint की गई थी, उसके बारे में पूछा है, तो उसकी दो मीटिंग्स हुई हैं। उन्होंने preliminary कुछ बातें बताई हैं, पर उनकी final report अभी नहीं मिली है। आज ही जब मैंने उनसे briefing ली, तब मैंने उनसे कहा कि आप एक महीने के अन्दर इसकी रिपोर्ट दीजिए। परन्तु मैं आपको विश्वास दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि इसके साथ जो नया Motor Vehicle Act आने वाला है, उससे इसमें बहुत सुधार आएगा। मैं आपसे अनुरोध करूंगा कि आप इसको सपोर्ट करिए, क्योंकि देश में बहुत accidents हो रहे हैं। 5 लाख accidents होते हैं, जिनमें 1.5 लाख लोगों की मृत्यु होती है, इसलिए इसको सुधारना बहुत आवश्यक है। सभी राज्य सरकार के ट्रांसपोर्ट मिनिस्टर्स और सभी पार्टियों के सुझाव लेकर हम इस एक्ट को लाए हैं। हमने अमेरिका, जापान, सिंगापुर, कनाडा, जर्मनी और यूनाइटेड किंगडम, इन सबके एक्ट का अध्ययन करके फिर यह एक्ट बनाया है। यह पूरी तरह से मॉडर्न एक्ट है और इससे आपकी जो अपेक्षाएं हैं, वे सब पूरी होंगी। यह आपकी चर्चा के बाद ही मंजूर होगा। अगर यह एक्ट आ जाएगा, तो हम लोग इससे जुड़े सभी सवाल को सुलझा पाएंगे। Present Act outdated है, इसमें काफी problems हैं और हम corruption भी नहीं रोक पाते हैं। इसलिए इसको transparent e-governance के साथ जोड़ कर time bound करने की बात कही गई है। हमने इसको प्रभावी रूप से तैयार किया है और राज्य सरकार के सहयोग से हम इसे आपके सामने लाएंगे। इससे आपकी अपेक्षाएं पूरी होंगी।

डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया: माननीय सभापति जी, मैं सरकार की इस पहल का स्वागत करता हूँ कि उसने समिति बना कर एक महीने के अन्दर इसके ऊपर रिपोर्ट प्राप्त करने के उपाय करने के लिए कहा है, किन्तु पब्लिक ट्रांसपोर्ट के माध्यम से नागरिकों को खतरों से सुरक्षा प्रदान करने और उनको संरक्षा देने की दृष्टि से जब तक यह रिपोर्ट आती है और कानून बनता है, तब तक की इस अवधि में क्या सरकार सुरक्षात्मक दृष्टि से कुछ और ऐसे निर्देश जारी करेगी, जिससे जनता को इस प्रकार की यातायात में सुविधा और संरक्षा प्राप्त हो सके?

श्री नितिन जयराम गडकरी: सभापति महोदय, सम्माननीय सदस्य ने जो बात कही है कि हमारे देश में पब्लिक ट्रांसपोर्ट में काफी सुधार करने की आवश्यकता है, हमारे वित्त मंत्री, अरुण जेटली जी ने इस समय बजट में रूरल एरिया के लिए विशेष रूप से ट्रांसपोर्ट की एक योजना बनाई है। हम लोग यह योजना implement करने जा रहे हैं। इसमें स्वाभाविक रूप से उसके फ्यूल और environment के ऊपर विचार होगा, यह cost effective होगी और ग्रामीण भारत के लोगों के लिए हम लोग सुविधा देने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं। मुझे यह बताते हुए खुशी हो रही है कि हम दिल्ली में धौला कुआँ से मानेसर तक 70 किलोमीटर तक हवा में चलने वाले नए मेट्रो सिस्टम का एक पायलट प्रोजेक्ट शुरू करने जा रहे हैं। हमने उसका टेंडर receive किया है और उसमें वर्ल्ड की पाँच टेक्नोलॉजीज आई हैं। उनमें से उसका selection होगा। उससे आप डायरेक्ट हवा से, जमीन से ऊपर जा पाएंगे। इससे स्टेशंस ऊपर रहेंगे, तो इसके कारण pollution भी नहीं होगा और यह इलेक्ट्रिक से चलेगी। दूसरा, उसमें सबसे बड़ी सुविधा यह है कि मेट्रो की per kilometer capital cost 350 करोड़ रुपए है और हम जो इस नई टेक्नोलॉजी को अपना रहे हैं, यह 50 करोड़ रुपए के ऊपर नहीं आएगी और हम इसमें लोगों की उतनी ही capacity ले जा सकते हैं। अगर यह सिस्टम वहाँ successful हुआ, तो देश के अनेक शहरों में यह ऊपर के ऊपर इलेक्ट्रिक ट्रांसपोर्ट का, Mass Rapid Transport का सिस्टम आएगा, जिससे बहुत बड़ी राहत मिलेगी। तब तक इस क्षेत्र में बहुत काम करने की आवश्यकता है और सरकार की कोशिश है कि वह उस दिशा में काम करे।

श्री रवि प्रकाश वर्मा: सभापति महोदय, आपने मुझे बहुत ही इम्पोर्टेंट प्रश्न पूछने का मौका दिया, इसके लिए मैं आपका आभारी हूँ।

सर, हिन्दुस्तान में डिफरेंट-डिफरेंट कैटेगरीज की टैक्सीज चल रही हैं, आपने इसके लिए एक कमेटी भी बनाई है। सर, आप समझ सकते हैं कि एक बहुत ही मॉडर्नाइज्ड और सेफ टैक्सी सिस्टम सड़क पर ट्रैफिक का प्रेशर कम कर सकता है, लोगों को कम निजी गाड़ियां रखने के लिए प्रेरित कर सकता है और उस कायदे से मॉनिटरिंग भी आसानी से हो सकती है। सर, मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या आप एक मॉडर्न टैक्सी सिस्टम के हिसाब से, ट्रैफिक और सर्विस क्वालिटी की ऑडिटिंग का कोई सिस्टम डेवलप करने जा रहे हैं? आज के समय में जो घटनाएं घट रही हैं या जो वारदातें हो रही हैं, उससे पूरे विश्व में बहुत खराब मैसेज जा रहा है। आज भिन्न-भिन्न शहरों में भिन्न-भिन्न किस्मों की टैक्सीज चल रही हैं, कुछ तो प्राइवेट टैक्सीज चल रही हैं और कुछ निजी लोग अपनी गाड़ियां टैक्सीज के लिए लगा देते हैं अथवा इस तरह का बहुत कुछ चल रहा है, परन्तु क्वालिटी की कोई मॉनिटरिंग नहीं हो रही है। हम आपसे यही जानना चाहते हैं कि आज जो टैक्सी सिस्टम सामने आ रहा है, उसमें आप किस तरह ट्रैफिक और सर्विस क्वालिटी ऑडिट का सिस्टम रखने वाले हैं?

श्री नितिन जयराम गडकरी: सभापति महोदय, जैसा कि मैंने पहले अपने जवाब में कहा कि 1993 का जो एक्ट नं. 19 है, उसके अन्दर हमें कोई अधिकार ही नहीं है। इस एक्ट को बदले बिना हम उनको कंट्रोल नहीं कर पाएंगे। आपने जो बात कही है, जल्द ही हम उसे एक Fast Track Card के माध्यम से लाने जा रहे हैं, जिसमें fuel, tariff, verification of drivers, installation of GPS driving systems, valid permit इत्यादि सब चीजों का रिकॉर्ड रहेगा और जल्दी ही शायद हम इसे अपने सदस्यों को डिस्ट्रिब्यूट करने जा रहे हैं। यह कार्ड जब आपकी गाड़ी पर लगा होगा, तो आपको टोल

नाके पर रुकने की जरूरत भी नहीं होगी। उस Fast Track Card में blood group, driving licence, गाड़ी की पूरी डिटेल्स से लेकर सब प्रकार का डेटा रहेगा, ऐसा प्रोविजन किया गया है। नया कानून आने के बाद इलेक्ट्रॉनिक सिस्टम का पूरा उपयोग करके सुरक्षा का पूरा ध्यान रखा जाएगा। जो आपने कहा, वह बहुत महत्वपूर्ण बात है।

श्री रवि प्रकाश वर्मा: क्या कस्टमर्स का डेटा फीडबैक लाने का कोई सिस्टम आएगा?

श्री नितिन जयराम गडकरी: सर, अभी 1993 का जो प्रेजेंट ऐक्ट है, जिसके बारे में मैंने अभी सम्मानित सदस्य महोदया के जवाब में भी कहा, एक बात तो यह है कि वह Concurrent List में है, दूसरी बात है कि इसमें स्टेट गवर्नमेंट अपने अलग कानून लगाती है, जिससे केन्द्र सरकार के पास पर्याप्त अधिकार नहीं हैं। दोनों को एक सहमति पर लाते हुए हमें बहुत कठिनाई महसूस हुई, क्योंकि अलग-अलग राज्यों के अलग-अलग मत हैं। उनको लगा कि हम उनके अधिकार छीन रहे हैं, लेकिन अब दोनों मिलकर एक फ्रंट पर आ गए हैं। इसके लिए मैं इसी सदन में ऐक्ट लाऊंगा और जब आपके सुझाव लेकर वह मंजूर हो जाएगा, तो आप जो कह रहे हैं, वे सब अपेक्षाएं उस नये ऐक्ट में पूरी हो जाएंगी। वर्ल्ड में इस क्षेत्र में जो सबसे standardized countries हैं, USA से लेकर UK तक, हम उनके संपर्क में हैं। लंदन के पास स्वेल् में एक इंस्टीट्यूट है, जहां यह रिकॉर्डिंग होती रहती है कि हर चौक पर किस समय कौन सी गाड़ी जा रही है। मैं अभी यह इंस्टीट्यूट देखने के लिए गया था। आगे चलकर हमने intelligent traffic system का पूरी तरह से प्रोविजन कर लिया है जब यह intelligent traffic system आएगा, तो मंत्री जी हों या कोई अन्य हो, जो थोड़ा भी ऐक्ट का वॉयलेशन करेगा, 24 घंटे के अंदर उसके घर में टिकट चला जाएगा। इस सिस्टम में पुलिस की जरूरत ही नहीं होगी। प्रेजेंट सिस्टम में इम्प्रूवमेंट करने की बात प्रेजेंट ऐक्ट में नहीं है, इसलिए आपका सहयोग लेकर जब हम नया ऐक्ट पास करेंगे, तो उसको तुरंत इम्प्लीमेंट भी करेंगे, यह मैं आपको विश्वास दिलाना चाहता हूं।

Investment in highways and ports

*80. SHRI RIPUN BORA: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the Government proposes to accumulate ₹ 25 lakh crore out of budgetary support for investment in highways and ports;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the foreign funds contracts between the stakeholders therefor; and
- (d) the details of projects where these funds would be utilized and the investment process therein?

THE MINISTER OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI NITIN JAIRAM GADKARI): (a) to (d) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) to (d) No Sir. The Government has allocated a total Gross Budgetary Support (GBS) of ₹ 46,834 crores including cess and toll remittance for 2016-17 for the Ministry of Road Transport & Highways. In addition, Internal and Extra Budgetary Resources (IEBR) of ₹ 59,279 crores has also been allowed to be raised for Highways in 2016 -17. For Ministry of Shipping, the Government has allocated a total GBS of ₹ 1531 crores. In addition, IEBR of ₹ 3183.14 crores has also been allowed.

There is a proposal to spend around ₹ 7 lakh crores to develop National Highways of around 50,000 kms. in the next 5 years. For Sagarmala port development the project cost is ₹ 73,375 crores and in respect of Sagarmala Port modernization it is ₹ 9891 crores.

SHRI RIPUN BORA: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am putting this question on the basis of a very tall claim made by the hon. Minister in 'The Hindu' dated 20.1.2016, wherein the Minister said that he was going to raise ₹ 25 lakh crores as foreign investment for improvement of National Highways, Ports .. and Shipping. But in the reply, the hon. Minister has totally denied this. I have no issue on this. At the end of the reply, the Minister has mentioned that ₹ 7 lakh crores are going to be spent by his Ministry for development of national highways covering around 50,000 kilometres. My question is that in these 50,000 kilometres, whether the maintenance of the national highways is included or this is exclusively for new construction. This is my question.

श्री नितिन जयराम गडकरी: माननीय सभापति महोदय, हमारे डिपार्टमेंट में चार प्रकार से काम करने की पद्धति है। पहला, जो बजट में हमको पैसा मिलता है, उसको हम ईपीसी कहते हैं, जैसे आज टोल और सेस इत्यादि सब मिलाकर हमारा जो बजट आता है, उसमें करीब 65 या 66,000 करोड़ रुपये गवर्नमेंट के हैं, लेकिन कुछ प्रोजेक्ट ऐसे होते हैं, जो 100% पब्लिक-प्राइवेट इन्वेस्टमेंट से होते हैं, जिनको बीओटी प्रोजेक्ट कहा जाता है। वे प्रोजेक्ट अलग हैं। हमने तीसरा जो एक नया चालू किया है, उसका नाम "एन्यूटी हाइब्रिड" है, जिसमें हम लैंड एक्विजिशन करेंगे, एनवायरनमेंट क्लीयरेंस करेंगे। फिर 80 परसेंट लैंड एक्वायर करने के बाद प्रोजेक्ट एलॉट करेंगे और प्रोजेक्ट में 40 परसेंट गवर्नमेंट की तरफ से देंगे, क्योंकि बीच में इस सेक्टर की हालत ठीक नहीं थी। टोल सरकार इकट्ठा करेगी और टोल इकट्ठा करने के बाद बैंक इंटरेस्ट प्लस तीन परसेंट प्रॉफिट लेकर एन्यूटी बेसिस पर उसे रिटर्न करेगी। जब हमारी सरकार आई तब इस रोड सेक्टर में करीब 403 टोल प्रोजेक्ट्स थे, जिसमें एमाउंट 3 लाख 85 हजार करोड़ रुपए का था। मुझे बताते हुए खुशी हो रही है कि अभी केवल 10-11 प्रोजेक्ट्स हैं और उसमें कलेक्शन 25 से 30 हजार करोड़ रही। काफी कॉम्प्लिकेशंस थे, काफी प्रोजेक्ट्स क्लीयर हो गए हैं।

सर, दूसरी बात यह है कि केवल रोड मिनिस्ट्री ने मार्च एंड तक 2 लाख 10 हजार करोड़ रुपए के कांटेक्ट्स एलॉट किए हैं। लोगों को सबसे बड़ी गलतफहमी होती है, वह यह होती है कि आप लाखों करोड़ में बात कर रहे हैं और बजट तो 22 हजार करोड़ रुपए का है, यह पैसा कहां से आ रहा है? यहां महाराष्ट्र के जितने सदस्य होंगे, उन्हें पता होगा कि जब मैं वहां मंत्री था, तो 1996-97 में सरकार से 10 करोड़ रुपए लिए थे और 4000 करोड़ पब्लिक से इकट्ठे किए थे और 8000 करोड़ के काम किए थे और वे पैसे वापस हो गए हैं। जब मैं यह 25 लाख करोड़ रुपए की बात करता हूं, तो इसमें दो प्रकार की बातें आती हैं। इसमें 12 लाख करोड़ रुपए में चारों हेड्स में जो प्रोजेक्ट्स आएंगे, वे प्रोजेक्ट्स हैं। रोड्स एंड अमेनिटीज के 1300 स्पॉट्स हमने आइडेंटिफाई किए हैं, जिसमें 70 का टेंडर निकला हुआ है। रोड सेक्टर में हम लोग 36 लॉजिस्टिक पार्क्स रिंग रोड पर बना रहे हैं। इसका टोटल इन्वेस्टमेंट 12 लाख करोड़ तक है। सरकार के पैसों से तो इसमें तीन-चार लाख करोड़ ही होगा, यह पब्लिक प्राइवेट इन्वेस्टमेंट हाइब्रिड एन्यूइटी के साथ हो रहा है। जब शिपिंग की बात हुई, तो यह मेरा आंकड़ा नहीं है, यह इंटरनेशनल कंसलटेन्सी जो मैकेजी और बाकी हैं, उन्होंने रिपोर्ट में दिया है। केवल सागर माला प्रोजेक्ट में 12 लाख करोड़ रुपए की इन्वेस्टमेंट हो गई है, ऐसी उन्होंने लिखित रिपोर्ट दी है।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you.

श्री नितिन जयराम गडकरी: सर, थोड़ा दो मिनट में कंप्लीट कर रहा हूं। 12 लाख करोड़ रुपए में से 4 लाख करोड़ रुपए वह पोर्ट रोड कनेक्टिविटी, पोर्ट रेलवे कनेक्टिविटी मैकेनाइजेशन, मॉडर्नाइजेशन एंड कंप्यूटराइजेशन ऑफ पोर्ट्स, तो 4 लाख करोड़ रुपए उसके ऊपर है। उसी रिपोर्ट में 27 इंडस्ट्रियल क्लस्टर हैं, जो पोर्ट क्ले डेवलपमेंट आते हैं, उसमें करीब 12 लाख करोड़ रुपए की इन्वेस्टमेंट आने वाली है। इसके अलावा गंगा में 4000 करोड़ रुपए का लोन मंजूर हुआ, उसमें से 24000 करोड़ रुपए के काम इनलैंड वाटरवेज में एलॉट हो गए हैं। उस समय कहा था कि आपका टारगेट क्या है? मैंने मंत्री होने के नाते कहा था कि करीब 12 लाख करोड़ रुपए का इन्वेस्टमेंट जो है, यह हम लोग रोड सेक्टर में करेंगे और करीब 12 से 13 लाख करोड़ रुपए का इन्वेस्टमेंट हम पोर्ट, इनलैंड वाटरवेज, शिपिंग और इसमें करेंगे।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you.

श्री नितिन जयराम गडकरी: सर, मुझे आपको बताते हुए खुशी हो रही है कि यह हिंदुस्तान के इतिहास का पहला साल था, जिसमें हमारे 12 मेजर पोर्ट्स और तीन फ्लेगशिप ऑर्गेनाइजेशंस कोचीन शिपयार्ड, शिपिंग कॉर्पोरेशन ऑफ इंडिया और Dredging Corporation का प्रॉफिट करीब-करीब 6 करोड़ रुपए मिला है और all are in profits.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you.

श्री नितिन जयराम गडकरी: सर, आखिर में उनका जवाब दे देता हूं कि यह जो फॉरेन इन्वेस्टमेंट की बात कह रहे हैं, यह सभी के लिए अच्छा होगा कि यह जानकारी मिल नहीं पाएगी, जवाहरलाल नेहरू पोर्ट ट्रस्ट में हम एक रोड बना रहे हैं, उसके लिए हमने बैंक से 3000 करोड़ रुपए

बैंक से 12 परसेंट के हिसाब से लोन लिया था। मैंने उनसे कहा कि आप डॉलर में टर्न-ओवर करते हो, रुपए में क्यों लेते हो? हमने यह कहा कि हम रुपया फोरेक्स में लोन लेंगे, तो 2600 करोड़ रुपए का लोन हमें 2.92 यानी तीन परसेंट से कम रेट में जवाहरलाल नेहरू पोर्ट ट्रस्ट में डॉलर में मिला है।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you.

श्री नितिन जयराम गडकरी: हमारे लोन का डॉलर में करने में 50 हजार करोड़ की कैपेसिटी है। यह मैंने सभी प्रकार के इन्वेस्टमेंट को मिलाकर बात कही है।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Second question; quickly, please.

SHRI RIPUN BORA: Sir, I want to know from the hon. Minister whether the Minister will institute a departmental inquiry into the very, very bad quality of work in the North Bank of Assam, to which I belong. The four-laning work on the road from Biswanath Chariali to Itanagar of Arunachal Pradesh, which is in front of my house, is going on there. Through RTI, I have collected the DPR on the plan estimate. But on the field, I have seen that the layer of the land and the layer of the metal is not as per the DPR and the Plan estimate. So, will the hon. Minister institute a departmental inquiry into these irregularities?

श्री नितिन जयराम गडकरी: सर, पहली बात तो यह है कि अब हम सीमेंट काँक्रीट के रोड बना रहे हैं। यह पुरानी सरकार के डीपीआर थे, अब मैंने मेंडेटरी सीमेंट काँक्रीट किया है और मैं दावा करूंगा कि 25 साल तक आपको मेंटेनेंस की जरूरत नहीं होगी।

श्री रिपुन बोरा: यह पुरानी सरकार का नहीं है, आपकी सरकार का है।

श्री नितिन जयराम गडकरी: आप मेरी पूरी बात सुन लीजिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... सुन लीजिए। आप कभी मेरे पास नहीं आए। इस सदन के सब लोग आते हैं।

श्री रिपुन बोरा: हमने चिट्ठी लिखी है।

श्री नितिन जयराम गडकरी: मैं आपको आमंत्रित करता हूँ, आप आइए। आप वहां उस रोड की बात कीजिए, मैं अधिकारियों को बुलाता हूँ और अगर क्वालिटी ठीक नहीं होगी, तो कड़क कार्रवाई होगी। किसी को भी फेवर नहीं किया जाएगा। आप अपना पत्र दीजिए। हम इन्क्वायरी करेंगे और कार्रवाई करेंगे।

दूसरी बात, मैं आपकी जानकारी के लिए बताता हूँ कि हमने असम और नॉर्थ-ईस्ट को मिलाकर 40,000 करोड़ के काम के वर्क ऑर्डर दे दिए हैं। आने वाले समय में नॉर्थ-ईस्ट के लिए एक लाख करोड़ के काम करने का हमारा लक्ष्य है। आप आइए, हम आपका काम जरूर करेंगे।

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

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO STARRED QUESTIONS**Proposal for green cess**

*81. SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there is any proposal to impose green cess; and
- (b) if so, the details thereof, including the rate of such cess proposed and how it has been proposed to be utilized?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI ANIL MADHAV DAVE): (a) and (b) This Ministry has no proposal under consideration to impose any green cess on the vehicles.

However, in the Writ Petition (Civil) No. 13029 of 1985 in the matter of "M.C. Mehta *versus* Union of India & Others" regarding air pollution matters in Delhi and National Capital Region (NCR), the Supreme Court on 09.10.2015 has ordered levy and collection of Environmental Compensation Charge (ECC) at the following rates:

- (i) The category 2 (light duty vehicles etc.) and Category 3 (2 axle trucks) at the rate of ₹ 700/- per vehicle.
- (ii) Category 4 (3 axle trucks) and Category 5 (4 axle trucks and above) at the rate of ₹ 1,300/- per truck.

Supreme Court on 05.01.2016 ordered that the ECC will be twice the charge stipulated by the order dated 09.10.2015.

The Supreme Court in its order dated 09.10.2015 has further directed that the amount so collected ought to be exclusively used for augmenting public transport and improving roads, particularly for most vulnerable users, that is, cyclists and pedestrians in Delhi.

Discharge of harmful waste by industries into river Ganga

†*82. SHRI MOTILAL VORA: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to refer to answer to Unstarred Question 786 given in the Rajya Sabha on 27th July, 2015 and state:

- (a) the steps Government has taken to check 764 polluting industries located on the banks of the river Ganga and the results thereof;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) the details of directions issued to the 200 industries under Section 5 of Environment Protection Act and 178 industries under Section 18 (1) (b) of the Water (PCP) Act and whether they have been followed up;

(c) out of 68 units proposed to be closed, the number of units and tanneries which have been closed; and

(d) whether it has been ensured that no garbage/harmful wastes are flushed into the river Ganga by the industries situated adjoining the river?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (SUSHRI UMA BHARATI): (a) Steps have been taken to monitor the compliance of 764 polluting industries located on the banks of river Ganga in the States of Uttarakhand, Uttar Pradesh, Jharkhand, Bihar and West Bengal. Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) along with concerned State Pollution Control Boards is monitoring the compliance of these industries. The CPCB has recently carried out two rounds of compliance verification of which, the first round was carried out in December 2015 and January 2016 and the second round of inspection in May - June, 2016. The remaining 66 non-complying industries have been issued with the letters and directions to secure the compliance.

The other important steps taken include:

- (i) Implementation of action plan relating to Zero Liquid Discharge (ZLD) in distilleries; and
- (ii) Implementation of action plan for conservation of water in Pulp and Paper and Sugar industries.
- (iii) Forcing industries to install 24x7 On-line Continuous Effluent Monitoring Systems.
- (iv) Out of 764 industries, 556 industries have installed such devices where the others are in the process of doing so.

(b) CPCB had issued directions under Section 5 of Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 to 200 industries on 31.12.2014 which includes 105 Tanneries. CPCB had also issued directions under Section 18 (i) (b) of the Water Act, 1974 to the State Pollution Control Boards of Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Jharkhand, Bihar and West Bengal in respect of 178 industries. Out of 105 tanneries to whom directions were issued under Section 5 of EPA, 29 were issued with closure order.

(c) Closure directions had been issued in case of 65 units which included 29 tanneries. Subsequently, based on compliance, closure has been revoked except for 8 units which remain closed as of now.

(d) Ensuring that no garbage/harmful waste are flushed into river Ganga by the industries situated adjoining the river is an ongoing process through continuous monitoring and vigilance by CPCB. In addition to installation of online monitoring system, CPCB along-with State Pollution Control Boards is conducting physical checks as required to achieve this objective.

National E-Panchayat Mission Mode project

†*83. SHRI BHUPENDER YADAV: Will the Minister of PANCHAYATI RAJ be pleased to state:

- (a) the present status of National e-Panchayat Mission Mode Project;
- (b) the number of panchayats which have been computerized, so far; and
- (c) the details of funds allocated for this purpose, State-wise and Union Territory-wise and their utilization, so far?

THE MINISTER OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) The Ministry of Panchayati Raj is implementing e-Panchayat Mission Mode Project that addresses all aspects of Panchayat's functioning, including planning, budgeting, implementation, accounting, monitoring, audit and delivery of citizen services like issue of licenses, certificates, tax collection, etc. To address the above aspects of Panchayat's functioning, the Ministry has developed core common software applications collectively known as "Panchayat Enterprise Suite" (PES). The present status of adoption of PES applications States/UTs-wise is given in the Statement-I (*See* below).

(b) As per the information supplied by the States and Union Territories, out of nearly 2.55 lakh Panchayats in the country, approx. 1.36 lakh Panchayats are computerized as on July 20, 2016 under the Central and State Government Schemes.

(c) Ministry of Panchayati Raj operated the scheme of Rajiv Gandhi Panchayat Sashaktikaran Abhiyan (RGPSA) till 2015-16 which included e-enablement of Gram Panchayats as one of the components. The utilisation certificates are submitted by the States/UTs against the total funds released for various activities including computerisation. The Ministry does not maintain record of each component separately. The release and utilisation status of funds under RGPSA is given in the Statement-II.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Statement-I*State/UT-wise adoption of the PES applications*

Name of Application	In use by States/UTs
PRIASoft	
(Captures receipt & expenditure details through voucher entries and automatically generates cash book, registers, utilization certificates etc)	Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jharkhand, Maharashtra, Odisha, Punjab, Puducherry, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu, Telangana, Tripura, Uttarakhand, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal
PlanPlus	
(Helps Panchayats, Urban local Bodies and line departments in preparing perspective, annual and action plans)	Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Odisha, Punjab, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Telangana, Uttarakhand, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal
National Panchayat Portal	
(Dynamic web-site for each Panchayat to share information in public domain)	Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Dadra and Nagar Haveli, Daman and Diu, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Odisha, Punjab, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Telangana, Tripura, Uttarakhand, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal
Local Government Directory	
(Captures all details of local Governments and assigns unique code. Also maps Panchayats with Assembly and Parliamentary Constituencies)	All States/UTs except Nagaland, Mizoram and Delhi
ActionSoft	
(Facilitates monitoring of physical & financial outcomes/outputs under various programmes)	A&N Islands, Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jharkhand, Madhya

Name of Application	In Use by States/UTs
	Pradesh, Maharashtra, Odisha, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Telangana, Uttarakhand, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal
National Asset Directory (Captures details of assets created/ maintained; helps avoid duplication of works and provide for maintenance)	Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Dadra and Nagar Haveli, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Jharkhand, Kerala, Maharashtra, Manipur, Puducherry, Punjab, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu, Telangana, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand and West Bengal
Area Profiler (Captures geographic, demographic, infrastructural, socio-economic and natural resources profile of a village/ panchayat. Universal database for planning of all sectoral programmes)	Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Andhra Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Dadra and Nagar Haveli, Goa, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Kerala, Lakshadweep, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Manipur, Odisha, Punjab, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu, Tripura, Uttarakhand, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal
ServicePlus (A dynamic metadata-based service delivery portal to help in providing electronic delivery of all services in all States. The functionality of the erstwhile Grievance Redressal applications has also been subsumed into this application)	Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Maharashtra, Odisha
Training Management (Portal to address training needs of stakeholders including citizens, their feedback, training material etc.)	Maharashtra

Statement-II

*Release of funds and their utilization by States/UTs under RGPSA
(period 2012-13 to 2015-16)*

(₹ in crores)						
Sl. No.	State	Funds Released				Total funds utilized till 14th July, 2016
		(2012-13)	(2013-14)	(2014-15)	(2015-16)	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0.00	41.59	24.19	12.50	76.39
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.99	8.71	7.72	0.00	13.19
3.	Assam	0.00	16.65	26.04	17.08	21.71
4.	Bihar	0.00	8.61	63.67	0.00	2.35
5.	Chhattisgarh	1.25	25.73	11.39	14.64	49.10
6.	Gujarat	3.32	31.65	1.06	0.00	36.03
7.	Haryana	5.66	2.93	18.78	0.00	14.84
8.	Himachal Pradesh	4.95	15.84	15.26	2.48	28.57
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	0.00	9.45	8.58	0.00	0.89
10.	Jharkhand	0.00	16.45	16.20	9.40	30.19
11.	Karnataka	2.27	25.56	46.80	32.71	43.60
12.	Kerala	0.00	16.58	14.49	0.00	27.86
13.	Madhya Pradesh	0.99	42.83	37.46	10.80	43.82
14.	Maharashtra	0.00	83.17	34.75	4.50	66.98
15.	Manipur	0.00	1.60	5.42	5.40	9.75
16.	Odisha	0.00	28.73	32.92	0.00	31.70
17.	Punjab	2.90	7.97	0.00	2.60	10.87
18.	Rajasthan	13.61	15.45	11.55	4.40	3.70
19.	Sikkim	0.00	3.15	6.84	1.20	7.96
20.	Tamil Nadu	0.00	58.14	20.16	8.90	78.24
21.	Telangana	0.00	34.64	29.94	13.13	48.62
22.	Tripura	0.08	9.09	2.36	1.30	11.25

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
23.	Uttar Pradesh	4.77	42.37	0.00	11.00	38.62
24.	Uttarakhand	2.11	5.47	13.04	3.09	14.35
25.	Mizoram	0.00	0.00	2.48	0.00	2.23
26.	West Bengal	0.00	8.23	27.71	9.90	6.60
27.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.00	0.00	1.08	0.00	0.00
28.	Goa	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.06	0.24
29.	Lakshadweep	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.60	0.00
30.	Daman and Diu	0.00	0.00	1.50	0.00	0.00
31.	Chandigarh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
TOTAL		42.90	560.59	481.39	167.69	719.65

New process of planning

*84. SHRI C.P. NARAYANAN: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

- (a) what is the status of planning at present in the country;
- (b) what changes Government has brought about in the process of planning with conversion of Planning Commission into NITI Aayog;
- (c) what changes have been brought about in transferring funds to the States, in lieu of Five Year Plans; and
- (d) whether Government has introduced remedial measures to see that there is no *defacto* loss to States in getting funds from the centre for annual development programmes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) The current financial year 2016-17 is the terminal year of Twelfth Five Year Plan. It has been decided to discontinue the system of Five Year Plans beyond March, 2017.

(b) Government has now decided to formulate a long-term vision with a 15 years perspective, a 7 year strategy for achievement of the national development agenda, and a three year action plan based on the predictability of resources during the currency of Fourteenth Finance Commission.

(c) The Union Government has accepted the recommendations of the Fourteenth Finance Commission to increase the States' share of divisible pool of taxes from 32 per cent to 42 per cent with an objective of providing States with greater financial flexibility in designing the schemes as per their own priorities. Further,

- (i) Discretionary funds like Normal Central Assistance (NCA), Special Central Assistance (SCA), Special Plan Assistance (SPA), One Time Additional Central Assistance (OTACA) etc. have been discontinued since financial year 2015-16; and
- (ii) The Centrally Sponsored Schemes (CSS) have been restructured in B.E. 2016-17 following the recommendations of the "Sub-Group of Chief Ministers for Rationalization of Centrally Sponsored Schemes".

(d) A separate budget line, namely, Special Assistance was introduced to address spillover committed liabilities pertaining to area specific schemes and projects for which budget provision is not made after the implementation of Fourteenth Finance Commission recommendations and for need-based assistance to the States, due to varying socio-economic-geographical factors with effect from Union Budget FY 2015-16. Statement showing the fund transferred under Central Assistance to State Plans (CASP) for the financial year 2013-14, 2014-15 and 2015-16 are given in the Statement.

Statement

State-wise release of plan assistance

(₹ in crore)						
Sl. No.	States/UTs	2013-14			2014-15	2015-16
		Central Assistance to State Plan	Centrally Sponsored Schemes	Total	Central Assistance to State Plan	Central Assistance to State Plan
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
North Eastern & Himalayan States						
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	3107.80	1208.50	4316.30	4286.62	1849.66
2.	Assam	6398.76	7160.19	13558.95	12407.40	8970.94
3.	Himachal Pradesh	3901.73	1735.30	5637.03	6098.07	2761.23
4.	Jammu and Kashmir	9074.35	3905.16	12979.52	12771.28	4446.05
5.	Manipur	2691.57	1109.60	3801.16	3722.11	2069.68

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
6.	Meghalaya	2164.37	1267.35	3431.72	2825.73	1534.74
7.	Mizoram	1970.54	966.01	2936.55	2876.21	1329.70
8.	Nagaland	2407.37	1187.10	3594.47	3531.04	1356.55
9.	Sikkim	1510.54	456.90	1967.44	1909.04	589.56
10.	Tripura	3109.36	2132.03	5241.39	4713.07	2955.29
11.	Uttarakhand	3751.97	1661.67	5413.64	5762.66	3688.46
	SUB TOTAL (NE & HS)	40088.36	22789.81	62878.17	60903.22	31551.86
Other States (OS)						
12.	Andhra Pradesh	4415.46	24581.79	28997.25	15244.44	9951.56
13.	Bihar	7099.49	12498.60	19598.09	16626.17	15230.35
14.	Chhattisgarh	2202.55	4906.81	7109.37	7381.31	5764.11
15.	Goa	342.82	110.46	453.28	419.90	273.62
16.	Gujarat	2889.29	6102.66	8991.95	8467.31	6985.23
17.	Haryana	1136.64	2813.32	3949.97	3386.43	2756.28
18.	Jharkhand	1750.95	3559.69	5310.65	5680.08	5880.91
19.	Karnataka	4305.54	8217.44	12522.98	11766.29	9443.66
20.	Kerala	1666.24	3673.91	5340.15	6175.41	4202.04
21.	Madhya Pradesh	6571.10	11338.33	17909.43	16048.78	15096.04
22.	Maharashtra	5662.76	10030.06	15692.82	13396.73	11748.95
23.	Odisha	4130.03	6981.58	11111.62	11370.13	11249.10
24.	Punjab	1530.92	2508.46	4039.38	4341.36	2947.07
25.	Rajasthan	3570.46	10145.59	13716.05	15682.99	14361.17
26.	Tamil Nadu	5577.00	11414.21	16991.22	13969.13	14325.78
27.	Telangana				4756.79	6881.74
28.	Uttar Pradesh	7532.23	20622.30	28154.53	25672.52	24009.21
29.	West Bengal	5195.68	10928.52	16124.21	18644.18	15613.94
	SUB TOTAL (OS)	65579.18	150433.75	216012.93	199029.93	176720.75
	TOTAL STATES (NE & HS + OS)	105667.54	173223.56	278891.10	259933.15	208272.61

Note: With effect from FY 2014-15, CSS was restructured and became a part of the CASP.

Funds allocation for construction of NHs

†*85. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH MAHRA: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of funds allocated to Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat, Rajasthan, Haryana, Uttar Pradesh, Odisha, Chhattisgarh, Maharashtra, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, Telangana and Uttarakhand for construction of National Highways (NHs), State-wise;

(b) whether the funds have been released, so far, for highways in Uttarakhand for the financial year 2014-15, 2015-16 and 2016-17 out of the sanctioned amount and if so, the details thereof, year-wise; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor and the details of reasons for delay in disbursement of funds?

THE MINISTER OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI NITIN JAIRAM GADKARI): (a) The details of funds allocated for the States of Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat, Rajasthan, Haryana, Uttar Pradesh, Odisha, Chhattisgarh, Maharashtra, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, Telangana and Uttarakhand under various schemes/programmes for development of National Highways (NHs) and other roads [such as under National Highways Development Project (NHDP), Special Programme for Development of Roads in the Left Wing Extremism (LWE) affected areas, National Highways Interconnectivity Improvement Project (NHIIP), National Highway (Original) {NH(O)} and Permanent Bridge Fee Fund (PBFF)] during 2016-17 are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(b) and (c) The year-wise details of funds allocated and expenditure incurred for development and maintenance of NHs in the State of Uttarakhand for the financial year 2014-15, 2015-16 and 2016-17 are as follows:

Sl. No. Programme	2014-15		2015-16		2016-17 [#]	
	Alloc.	Expd.	Alloc.	Expd.	Alloc.	Expd.
1. NH(O)	167.73	167.73	244.24	243.88	470.00	53.97
2. PBFF	1.78	1.78	1.83	1.81	3.63	2.27
3. Maintenance & Repair (M&R) of NHs	52.00	49.89	75.03	64.46 ^{\$}	42.00	1.04

[#] Expenditure upto June 2016.

^{\$} Provisional; pending final adjustment under re-imbursement system.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Further, the Ministry has planned to take up an ambitious Connectivity Improvement Program for Char-Dham (Kedarnath, Badrinath, Yamunotri and Gangotri) for total length of about 900 km. of existing NHs in the State of Uttarakhand for estimated cost of about ₹ 11,700 crore. The Ministry of Finance has recently agreed "In-Principle" to provide additional funds upto ₹ 2,070 crore for Char-Dham in the current financial year to the Ministry.

8 works costing ₹ 747.94 crore have been sanctioned under NH(O) for taking up works of immediate importance. Allocations made under NH(O) for the State in 2016-17 includes provision for these works also.

Statement

*State-wise details of funds allocated for construction
of National Highways*

(₹ in crore)

Sl.No.	States	Allocation during Financial Year 2016-17					
		NH(O)	NHDP Phase IV	NHIIP	PBFF	Development of NHs/roads in LWE affected areas	Total
1.	Andhra Pradesh	800.00	850.00	-	0.31	-	1,650.31
2.	Chhattisgarh	360.00	525.00	-	23.68	250.00	1,158.68
3.	Gujarat	280.00	-	-	1.87	-	281.87
4.	Haryana	150.00	-	-	-	-	150.00
5.	Karnataka	770.00	200.00	175.71	3.67	-	1,149.38
6.	Madhya Pradesh	425.00	450.00	-	-	5.00	880.00
7.	Maharashtra	2,000.00	300.00	-	1.92	85.00	2,386.92
8.	Odisha	730.00	100.00	236.72	0.55	360.00	1,427.27
9.	Rajasthan	700.00	-	94.69	2.83	-	797.52
10.	Telangana	300.00	75.00	-	-	85.00	460.00
11.	Uttar Pradesh	1,576.00	650.00	-	8.62	35.00	2,269.62
12.	Uttarakhand	470.00	-	-	3.63	-	473.63

National programme for LED based home and street lighting

*86. SHRI DEREK O' BRIEN: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of LED bulbs distributed under the National Programme for LED based home and street lighting and the cost incurred thereon;
- (b) whether Government has achieved its target of installing LED bulbs for domestic and street lighting in 100 cities and if not, the reasons therefor; and
- (c) the estimated energy savings and reduction of greenhouse gases due to implementation of this programme in the past year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) Under 'Unnat Jyoti by Affordable LEDs for All' (UJALA) programme, as on 18.07.2016 about 13.15 crore LED bulbs have been distributed to domestic consumers by Energy Efficiency Services Ltd. (EESL). Under 'Street Lighting National Programme' (SLNP) as on 18.07.2016, about 10.84 lakh LED street lights have been installed.

The programme is voluntary in nature without any budgetary support from Government of India and is based on a sustainable business model where the cost is repaid by consumer/Urban Local Body (ULB) from savings in energy and maintenance expenditure over a period of time through savings in electricity bill.

- (b) The target under SLNP was to launch in 100 ULBs, whereas the programme has already been launched in 112 ULBs. The target under UJALA was to launch in 100 towns/cities, whereas it has already been launched in 128 towns/cities.
- (c) The estimated annual energy savings and reduction in greenhouse gases during the past year due to both the programmes was 11,824 million kWh and 9.58 million tCO₂ respectively.

IFS officers in Jharkhand

*87. SHRI SANJIV KUMAR: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

- (a) what is the total sanctioned strength and persons in position of the Indian Forest Service (IFS) in Jharkhand;
- (b) what is the total number of IFS officers currently facing disciplinary proceedings and criminal proceedings in a court of law; and

(c) what steps are being taken to cleanse the senior bureaucracy and retire such forest officers who are found wanting in discharge of their duties?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI ANIL MADHAV DAVE): (a) The total sanctioned strength of Indian Forest Service (IFS) officers in Jharkhand is 142 and in-position IFS officers is 113.

(b) While seven (7) IFS officers are currently facing disciplinary proceedings, five (5) IFS officers are facing criminal proceedings in Jharkhand.

(c) As per the provisions of the All India Service (Death-cum-Retirement Benefits) Rules, 1958, the State Governments/UTs are required to review the service of All India Service Officers who have completed 15 years and 25 years of qualifying service or attained the age of fifty years (whichever is earlier). Necessary instructions have been issued to the State Governments and Union Territories from time to time. As of now, no report under this proviso has been received about any IFS officer from the State Government of Jharkhand.

National Mineral Exploration Policy

*88. SHRI ANIL DESAI: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether, in a bid to attract private sector investment into exploration of non-fuel and non-coal minerals, Government has approved the National Mineral Exploration Policy and if so, the details thereof;

(b) what will be States' role in this new policy; and

(c) how the approved policy is different from the earlier one and the details thereof?

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

(a) Yes, Sir. The National Mineral Exploration Policy (NMEP) has been approved by the Government and is available at the website of Ministry of Mines (<http://mines.nic.in/writereaddata/Content/NMEP.pdf>). The policy, *inter-alia*, proposes:

1. The Government will create baseline geoscientific data as a public good and will make available pre-competitive baseline geoscientific data of the highest standards free of charge in public domain.
2. The Government will carry out aero-geophysical survey of the country in a mission mode initially in the potential areas of around 8 lakh sq. kms. and subsequently in the rest of the areas.

3. A National Geoscientific Data Repository (NGDR) will be set up to collate all baseline and mineral exploration information generated by various central and State Government agencies and also mineral concession holders and maintain these on a geospatial database.
4. The Government will establish a National Centre for Mineral Targeting (NCMT) in collaboration with geoscientific organisations, academia and industry to target concealed and deep-seated mineral deposits.
5. The Government will carry out auctioning of identified exploration blocks for exploration by private sector on a suitable revenue sharing basis in case their exploration leads to auctionable resources. In case no auctionable resources are discovered, exploration expenditure will be reimbursed on normative cost basis.

(b) Under the NMEP, identification and delineation of exploration blocks will be carried by the State Governments with assistance from Geological Survey of India (GSI) and other agencies. The exploration blocks will be allotted to private explorers through open competitive bidding/auction process by the State Government with active support from Ministry of Mines and its central agencies. Further, State Governments have a key role to play in building up a steady stream of auctionable mineral prospects. They are required to take mineral exploration reports prepared by GSI or other agencies and build on them to carry out G3 or G2 levels of exploration. Further, States need to build up the exploration capabilities of their staff.

(c) The National Mineral Exploration Policy has been released for the first time by the Central Government. The policy not only facilitates greater role of private sector in carrying out exploration through a revenue sharing mechanism but also *inter-alia* proposes to carry out aerogeophysical mapping of the country, making available baseline data free of cost as public good, collate and share data of various exploration agencies, and provide a structured framework for targeting deep-seated and concealed mineral deposits.

Purchase of ships by SCI

*89. SHRI RITABRATA BANERJEE: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Shipping Corporation of India (SCI) embarked on reckless purchase of ships when the costs were high;

- (b) if so, the reasons therefor;
- (c) what is the total loss due to this ill-conceived ship purchase plan; and
- (d) who were the beneficiaries of the huge kick-backs involved in the deal?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING (SHRI NITIN JAIRAM GADKARI): (a) Sir, No fact has come to light to indicate that Shipping Corporation of India has embarked on reckless purchase of ships when the costs were high.

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

Dumping of chemical wastes

*90. SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether any complaints have been received or any survey is done to find out how many industrial units are dumping their chemical wastes under the ground, causing contamination of ground water;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether online monitoring system of tracking industrial effluents is being done of effective monitoring by State Pollution Control Boards/Pollution Control Committee and if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) whether any pilot project has been undertaken to rehabilitate polluted sites for improvement in ground water quality and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI ANIL MADHAV DAVE): (a) and (b) Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEF&CC) has not conducted any survey to ascertain the numbers of industrial units which are dumping their chemical waste under the ground leading to contamination of groundwater. However, the Ministry is implementing a World Bank aided project namely Capacity Building for Industrial Pollution Management Project (CBIPMP). One of the project outcomes is the identification of contaminated sites under which 100 such sites have been identified for further investigation and remediation, if required. There is no conclusive information about these 100 contaminated sites with further evidence of groundwater contamination. However, based on the preliminary investigation, 64 sites have been identified as sites with soil and/or groundwater contamination.

(c) Central Pollution Control Board has directed the 17 category of highly polluting industries to install system for online monitoring of emission/effluent quality. Out of total 3387 industrial units, 2736 units were identified for installing online monitoring system. Out of that, 1783 industrial units have installed online monitoring system as on 1st July, 2016 and 625 units are in the process of installation while the remaining have been issued closure directions.

(d) CPCB under National Clean Energy Fund (NCEF) is implementing a project on remediation of 10 contaminated areas namely Eloor-Edyaar in Kerala; Ratlam in Madhya Pradesh; Sundargarh, Ganjam and Talcher in Odisha; Ranipet in Tamil Nadu; Lucknow, Rakhi-Mandi (Kanpur) and Rania (Kanpur Dehat) in Uttar Pradesh and Nibra Village (Howrah) in West Bengal. MoEF&CC is also implementing a National Program for Rehabilitation of Polluted Sites (NPRPS) under the CBIPMP. Pilot projects have been initiated for remediation of three waste contaminated sites *viz.* Kadapa, Municipal Solid Waste site, Andhra Pradesh; Noor Mohammad Kunta, Hazardous Waste site, Telangana; and Dhapa, Municipal Solid Waste site, West Bengal.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO UNSTARRED QUESTIONS

Coal production

702. SHRI T. RATHINAVEL: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Coal India Limited (CIL) is considering a slow down in production of coal;

(b) whether it is also a fact that all the subsidiaries of CIL are geared up to take up the coal production to higher levels but the stock accumulating at their pitheads is a major constraining factor which is not permitting them to produce further;

(c) whether over burden removal was an all time high during 2015-16 with 265.63 million cubic metres more than the previous fiscal; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) The off-take of Coal India Ltd.(CIL) was 534.50 Million tonne against coal production of 538.75 Million tonne during the year 2015-16.

Also, no power generation unit was in critical or supercritical condition for want of coal. There was a decline in coal import also from 217.8 Mte in 2014-15 to 199.9 Mte in 2015-16.

(b) CIL has planned to produce more coal and has set a target of producing 598.61 Mt. coal in 2016-17 against an achievement of coal production of 538.75 Mt during 2015-16 with growth rate of 11.11%.

(c) and (d) Over burden removal by CIL during 2015-16 was 1148.91 Million cubic meter as compared to 886.53 Million cubic meter during 2014-15.

Export of coal to other countries

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

(a) whether Coal India Ltd. (CIL), for the first time, is in a position to export coal to other countries;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the quantity of coal proposed to be exported and the foreign exchange likely to be earned as a result thereof along with the names of countries to which coal is proposed to be exported; and

(d) the total coal produced by CIL during the previous financial year *vis-a-vis* its domestic demand and the target of coal production fixed for the current financial year?

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

(a) and (b) Coal has been traditionally exported to neighbouring countries *i.e.* Bhutan, Nepal and Bangladesh as part of honouring bilateral trade requests from these countries. However, quantity wise exports from CIL has been negligible.

(c) No quantity is earmarked for export by CIL in the annual supply plan finalised by Ministry of Coal as part of Annual Plan.

(d) During the previous year 2015-16, against an all India coal demand of 822.36 Mte. (Revised Estimates), CIL produced 538.75 Mte. As per Annual Plan 2016-17 document of Ministry of Coal, the production target of coal from of CIL has been fixed at 598.61Mte. of coal for the current financial year 2016-17.

Development of captive coal blocks in Odisha

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

(a) whether any of the developers of captive coal blocks allocated/auctioned during the last two financial years have started producing coal;

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

(c) the time by which the developers have been asked to develop coal blocks and start mining of coal;

(d) whether any of the developers, particularly in Odisha, has requested for extension of time for developing the block and if so, the details thereof; and

(e) how Government is helping the developers in getting various clearances?

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

(a) to (c) Yes, Sir. Out of the 17 Schedule II coal mines auctioned under the provisions of the Coal Mines (Special Provisions) Act, 2015 which were operational before cancellation by the Hon'ble Supreme Court, mining operations have commenced/mine opening permission granted in 10 Schedule II coal mines. Further, 2 mines allotted to Government companies have started production. In addition, 1 Schedule III coal mine is also operational/mine opening permission granted.

Rest of the Schedule II coal mines are in the process of starting mining operations after obtaining necessary statutory clearances as well as appointment of mining contractor. In many cases, the matter of appointment of Mine Developer 85 Operator is sub-judice. Schedule III coal mines are expected to commence mining only in the next 2-3 years as they were not operational at the time of the allocation.

The 10 captive coal blocks allocated under the provisions of the Mines and Minerals (Development & Regulation) Act, 1957 are regionally explored and the detailed exploration/preparation of Geological Report is underway.

Milestones for development and production of coal from the auctioned/allotted coal mines have been prescribed under the Coal Mines Development and Production Agreement/Allotment Agreement signed with the successful allocatees.

(d) Of the coal mines allocated under the Coal Mines (Special Provisions) Act, 2015, some of the allocates have requested for extension of timeline in the efficiency parameters specified in the agreement. M/s. Odisha Coal and Power Limited, the successful allottee of Manoharpur and Dipside Manoharpur coal mines, in the State of Odisha has requested for extension of time for developing the coal mine. Among the coal blocks allocated under the provisions of the Mines and Minerals (Development & Regulation) Act, 1957, M/s Andhra Pradesh Power Generation Corporation Limited, the allottee of Sarapal Nuapara Coal block, in the State of Odisha has also requested to extend the time limit for the event of acquiring Prospecting License prescribed in the agreement.

(e) Meetings have been held from time to time with the allocates of the coal mines/blocks, representatives of the State(s) concerned and Ministry of Environment, Forests & Climate Change with a view to bring allocated coal mines into production expeditiously. Clarifications have been issued on various issues hampering mine development for expeditious operationalization of coal mines.

Targets and achievements of the Ministry

705. SHRI C. M. RAMESH: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of achievements of the Ministry during the last two years;
- (b) whether the presentation has been made before the Prime Minister about the Ministry's achievements during that period;
- (c) if so, the details thereof;
- (d) whether the Ministry has fallen short of its targets and the areas where it has excelled;
- (e) the targets set for the coming three years and the roadmap to achieve the same;
- (f) the details of difficulties brought before the Prime Minister and the suggestions made to overcome them; and
- (g) the details of core areas the Ministry is going to focus on during the coming three years?

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

- (a) to (g) Information is being collected and shall be laid on the table of the House.

Permission for drilling in non-CIL blocks through MECL

706. SHRI C. M. RAMESH: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the ministry has given permission for drilling in non-cil blocks through the Mineral Exploration Corporation Ltd. (MECL) in Andhra Pradesh;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) by when the study is likely to be completed?

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

- (a) to (c) Based on the request of Government of Andhra Pradesh, Mineral Exploration

Corporation Limited (MECL) has been asked to carry out detailed exploration in recently discovered coal bearing areas in Somavaram East and West and Chintalapudi blocks of Andhra Pradesh. MECL has taken up the drilling in Somavaram West and Chintalapudi blocks. The drilling in Somavaram East has not commenced. Detailed exploration is in progress and completion is subject to availability of land for drilling. The GR will be prepared after completion of drilling.

Accidents in coal mines

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

(a) whether the Central Government has laid adequate rules and norms for providing compensation and extended treatment facilities for the number of accidents resulting in injury to mine workers;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the number of accidents which were fatal or resulted in permanent disablement of workers in coal mines including the Neyveli Lignite Corporation Ltd.;

(c) the amount of compensation disbursed in each of these cases of injury, year-wise and mine-wise; and

(d) the protection and precautionary methods to avoid any accidents or mishaps occurring in various coal mines and to improve the safety of workers?

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

(a) and (b) The provisions of Employees Compensation Act 2010 provide for compensation to be paid by the coal companies to the workers involved in fatal accidents and serious injuries resulting in permanent disablement. Coal companies provide the compensation to the next of the kin of the deceased employee in case of a fatal accident arising out of and in the course of his/her employment in accordance with the laid down provisions of the Act. In case of serious bodily injured person involved with permanent disability, compensation is paid as per the provisions made under Part-I of Schedule-I of Employees Compensation Act 2010 where the amount payable is decided after due assessment of the percentage of permanent disability of the victim of serious injury by an approved Medical Board of the respective coal company.

In addition to the compensation payable under the statute, coal companies are also offering the following to the families of the deceased workers.

In case of Coal India Limited (CIL):

In case of a fatal accident, employment to the kin of the deceased; in case there is no eligible person for employment, monetary compensation per month is paid to the family of the deceased; special relief package of ₹ 5 lakh to the departmental employee; immediate payment of funeral expenses, monetary benefits under life cover scheme (LCS) of ₹ 1,12,800/- as per National Coal Wage Agreement -IX; *ex-gratia* amount of ₹ 84,600/- in case of death or permanent disablement; and gratuity on the basis of the length of service, provident fund as per Coal Mines Provident Fund Rules, encashment of earned leave and payment of pension as per Coal mines Pension Scheme 1998.

In case of serious bodily injury, in addition to the amount paid under the provisions of the statute additional *ex-gratia* amount of ₹ 84,600/- in case of permanent disablement resulting on account of accident out of and in course of employment; salaries/wages to the injured while on duty for the period of his absence from the duty due to the said injury and extensive medical treatment facilities either in the company's hospital or any other referral hospital during his injury period and beyond.

For contractual employees, in case of a fatal accident, compensation is being paid as per the provisions of the statute; lump sum special relief is also paid by the contractor, in addition to the provisions under statute; immediate payment for funeral expenses and transport to the family of deceased and CMPF/EPF as per the Rules. In case of serious bodily injury, compensation as per the statute is being paid after due assessment of the percentage of disability by the approved Medical Board.

In case of Neyveli Lignite Corporation (NLC):

In addition to the compensation payable under the statutory provisions, the worker is also paid compensation payable under Group Insurance Scheme (₹ 3 lakhs to ₹ 6 lakhs); family death relief fund (₹ 7.5 lakhs to ₹ 10 lakhs); permanent employment to one of the eligible family members of the deceased or monthly family relief to the spouse of the deceased till she attains the age of 58 years @ ₹ 8,500/- per month.

For contract workers, compensation is paid as per the provisions of statute; death relief fund of ₹ 2.5 lakhs; in case of industrial accident, permanent job is given to the next of the kin of the deceased or monthly family relief @ ₹ 5100/- per month to the dependent family. In case of serious bodily injury, both departmental or contract workmen are referred to super speciality hospital for giving special treatment.

The details of fatal accidents and fatalities and serious injuries in CIL and NLC during the period 2015 and 2016 (upto June 2016) are given in the Statement-I (See below).

(c) The details of the amount of compensation paid in each of these cases of injury, year-wise and mine-wise is given in the Statement-II (*See below*).

(d) The following steps have been taken by the Government for protection and precautionary methods to avoid any accidents or mishaps occurring in various coal mines and to improve the safety of workers working in coal mines:

- (i) In order to reduce the exposure of miners to risk of accidents and health hazards, manual loading and transportation at the coal faces are being eliminated by mechanized drilling, loading and transportation;
- (ii) Continuous environment monitoring system is being installed in gassy coal mines to give forewarning of any accumulation of inflammable gas, presence of noxious gases including CO, CO₂ and deficiency of oxygen in mine atmosphere;
- (iii) Low capacity loading and transport machinery are being replaced by high capacity machines in open cast coal mines thereby reducing the traffic in mines and accidents in opencast operations;
- (iv) A fresh initiative has been undertaken in coal mines to improve the skills of the operators and competent persons using most modern training aids like simulators, 3D Artificial Intelligent Audio-Visuals;
- (v) Workers participation and sensitization in matters of safety are ensured through training in safety and by initiatives like celebration of safety week and safety campaigns, etc.
- (vi) Safety training programmes are organized among Managers and Supervisors for improving safety standards in mines.
- (vii) Risk Assessment Techniques are being introduced aimed at elimination of risks and to ensure safety of workmen.
- (viii) To promote and propagate safety awareness in mines, National Safety Awards (Mines), National Conference on Safety in Mines is organized by DGMS. The recommendations of National Conference on Safety in Mines go a long way in enhancing safety of mine workers.
- (ix) Standard operating procedures are established to avoid unsafe practices in mines.
- (x) A special safety awareness campaign has been launched to increase awareness of mine workers, *i.e.*, 'Safety is My Responsibility' and steps have been taken to propagate the same.

Statement-I*Details of fatal accidents and serious injuries during 2015-16 (upto June, 2016)***Coal India Limited (CIL)**

Company	Fatal Accident				Serious Injury			
	2015		2016		2015		2016	
			(upto June)				(upto June)	
	FA	FTY	FA	FTY	SA	SI	SA	SI
ECL	7	7	4	4	39	40	18	18
BCCL	7	7	5	5	9	9	1	1
CCL	2	2	2	2	6	6	4	5
NCL	1	1	3	3	19	20	6	6
WCL	8	8	4	4	24	27	5	5
SECL	10	10	5	6	33	35	10	11
MCL	3	3	0	0	4	4	1	1
NEC	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CIL	38	38	23	24	134	141	45	47

Legend: FA-Fatal Accidents, FTY- Fatalities, SA-Serious Accidents, SI-Serious injuries.

Neyveli Lignite Corporation (NLC)

Year	Number of Fatal accidents	Fatalities	Number of serious injuries	Total
2015	1	1	1	2
2016*	2	2	-	2

* as on 18-07-2016

Statement-II*Details of the amount of compensation paid in CIL and NLC for 2015 and 2016 (upto June) Year-wise, Company-wise and mine-wise***Coal India Limited (CIL)**

Accident Date	Mine	Victim Name	Designation	Compensation
1	2	3	4	5
Year-2015				
ECL				
29.01.15	Khottadih UG	Naresh Bouri	Cont' Worker	736360
19.03.15	Shyamsundarpur	Nanku Bhuia	Cont' Worker	831920

1	2	3	4	5
10.05.15	Bonjemehari OCP	Rajib Turi	Cont' Worker	250000
28.06.15	Kumdhubi Colliery	Dhananjoy Kumar Rai	UG Face Worker	828800
16.08.15	Kumardihi "A" Colliery	Amal Mallah	Line Mistry	584800
12.11.15	Khas Kajora Colliery	Ramadhar Bhar	Spary Mazdoor	652280
19.12.15	Shankarpur Colliery	Chandra Nahak	General Mazdoor	498800
BCCL				
31.01.15	New Akaskenaree	G.Prasad Sonar	Electrical Helper	811640
01.03.15	Dahibari Basantimata	M. Pradhan	Cont. Operator	500000
05.08.15	Rajapur OCP	Satnarayan Bauri	Shovel Operator	639200
05.09.15	P B Project	Dasarath Pandit	Line Mistry	Under Process
20.10.15	P B Project	Anjan Kumar Teli	Pump Khalasi	626000
23.10.15	Amal NT-ST	Somar Mahato	General Mazdoor	513320
05.12.15	AKWMC	Dilip Saw	Contractor Worker	520000
CCL				
01.01.15	Giddo-A	Puna Raja	EP Helper	758240
05.01.15	Kargali OCP	Madhu	Dozer Operator	Claim disputed
NCL				
19.12.15	Amlohri Project	Prayag Lai Shah	Contractor Worker	815400
WCL				
24.01.15	DRC	Nathu Lattari Pal	Haulage Driver	667824
23.02.15	Gouri Expansion OCP	S. Shivram Aglawe	Auto Electrician	589800
03.04.15	Gouri Expansion OCP	J.r M Khandar	Foreman	603680
21.06.15	Tawa-2Mine	Krishna Rao	LHD Operator	584800
21.06.15	CRC	S. Bapuji Dhoble	Sub.Engineer	633360
06.08.15	DRC-4	S. V.Nikumbe	Cable Man	598560
29.08.15	Kolarpimpri OC	V. Moreshwar Titre	Cont. Tipper Driver	752100
03.12.15	Tandsi UG Mine	K.Mehangee	Clipman	556520

1	2	3	4	5
SECL				
30.01.15	Bagdewa UG	Uday Lai Gabhel	Mech. Fitter	665160
24.03.15	NCPH R-6 Mine	Bipro	Support Mistry	498800
07.04.15	Chirimiri OCM	Vijay Kumar	Dumper Operator	513320
23.04.15	Amgaon OCP	Sunder Hembram	Contractor Worker	896000
15.05.15	Rajnagar RO	Deolal	Support Mistry	561520
13.06.15	Kumda Sub. Stn.	Gopal Singh	SBA	508320
15.06.15	Kusmunda OCP	D K Mishra	Overman	690080
19.06.15	Damini UG Mine	Horilal Kewat	Blasting Crewman	788240
26.08.15	Kusmunda OC	Uday Raj Singh Baghel	Contractor's Pay Loader Operator	665100
26.11.15	Churcha RO UG	Sukesh Kumar Singh	Contractor Worker	831920
MCL				
02.01.15	Bhubaneswari OCP	G. Bihari Pradhan	Cont' Driver	665160
29.09.15	Samleshwari OCP	Somraj Sahu	Contractor Worker	500000
22.11.15	Bharatpur OCP	Balram Bauri	Contractor Worker	100000
Year-2016				
ECL				
11.01.2016	Bankola Colliery	Juria Nahak	Cableman	Under Process
24.02.2016	Manderboni Southsamla Colliery	Rambalak Gope	Surface Trammer	652280
26.03.2016	North Searsole Colliery	Mohan Kumar Sen	Contractor Worker	Under Process
18.06.2016	Chora 7&9 Pit Colliery	Mohanlal Keshari	Contractor Worker	Under Process
BCCL				
22.02.2016	Salanpur Colliery	Chandradeo Nonia	Dozer Operator	665160
29.02.2016	AKWMC	Bhola Nonia	Dozer Operator Trainee	702160
22.03.2016	Bastacolla Colliery	Om Prakash Kewat	Sr. Overman	702160
22.04.2016	Block-II OCP	Mohan Rawani	Contractor Worker	350000
25.05.2016	Amalgamatd NT-ST	Rama Nand	Fire Fighting	570720

1	2	3	4	5
	Jeenagora OCP	Jaiswara	Mazdoor	
CCL				
09.04.2016	Amlo Project	A. Upadhayay	Dumper Operator	Under Process
01.06.2016	GIDF 'A' Project	C. S. Singh	Private Security Guard	Under Process
NCL				
23.01.2016	Nighahi Project	Ch. Yaswant Rao	Contractor Supervisor	783560
18.03.2016	Nighahi Project	Munnilal Kushwaha	Dumper Operator	781210
02.06.2016	Khadia Project	Md. Firoj Ansari	Contractor Worker	Under Process
WCL				
14.02.2016	Sasti OCP	Wasudeo Kubde	Contractor Worker	547240.
12.03.2016	Chatterpur Mine No. 1	Prakash Behari	Explosive Carrier	736680
06.04.2016	Kolarpimpi OCP	Nirmal Sukla	Contractor Worker	778560
18.04.2016	Silwara UG Mine	S. A. Nizamuddin	Blasting Crew	699200
SECL				
27.03.2016	Bangwar UG Mine	Mohammad Kasim	Support Mistry	561520
09.04.2016	Piparia	Mukesh Tripathy	Overman	793240
09.04.2016	Piparia	Dayaram	Cableman	561520
19.04.2016	Churcha RO UG	Jaimangal	Dresser (Cat-V)	542240
26.04.2016	Bagdewa UG Mine	Jai Singh	Driller (Cat-V)	741680
17.06.2016	Kanchan OC	Ram Kripal	Overman	513320
Neyveli Lignite Corporation (NLC)				
Sl. No.	Year	Fatalities / Mines unit wise	compensation disbursed as per Workman Compensation Act	
1	2015	1 / Mine-IA	₹ 8.5 Lakh	
		(a) 1 / Mine-II	₹ 6.8 Lakh	
2	2016	(b) 1 / Mine-II	₹ 5.9 Lakh	
		TOTAL 3		

Revenue generation from re-allocation of coal blocks

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

(a) whether Government has fixed any target for revenue generation from re-allocation of coal blocks;

(b) if so, the details of revenue generated through re-allocation of coal blocks, till date, coal block-wise;

(c) whether Government has ensured re-allocation of coal blocks to various sectors like power, cement, etc. supporting capacity of about 70,000 MW through auction/allocation after the cancellation of 204 coal blocks by the Supreme Court; and

(d) if so, the capacity details of each of the coal blocks re-allocated and the coal blocks ready for re-allocation during the next two years?

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

(a) and (b) The Government has not fixed any revenue generation target from the auction/allotment of coal mines. 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 per tonne of coal production. Under the provisions of the Coal Mines (Special Provisions) Act, 2015 and the Rules made thereunder, the Government has so far allocated 75 coal mines for specified end uses. The estimated revenue which shall accrue to the coal bearing States concerned during the life of mine/lease period from the allocation of these 75 coal mines under the provisions of the Coal Mines (Special Provisions) Act, 2015 is 3.53 lakh crores.

The revenue already generated till 31.05.2016 from the allocation of 74 coal mines under the provisions of the Coal Mines (Special Provisions) Act, 2015 (excluding Royalty, Cess and Taxes) is given in the Statement-I (*See below*).

(c) and (d) The Government continuously endeavors to meet the demand of coal for all the sectors of the economy including Power and Cement. Out of 75 coal mines allocated so far under the provisions of the Coal Mines (Special Provisions) Act, 2015, 49 coal mines have been allocated for 'Power' end use (excluding Captive Power). The details of these 49 coal mines along with the specified end use plants is given in the Statement-II (*See below*). In addition, the details of 26 coal mines allocated to Non-Power Sector along with the specified end use plants is given in the Statement-III (*See below*).

Allocation of coalmines/blocks is an ongoing process.

Statement-I

*Details of Revenue generated from the auction/allotment under
CM (SP) Act, 2015 till 31.05.2016*

Sl. No.	State	Name of Coal Mine	Successful Bidder/Allottee	No. of Mines	Total in ₹
1.	Chhattisgarh	Chotia	Bharat Aluminium Company Ltd.	1	721027532.00
		Gare Palma IV-4	Hindalco Industries Limited	1	698713454.00
		Gare Palma IV-5	Hindalco Industries Limited	1	411202200.00
		Gare Palma IV-7	Monnet Ispat & Energy Limited	1	187297867.50
		Gare Palma Sector I	Gujarat State Electricity Corporation Limited	1	250000000.00
		Gare Palma Sector II	Maharashtra State Power Generation Co. Ltd.	1	759829080.00
		Gare Palma Sector III	Chhattisgarh State Power Generation Co. Ltd.	1	199721844.50
		Gare-Palma Sector-IV/8	Ambuja Cements Limited	1	111037808.00
		Gidhmuri, Paturia	Chhattisgarh State Power Generation Co. Ltd.	2	250000000.00
		Parsa	Rajasthan Rajya Vidyut Utpadan Nigam Ltd.	1	225280496.50
		Parsa East, Kanta Basan	Rajasthan Rajya Vidyut Utpadan Nigam Ltd.	2	2088236278.75
		Talaipalli	NTPC Ltd	1	1049622585.00
			TOTAL	14	6951969146.25
2.	Jharkhand	Badam	Bihar State Power Generation Co. Ltd.	1	133804661.50
		Banhardih	Jharkhand Urja Utpadan Nigam Ltd.	1	250000000.00

Brinda and Sasai	Usha Martin Limited	2	38617805.00
Chatti Bariatu, Chatti	NTPC Ltd.	2	443969335.00
Bariatu South			
Dumri	Hindalco Industries Limited	1	61498499.00
Ganeshpur	GMR Chhattisgarh Energy Limited	1	438888105.00
Jitpur	Adani Power Limited	1	136041205.00
Kathautia	Hindalco Industries Limited	1	547748668.00
Kerandari	NTPC Ltd.	1	408244292.00
Lohari	Araanya Mines Private Limited	1	14370824.50
Meral	Trimula Industries Limited	1	23896509.00
Moitra	JSW Steel Limited	1	165629945.00
Pachhwara Central	Punjab State Power Corp. Ltd.	1	705992001.75
Pachhwara North	West Bengal Power Development Corporation Limited	1	1202006099.00
Parbatpur-Central	Steel Authority of India Ltd.	1	47870614.00
Rajbar D and E	Tenughat Vidyut Nigam Ltd.	1	250000000.00
Saharpur Jamarpani	UP Rajya Vidyut Utpadan Nigam Ltd.	1	250000000.00
Sitanala	Steel Authority of India Ltd.	1	8867709.50
Tokisud North	Essar Power MP Limited	1	536046798.50
	TOTAL	21	5663493071.75

Sl. No.	State	Name of Coal Mine	Successful Bidder/Allotee	No. of Mines	Total in ₹
3.	Madhya Pradesh	Amelia North	Jaiprakash Power Ventures Limited	1	3130837089.23
		Bicharpur	UltraTech Cement Limited	1	91768785.75
		Mandla-North	Jaiprakash Associates Limited	1	153665574.75
		Mandla-South	Jaypee Cement Corporation Limited	1	32211009.00
		Sial Ghoghri	Reliance Cement Company Private Limited	1	39898708.00
			TOTAL	5	3448381166.73
4.	Maharashtra	Baranj I, Baranj II, Baranj III, Baranj IV, Manora Deep and Kiloni	Karnataka Power Corporation Ltd.	6	252140000.75
		Belgaon	Sunflag Iron and Steel Company Limited	1	375757733.50
		Majra	Jaypee Cement Corporation Limited	1	24131719.00
		Marki Mangli-III	B.S. Ispat Limited	1	27860324.00
		Marki Mangli-I	Topworth Urja and Metals Ltd.	1	28749612.00
		Nerad Malegaon	Indrajit Power Private Limited	1	32889363.00
			TOTAL	11	741528752.25
5.	Odisha	Dulanga	NTPC Ltd.	1	429388651.50
		Mandakini**	Mandakini Exploration and Mining Limited	1	0.00
		Mandakini B**	NTPC Ltd.	1	0.00
		Manoharpur and Manoharpur Dipside	Odisha Coal & Power Limited	2	310581545.00

Naini	The Singareni Collieries Co. Ltd.	1	25000000.00
Talabira-I	GMR Chhattisgarh Energy Limited	1	440446173.50
Utkal - C**	Monnet Power Company Ltd.	1	0.00
Utkal-E, Utkal-D	NALCO	2	181142670.50
Talabira-II and III	Neyveli Lignite Limited	1	598862272.00
	TOTAL	11	2210421312.50
6. Telangana	Telangana State Power Generation Corporation Limited	1	95085761.00
	TOTAL	1	95085761.00
7. West Bengal	OCL Iron and Steel Ltd.	1	25557181.00
Ardhagram	West Bengal Power Development Corporation Ltd.	1	13398447.00
Barjora	West Bengal Power Development Corporation Ltd.	1	278049465.00
Barjora (North)	West Bengal Power Development Corporation Ltd.	2	52115797.00
Gangaramchak, Gangaramchak Bhadulia	West Bengal Power Development Corporation Ltd.	1	250000000.00
Kasta East	Damodar Valley Corporation	1	248540118.50
Khagra Joydev	CESC Limited	1	2132120638.29
Sarisatolli	West Bengal Power Development Corporation Ltd.	2	108811915.00
Tara East and West	The Durgapur Projects Limited	1	148334904.00
Trans Damodar			
	TOTAL	11	3256928465.79
	GRAND TOTAL	74	22367807676.27

**Vesting/Allotment Order is yet to be issued.

Statement-II*Details of coalmines alongwith the specified end use plans*

Name of Coal Mine(s)	No. of Coal	Peak Rated Mines Capacity (MTPA)	Successful Bidder/Allottee	End-use Plant
1	2	3	4	5
Allotted				
Mandakini B	1	NA	NTPC Ltd.	Proposed 4000 MW STPP in the State of Telangana
Badam	1	3	Bihar State Power Generation Co. Ltd.	Barauni (Extension) Thermal Power Project - 2x250 MW
Chatti Bariatu, Chatti Bariatu South	2	14	NTPC Ltd.	Barh - II - 2x660 MW
Baranj I, Baranj II, Baranj III, Baranj IV, Manora Deep & Kiloni	6	2.5	Karnataka Power Corporation Ltd.	Bellary Thermal Power Station Unit - 1 & 2 - 2x500 MW
Gidhmuri, Paturia	2	5.6	Chhattisgarh State Power Generation Co. Ltd.	Bhaiyathan TPP - 2x660 MW
Gare Palma Sector II	U	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
				Parli Thermal Power Station, Unit- 8 - 250 MW

Parsa East, Kanta Basan 2	15	Rajasthan Rajya Vidyut Utpadan Nigam Ltd.	Chhabra TPP Unit 3 to 6 - 2x250, 2x660 MW
Parsa	1		Kalisindh TPP Unit-18s2 - 2x600 MW
Dulanga	1	NTPC Ltd.	Suratgarh Supercritical TPP Unit-78s8 - 2x660 MW
Pachhwara Central	1	Punjab State Power Corp. Ltd.	Darlipalli-I - 2 x 800 MW
	5		Guru Gobind Singh Super Thermal Plant - 6x210 MW
	7		Guru Hargobind Thermal Plant - 2 x 210, 2 x 250 MW
	7		Guru Nanak Dev Thermal Plant - 2 x 110, 2x 120 MW
Saharpur Jamarpani	1	UP Rajya Vidyut Utpadan Nigam Ltd.	Jawaharpur Vidyut Utpadan Nigam Limited - 2x660 MW
	15		Obra C Thermal Power Plant- 2x660 MW
			Harduaganj Extn- II Thermal Power Plant - 1x660 MW
			Panki Extn Thermal Power Plant - 1x660 MW
Tadicherla-I	1	Telangana State Power Generation Corpn. Limited	Kakatiya Thermal Power Project- Stage-II (1x600) MW
Talaipalli	1	NTPC Ltd.	Lara STPP - 5x800 MW

1	2	3	4	5
Gare Palma Sector III	1	5	Chhattisgarh State Power Generation Co. Ltd.	Marwa TPP - 2x500 MW
Khagra Joydev	1	3	Damodar Valley Corporation	Mejia Thermal Power Station Unit No.7 & 8 - 2x 500 MW
Manoharpur & Manoharpur Dipside	2	8	Odisha Coal & Power Limited	OPGC, Expansion Power Project (Unit 3, 4, 5 & 6) - 4x660 MW
Banhardih	1	12	Jharkhand Urja Utpadan Nigam Ltd.	Patratu Thermal Power Station Expansion Phase - I (3x800) MW
Pachhwara North	1	15	West Bengal Power Development Corpn. Limited	Santalidih TPS - 2x250 MW
Barjora	1	0.5		Kolaghat TPS - 6x210 MW
Barjora (North)	1	3		Bakreswar TPP - 5x210 MW
Gangaramchak, Gangaramchak Bhadulia	2	1		Bandel PS - 4x60, 1x210 MW
Kasta East	1	2		Sagardihi TPP Unit 1 & 2 - 2x300 MW
Tara East & West	2	4		Sagardihi TPP Unit 3 & 4 - 2x500 MW
Naini	1	8	The Singareni Collieries Co. Ltd.	Singareni Thermal Power Project - 3x 600 MW
Kerandari	1	6	NTPC Ltd.	Tanda - II - 2x660 MW
Rajbar D & E	1	10	Tenughat Vidyut Nigam Ltd.	Tenughat Thermal Power Station Expansion - 2x660 MW

Gare Palma Sector I	1	15	Gujarat State Electricity Corporation Limited	<p>Ukai Thermal Power Plant (Unit 1 to 6) [2x120, 2x200, 1x210, 1x500] MW</p> <p>Gandhi Nagar Thermal Power Plant (Unit 1 to 5) [2x 120, 3x210] MW</p> <p>Wanakbori Thermal Power Plant (Unit 1 to 7) [7 x 210] MW</p> <p>Sikka Thermal Power Plant Unit (1 & 2) (Unit 3 & 4) [2 x 120, 2 x 250] MW</p> <p>Wanakbori Thermal Power Plant (Unit 8) [1x800] MW</p> <p>Dhuvaran Thermal Power Plant (Unit 1 & 2) [2x800] MW</p> <p>Sinor Thermal Power Plant (Unit 2) [1x800] MW</p> <p>CTPS Unit-8 250 MW</p> <p>MTPS Unit-7 8s 8 [2x500] MW</p> <p>NTPL TPS, Tutucorin - 2x500 MW</p> <p>NUUPL Ghatampur TPS, 3x660 MW</p> <p>Sirkazhi Thermal Power Plant, Phase-I, 3x660 MW</p> <p>Sirkazhi Thermal Power Plant, Phase-II, 3x660 MW</p>
Tubed	1	6	Damodar Valley Corporation	
Talabira II & III	1	20	Neyveli Lignite Corporation Ltd.	
Auctioned				
Tokisud North	1	2.32	Essar Power MP Limited	1200 MW (2x600 MW), Singrauli, MP

1	2	3	4	5
Amelia North	1	2.8	Jaiprakash Power Ventures Limited	1320 MW (2x660 MW) Jaypee Nigrie Super Thermal Power Plant, Singrauli, MP
Talabira-I Chhattisgarh	1	3	GMR Chhattisgarh Energy Limited	1370 MW (2x685 MW), Raikhedra,
Ganeshpur	1	4		
Sarisatoli	1	3.5	CESC Limited	500 MW (2x250 MW) Budge Budge Generating Station Unit 1 & 2, Budge Budge, West Bengal
Utkal - C	1	3.37	Monnet Power Company Ltd.	1050 MW (2 X 525) Independent Power Plant, Malibrahmani, Odisha*
Mandakini	1	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
Jitpur	1	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
Trans Damodar	1	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
TOTAL	49	267.41		

NA: Not Available

MTPA: Million Tonnes per Annum

Statement-III*Details of 26 coal mines alongwith the specified end use plants for Non-Power Sector*

Name of Coal Mine	No. of Coal Mines	PRC (MTPA)	Successful Bidder/Allottee	End Use Plant
1	2	3	4	5
Allotted				
Parbatpur-Central	1	1.24	Steel Authority of India Ltd.	Bhilai Steel Plant - 4.08 MTPA Durgapur Steel Plant - 2.09 MTPA Rourkela Steel Plant - 4.50 MTPA Bokaro Steel Plant - 4.59 MTPA IISCO Steel Plant - 2.91 MTPA Bhilai Steel Plant - 4.08 MTPA Durgapur Steel Plant - 2.09 MTPA Rourkela Steel Plant - 4.50 MTPA Bokaro Steel Plant - 4.59 MTPA IISCO Steel Plant - 2.91 MTPA
Sitanala	1	0.30	Steel Authority of India Ltd.	Unit 9 Captive Power Plant (CPP), NALCO (120 MW) (Installed); Unit 10 Captive Power Plant (CPP), NALCO (120 MW) (Installed);
Utkal-E, Utkal-D	2	4.00	NALCO	

1	2	3	4	5
				Unit 11 Captive Power Plant (CPP), NALCO (250 MW) (Proposed); Unit 12 Captive Power Plant (CPP), NALCO (250 MW) (Proposed)
Auctioned				
Gare Palma IV-4	1	1	Hindalco Industries Limited	CPP: 6 X 150 MW, Aditya Aluminium Project Sambhalpur, Odisha CPP: 4 X 100 MW + 1x 67.5 MW, Hirakud Complex, Sambhalpur, Odisha CPP: 6 X 150 MW, Aditya Aluminium Project Sambhalpur, Odisha CPP: 4 X 100 MW + 1x 67.5 MW, Hirakud Complex Sambhalpur, Odisha CPP: 2 X 300 MW, Unit 3&4, Balco Nagar Korba, Chhattisgarh
Gare Palma IV-5	1	1	Hindalco Industries Limited	0.3 MTPA Sponge Iron - Raipur, Chhattisgarh, 37.5 MW CPP - Raipur, Chhattisgarh, 0.5 MTPA Sponge Iron - Raigarh, Chhattisgarh, 60 MW CPP (AFBC) - Raigarh, Chhattisgarh, 80 MW CPP (CFBC) - Raigarh, Chhattisgarh
Chotia	1	1	Bharat Aluminium Company Limited	
Gare Palma IV-7	1	1.2	Monnet Ispat & Energy Limited	

Kathautia	1	0.8	Hindalco Industries Limited	CPP: 6 X 150 MW, Mahan Aluminium Project Singrauli, Madhya Pradesh
Marki Mangli-I	1	0.30	Topworth Urja and Metals Ltd.	- Existing Sponge Unit (2 X 100 TPD), 0.073 MTPA
Marki Mangli III	1	0.21	B.S. Ispat Limited	- Existing Captive Power Plant (1 X 26 MW) DRI: 2X 100 TPD, 0.06 MTPA, CPP: 11 MW Chandrapur, Maharashtra
Belgaon	1	0.27	Sunflag Iron and Steel Company Limited	DRI: 500 TPD + 350 TPD (0.15 MTPA + 0.112 MTPA), CPP: 15 MW Bhandara, Maharashtra
Ardhagram	1	0.4	OCL Iron and Steel Ltd.	DRI: 4 X 100 TPD + 2X 350 TPD (0.12 MTPA + 0.21 MTPA), CPP: 6 MW + 50 MW Sundargarh, Odisha
Mandla North	1	1.5	Jaiprakash Associates Limited	Clinker: 3.72 MTPA, CPP: 1X 38.5 MW + 1X 27 MW, Jaypee Rewa Cement Plant Rewa, Madhya Pradesh, Clinker: 2.19 MTPA, CPP: 1X 27 MW, Dalla Cement Factory, Sonebhadra, Uttar Pradesh, Clinker: 3.65 MTPA, Jaypee Himachal Cement Plant, Solan, Himachal Pradesh, Clinker: 2.19 MTPA, Jaypee Super Cement Plant, Sonebhadra, Uttar Pradesh

1	2	3	4	5
Bicharpur	1	0.75	UltraTech Cement Limited	Clinker: 3.54 MTPA, CPP: 46 MW Vikram Cement Works Neemuch Madhya Pradesh, Clinker: 3.27 MTPA, CPP: 46 MW Kotputli Cement Works, Jaipur, Rajasthan
Sial Ghoghri	1	0.3	Reliance Cement Company Private Limited	Clinker: IX 3.3 MTPA, Maihar Cement Project Satna, Madhya Pradesh
Moitra	1	1	JSW Steel Limited	8.9 MTPA Blast Furnace - Vijayanagar Works, Bellary, Karnataka 2 X 300 MW CPP - Vijayanagar Works, Bellary, Karnataka 2 MTPA Blast Furnace - Dolvi Works, Raigad, Maharashtra 1 MTPA Blast Furnace - Salem Works, Salem, Tamil Nadu 30 MW CPP - Salem Works, Salem, Tamil Nadu
Gare-Palma Sector-IV/8	1	1.2	Ambuja Cements Limited	2.6 MTPA Clinker - Darlaghat Unit, Ambuja Cement Limited, Solan, Himachal Pradesh 1.8 MTPA Clinker - Rauri Unit, Ambuja Cement Limited, Solan, Himachal Pradesh

Mandla-South	1	0.3	Jaypee Cement Corporation Limited	30 MW CPP - Ropar Unit, Ambuja Cement Limited, Ropar, Punjab and
				90 MW CPP - Gajambuja Unit, Ambuja Cement Limited, Junagadh, Gujarat
				3.65 MTPA Clinker - Jaypee Balaji Cement Plant, Andhra Pradesh
				1x35 MW CPP - Jaypee Balaji Cement Plant, Andhra Pradesh
				1x25 MW CPP - Jaypee Balaji Cement Plant, Andhra Pradesh and
				1x60 MW CPP - Jaypee Shahabad Cement Plant, Gulbarg, Karnataka
				2 X 40 MW CPP, Wardha, Maharashtra
				5 X 0.125 MTPA - 5 Kilns, Direct Reduction Plant, Usha Alloys Steel Division, Gamharia, Jharkhand, 64 MW (25 +30 + 9 MW) CPP, Gamharia, Jharkhand and 20 MW (2 X 10 MW) CPP, Tatisilwai, Jharkhand
				2 X 350 TPD - Sponge Iron Plant 0.26 MTPA, Devassar, Singrauli, Madhya Pradesh and
				20 MW CPP, Devassar, Singrauli, Madhya Pradesh
Meral	1	0.44	Trimula Industries Limited	6 X 150 MW CPP of Aditya Aluminium Project, Sambalpur, Odisha
	2	0.68	Indrajit Power Private Limited Usha Martin Limited	
Dumri	1	1	Hindalco Industries Limited	
	2			

1	2	3	4	5
				6 X 150 MW CPP of Mahan Aluminium Project, Singrauli, Madhya Pradesh and 467.5 MW (4 X 100 MW + 67.5 MW) CPP of Hirakud Complex, Sambalpur, Odisha
Lohari	1	0.2	Araanya Mines Private Limited	Aloke Steels Industries Pvt. Ltd. - 0.12 MTPA DRI, Ramgarh, Jharkhand and Maa Chinnamastika Cement 85 Ispat Pvt. Ltd. - 0.09 MTPA DRI, Ramgarh, Jharkhand
Majra	1	0.48	Jaypee Cement Corporation Limited	3.65 MTPA Clinker - Jaypee Balaji Cement Plant, Andhra Pradesh 1x35 MW CPP - Jaypee Balaji Cement Plant, Andhra Pradesh 1x25 MW, CPP - Jaypee Balaji Cement Plant, Andhra Pradesh and 1x60 MW CPP - Jaypee Shahabad Cement Plant, Gulbarg, Karnataka
TOTAL	26	19.93		

PRC - Peak Rated Capacity

MTPA - Million Tonne Per Annum

Capital funds on CMPS

709. Dr. K.V.P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the capital funds on Coal Mines Pension Scheme (CMPS) are exhausting;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) how Government is planning to recoup the funds so that the coal mine workers are ensured pension scheme?

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

(a) to (c) At present, outflow from the Coal Mines Pension Scheme (CMPS-1998) is more than the inflow from the contribution of members. Details of inflow and outflow are given in the Statement (*See below*). Report of actuarial evaluation of the fund has not been received by Coal Mines Provident Fund Organization (CMPFO).

Statement**Inflow-outflow statement of CMPS 1998 (₹ in crore)**

Year	Employer/ Employee Contribution towards Pension Fund received from Coal Companies	Govts. Contri- bution	Interest earned on Investment corpus	Interest earned on Investment in Public Account	Total Inflow i.e. contribution and interest (2+3+4+5)	Amount disbursed towards Pension (Expen- diture)	Contri- bution and disburse- ment (surplus/ deficit) (7-2)	Total inflow- outflow (surplus/ deficit) (6-7)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
OB Under 1971 & 1998 Scheme as on 31-03-98	1946.44					105.33	1841.11	
1998-99	650.22	41.22	14.70	283.22	989.36	13.60	636.62	975.76
1999-2000	422.38	27.93	95.77	172.13	718.20	20.51	401.87	697.69
2000-01	220.10	24.27	163.39	165.45	573.21	30.76	189.34	542.45
2001-02	420.36	18.30	212.17	179.51	830.34	48.87	371.49	781.47
2002-03	381.61	23.17	251.89	194.77	851.44	83.73	297.88	767.71
2003-04	448.31	23.17	322.67	211.32	1005.48	169.36	278.95	836.12

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
2004-05	392.23	25.88	333.95	229.29	981.35	284.89	107.34	696.46
2005-06	489.20	19.75	368.10	248.78	1125.83	354.75	134.45	771.08
2006-07	487.06	15.00	407.51	292.87	1202.43	356.89	130.17	845.54
2007-08	397.99	20.50	442.44	317.76	1178.69	503.68	-105.69	675.02
2008-09	467.47	22.13	496.91	344.77	1331.28	552.16	-84.68	779.12
2009-10	445.17	18.50	522.32	405.87	1391.85	625.91	-180.74	765.94
2010-11	647.48	18.50	575.04	385.63	1626.65	820.74	-173.26	805.91
2011-12	663.83	17.00	628.31	418.41	1727.55	962.18	-298.35	765.37
2012-13	843.97	17.00	696.20	453.97	2011.14	1134.03	-290.06	877.11
2013-14	833.04	15.00	777.69	492.56	2118.29	1353.90	-520.86	764.39
2014-15	800.48	14.60	793.34	534.43	2142.85	1601.60	-801.12	541.26
TOTAL	10957.32	361.92	7102.42	5330.73	21805.95	9022.87	1934.45	12888.41

E-auctioning policy of coal mines

710. SHRI B. K. HARIPRASAD: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the e-auctioning policy of coal mines have achieved the revenue targets of the Ministry;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor; and
- (d) the details about the total funds collected, along with their utilization status?

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

(a) to (d) Revenue which would accrue to the coal bearing State Government concerned from allocation of coal mines comprises of Upfront payment as prescribed in the Tender /Allotment document, Auction/Allotment proceeds and Royalty on per tonne of coal production and under the provisions of the Coal Mines (Special Provisions) Act, 2015 and the Rules made thereunder, the Government has so far allocated 75 coal mines for specified end uses (31 Coal mines through e-auction & 44 coal mines through allotment). The revenue which shall accrue to the coal bearing States concerned during the life of mine/lease period from the allocation of these 75 coal mines under the provisions of the Coal Mines (Special Provisions) Act, 2015 is estimated at more than ₹ 3.53 Lakh Crores. The estimated revenue from the e-auction of 31 Coal Mines is ₹ 1,96,698 Crores. The revenue already generated till 31.05.2016 from the allocation of 74 coal mines under

the provisions of the Coal Mines (Special Provisions) Act, 2015 is 2,237 Crores (excluding Royalty, Cess and Taxes) which shall be devolving entirely to the coal bearing State concerned.

Disputes between Ministries regarding allocation of coal blocks

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

(a) whether there is a dispute between the Ministries of Coal and Power regarding allocation of 7 coal blocks; what is the present status of these coal blocks and by when the work on these coal blocks is likely to be commenced;

(b) in which States these coal blocks are located and whether applications have been made with regard to these blocks to the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change for their clearance; and

(c) whether the Ministry is considering to bring back these coal blocks and whether the Ministry of Power has the right of sanctioning these blocks?

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

(a) and (b) There is no dispute between Ministries of Coal and Power with regard to allocation of 7 coal mines identified for allotment to Power Projects to be awarded on tariff based bidding. These 7 explored coal mines located in the States of Odisha, Chhattisgarh and Jharkhand are part of 204 coal mines cancelled by the Hon'ble Supreme Court and included in Schedule I of the Coal Mines (Special Provisions) Act, 2015. Ministry of Power has been requested to intimate suitability of these 7 coal mines for power projects being planned by Ministry of Power to be awarded on tariff based bidding. Of these 7 coal mines, one coal mine viz. Tubed, located in the State of Jharkhand has been allotted to Damodar Valley Corporation on the recommendation of Ministry of Power.

Environment and Forest clearances are to be obtained by the allottee company themselves.

(c) There is no proposal at present to withdraw these coal mines. The authority for allotment of coal mines rests with the Ministry of Coal.

Coal stock at power utilities

712. SHRI A. K. SELVARAJ: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the power utilities are sitting over around 36 million tonnes of coal ending April, 2016 against 29 million tonnes last year;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) whether it is also a fact that the current coal stock accretion at the power utilities is the highest in four years;

(c) whether accumulating coal stocks is risky as they are combustible, pose environmental hazard and lose quality if left exposed for long; and

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

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

(a) and (b) Coal stock at Power House end had been 34.94 Million Tonne (MT) at the end of April, 2016 as against the stock of 29.76 MT at the end of April, 2015. Coal stock at Power Stations end as on 31.03.2016 had been 38.87 MT, the highest in the last four years.

(c) and (d) Long term exposure of coal stock is prone to heating and loss of coal quality. However, coal stock at Power station end which was 38.87 MT at the end of the 2015-16 has now reduced to the level of 31.39 MT as on 19.07.2016. This coal stock is sufficient for 23 days as against the normative stock requirement of 21 days. Further, these power plants receive coal on daily basis and consume it based on their daily requirement in line with their generation schedule. Hence, the coal stock is not static and is not kept/stored for a long time. The coal stock position has shown a depleting trend during 2016-17, as given below:

Sl. No.	Coal stock as on	Coal stock (MT)
1	31.03.2016	38.87
2	28.04.2016	35.92
3	31.05.2016	32.65
4	30.06.2016	30.51

Providing safe drinking water to people in rural areas

713. SHRI ANUBHAV MOHANTY: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) how many States are there in the country which have villages with a population of 1,000 or more where there is no safe drinking water and the villagers have to go miles to fetch safe drinking water;

(b) what plans Government has to provide safe drinking water to every villages in the country and by when; and

(c) whether Government would consider tying up with NGOs who are into providing safe drinking water to people in rural and remote areas, for speeding up the process of providing safe drinking water where it is not available?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI RAMESH CHANDAPPA JIGAJINAGI): (a) Rural Water Supply is a State Subject. However, under the National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP), Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation provides financial and technical assistance to State Governments for rural drinking water supply. States Governments are competent to plan, design, approve and implement rural drinking water supply schemes. This Ministry maintains data for drinking water supply in terms of habitations and not village population wise. Further, as per the Census 2011, 22.1% of the rural households have to fetch drinking water from a distance of more than 500 meters in rural areas.

(b) The Ministry has prepared a strategic plan to provide safe drinking water to 90% of the rural population of the country through piped water supply schemes by the year 2022 subject to availability of funds. States have been advised to prioritize coverage of all arsenic & fluoride affected rural habitations with surface water based piped water supply schemes as the permanent & sustainable solution. States have also been advised to set up Community Water Purification plants as a short-term measure to provide at least 8-10 litres per capita per day (lpcd) of safe water for drinking & cooking purpose in all remaining arsenic & fluoride affected rural habitations by March, 2017, subject to availability of funds.

(c) Under NRDWP, State Governments are vested with the power to plan, design, approve and implement rural drinking water supply schemes. This Ministry under NRDWP neither releases funds directly to any Non-Governmental Organization (NGO) nor there is such proposal under consideration of this Ministry.

Providing safe drinking water and sanitation facilities

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

(a) how many people in the country did not get safe drinking water in 2015 and how many of them in urban areas;

(b) what are the main reasons therefor;

(c) by when Government expects to overcome it;

(d) how many people did not have satisfactory sanitation facilities at the end of 2015; and

(e) how many of them would have to be provided it at Government expenses?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI RAMESH CHANDAPPA JIGAJINAGI): (a) to (c) This Ministry maintains data in terms of rural habitations and not in terms of population. As per data entered by States on Integrated Management Information System (IMIS) of this Ministry, as on 20.07.2016, there are 17,14,528 rural habitations in the country, out of which 71,077 habitations are quality affected where drinking water is contaminated *i.e.* not potable with either one or more contaminants like arsenic, fluoride, iron, nitrate, salinity etc.

The main reasons for contamination are geogenic as majority of rural drinking water supply schemes are based on ground water.

Rural Water Supply is a State subject. The States have been vested with power to plan, design and execute the schemes to provide safe drinking water. However, this Ministry supplements the efforts of the State Governments for rural drinking water supply by providing technical & financial assistance through Central Sponsored National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP). States are regularly asked to prioritise for coverage of quality affected habitations.

This Ministry has prepared a strategic plan to provide safe drinking water to 90% of the rural population of the country through piped water supply schemes by the year 2022 subject to availability of funds. States have been advised to prioritize coverage of all arsenic & fluoride affected habitations with surface water based piped water supply schemes as the permanent & sustainable solution. States have also been advised to set up Community Water Purification plants as a short-term measure to provide at least 8-10 litres per capita per day (lpcd) of safe water for drinking & cooking purpose in all remaining arsenic & fluoride affected rural habitations by March, 2017.

As reported by Ministry of Urban Development, as per census -2011, out of total 7,88,65,937 urban households, 4,89,04,343 urban households are getting tap water from treated source which is around 62 %. Under Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT), Ministry of Urban Development is providing financial assistance to around 500 major cities/ towns for water supply projects to achieve universal coverage in water supply.

(d) Under Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin), 92769864 (*i.e.* 51.05%) Households in rural areas did not have toilet as on 31.12.2015 as reported by States/UTs on online Monitoring System maintained by Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation.

(e) Under Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin), 834 lakh toilets will be constructed through Government assistance.

Central projects for clean drinking water in Telangana

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

- (a) the details of Central projects pertaining to clean drinking water being executed in Telangana, district-wise;
- (b) the details of projects submitted by the State Government for drinking water during the last two years, year-wise, district-wise and project-wise;
- (c) whether all the projects have been executed; and
- (d) if not, the details of projects that are pending and the step taken by the Ministry to execute/clear the pendency of projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI RAMESH CHANDAPPA JIGAJINAGI): (a) Water is a State subject and this Ministry provides technical and financial assistance to provide safe drinking water to rural households. As reported by Telangana State, there are 2929 ongoing projects with a balance estimate cost of ₹ 1843.03 Crores being executed for providing safe drinking water in Telangana State. These works are taken up under Centrally Sponsored Scheme called National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) with a sharing pattern of 50:50 and they are in active progress. The district wise details of Central projects pertaining to clean drinking water being executed in Telangana is as under -

Sl. No	District	No. of Projects			Balance Est.Cost (₹ in Cr.)		
		SVS	MVS	Total	SVS	MVS	Total
1.	Adilabad	222	14	236	10.54	206.01	216.55
2.	Karimnagar	212	43	255	18.10	187.85	205.95
3.	Khammam	113	20	133	10.77	165.15	175.93
4.	Mahaboob Nagar	321	33	354	29.07	401.51	430.58
5.	Medak	202	22	224	18.28	91.65	109.93
6.	Nalgonda	1140	32	1172	74.17	276.07	350.24
7.	Nizamabad	122	20	142	4.94	94.12	99.06
8.	Rangareddy	225	18	243	20.03	83.54	103.56
9.	Warangal	150	20	170	12.93	138.29	151.23
TOTAL		2707	222	2929	198.83	1644.20	1843.03

(b) As per the information provided by State Government of Telangana the proposals were submitted to NITI Aayog, Government of India as part of Development package for six backward districts in Telangana state for an amount of ₹ 22,385.00 crores with the total estimated cost ₹ 29,846.70 crores for coverage of 18,846 habitations in six districts with treated surface water. The year wise requirements of funds for Mission Bhagiratha for six districts in Telangana as proposed to Niti Aayog, Government of India is given below.

(₹ in crore)						
Sl. No.	District	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	Total amount required
1.	Mahabubnagar	855.00	3,050.00	2,500.00	1,207.00	7,612.00
2.	Adilabad	650.00	1,990.00	1,680.00	673.50	4,993.50
3.	Nalgonda	700.00	1,850.00	1,640.00	530.00	4,720.00
4.	Khammam	605.00	1,600.00	1,550.00	294.02	4,049.02
5.	Medak	540.00	1,400.00	1,570.00	115.05	3,625.05
6.	Warangal	550.00	1,900.00	1,610.00	787.13	4,847.13
TOTAL		3,900.00	11,790.00	10,550.00	3,606.70	29,846.70

In the above proposal it was requested that 75 per cent of the estimated cost of the project may be met by the Government of India by way of Special Development package. The year-wise phasing of grants required from the Centre as proposed is given below-

Financial Assistance Required from the Government of India for the Drinking Water Project

	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	Total
Drinking Water Supply Project in the Six Most Backward Districts of the State (75% of the estimated Cost) ₹ in Cr	2925.00	8842.50	7912.50	2705.00	22385.00

(c) As per the information provided by the State Government till now administrative sanction was accorded for ₹ 37813.01 crores by the State Government, in anticipation of support from Government of India towards intake arrangements, transmission system and part of intra village system. Since, it is a time bound programme State Government has accorded administrative sanction, the works of Mission Bhagiratha are entrusted, they are in good progress and targeted to complete in next 3 years.

(d) The amount of funds requested by the State Government of Telangana are beyond the scope of funds allocated to this Ministry under NRDWP. The State Government of Telangana has informed that the proposals for Mission Bhagiratha for six backward districts under special development package of Rs. 22385.00 crores have been submitted to Niti Aayog, Government of India for financial assistance.

Targets and achievements of the Ministry

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

- (a) the details of achievements of the Ministry during the last two years;
- (b) whether the presentation, before the Prime Minister, has been made about the Ministry's achievements during that period;
- (c) if so, the details thereof;
- (d) where the Ministry has fallen short of its targets and the areas where it has excelled;
- (e) the targets set for the coming three years and the roadmap to achieve the same;
- (f) the details of difficulties brought before the Prime Minister and the suggestions made to overcome them; and
- (g) the details of core areas the Ministry is going to focus on during the coming three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI RAMESH CHANDAPPA JIGAJINAGI): (a) to (d) The Ministry of Drinking Water & Sanitation is the nodal Ministry for implementation of two Centrally sponsored Schemes viz. Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin) (SBM-G) and National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP). Details of targets and achievements during last two years, are as follows:

SBM-G

Year	Nos. of Individual Households Latrines	
	Target	Achieved
2014-15	50 Lakhs	58.54 Lakhs
2015-16	120 lakhs	127.41 Lakhs

13 districts, 178 blocks, 23045 Gram Panchayats and 54732 villages have been declared as Open Defecation Free (ODF) as on 31.3.2016. As per the baseline survey conducted in 2012-13 by the States, the rural sanitation coverage was 38.76 %. This has now increased to 51.80 % as on 31.03.2016.

NRDWP

Year	Nos. of partially covered habitations		Nos. of quality affected habitations	
	Target	Achieved	Target	Achieved
2014-15	118671	120538	23427	15579
2015-16	47080	39399	9111	8125

Under National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP), target of coverage of partially covered habitations has been nearly met, but there is shortfall in achievement of coverage of quality affected habitations as the schemes to cover the same have long gestation period and moreover, there is increase of conamination level due to geogenic reasons.

Several Presentations were made before Hon' ble Prime Minister in last two years. Main issues discussed, were as follows:

- Effective use of social media.
- Video Conferencing with poor performing States/Districts
- Media (Print & electronic) should be actively engaged in the entire drive of information, Education and Communication (IEC) and community mobilization
- Innovative attempts and best practices under Swachh Bharat should be given wide coverage through the website of the Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation
- A massive media campaign for optimum utilization of water through proactive I E C
- Awareness about adverse effect of using shallow hand pumps facing serious quality issues due to contamination of water
- Immediate release of funds under NRDWP to the States to mitigate water scarcity due to drought like situations

- Taking up various measures to mitigate the water scarcity situations because of the drought
- Taking up pre-monsoon water conservation measures

(e) The details of the targets set for the two Programmes in coming three years and the road map to achieve the same, are as follows:

Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin) {SBM-G}, which was launched on 2nd October, 2014, aims to attain Swachh Bharat, by 2nd October, 2019, by accelerating sanitation coverage in the rural areas. Targets for construction of Household toilets under Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin) for next 3 years are 1.50 crore in 2016-17, 1.70 crore in 2017-18 and 1.84 crore in 2018-19.

Under National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP), targets for coverage of habitations depends on the funds allocation for that year. With the allocation of Rs. 5000 Crore in the current year 2016-17 and after having Annual Action Plan meetings with the States and considering their achievements in previous years and present status of coverage there, the target for coverage of partially covered habitations and quality affected habitations under NRDWP has been fixed for 2016-17 as 44023 and 12812 habitations respectively.

Though, no targets have been fixed for the further two years i.e. 2017-18 and 2018-19, the Ministry has already prepared a strategic plan to provide safe drinking water through piped water supply schemes to 50% of the rural population by the year 2017 and 90% of the rural population by the year 2022 subject to availability of funds.

(f) and (g) In case of SBM (G), sanitation being a behavioral issue, involves change of mindset amongst people to stop open defecation and to adopt safe sanitation practices. This requires engagement of community and skill in facilitation and 'triggering'. There is constraint of these capacities. Also, since lack of change of behavior on part of even few members of community can put entire community to risk, another challenge is to saturate the entire village. The scale of issue is also a major challenge. The third difficulty is sustaining behaviour change.

In case of NRDWP, water conservations measures to prevent runoff water during rains and to recharge the ground water have been emphasized. Lack of financial resources available with State Governments has also been discussed. To overcome the same, States have been advised to invest more funds out of enhanced Finance Commission grants and also to utilize Finance Commission grants given directly to local rural bodies.

Accordingly, there is an increased focus on behaviour change and engagement of community for sustainable results. The term Open Defecation Free (ODF) has been defined nationally to have uniform standards. The guidelines for verifying ODF have also been issued. Capacity building of key stakeholders such as Collectors/CEO, Zilla Panchayats, Chairman, Zilla Panchayat has been carried out regularly. The monitoring has been strengthened to capture outputs (toilet construction) and also ODF status. Key Resource Centres (KRCs) have been roped in for capacity building and supporting the district administration.

Under National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP), the focus of the Ministry is to go for piped water supply schemes / bulk water supply schemes to be implemented by State Governments from perennial surface sources for long term sustainability. Further, States have been advised to prioritize coverage of all arsenic & fluoride affected habitations with surface water based piped water supply schemes as the permanent & sustainable solution. States have also been advised to set up Community Water Purification plants as a short-term measure to provide at least 8-10 litres per capita per day (LPCD) of safe water for drinking & cooking purpose in all remaining arsenic & fluoride affected rural habitations by March, 2017. All States have been advised to install community water purification plants, in reported arsenic and fluoride affected habitations by March 2017. This is being done as a short term immediate measure for providing 8-10 LPCD (litre per capita per day) of safe water for drinking and cooking purpose only. In this regard, NITI Ayog has released ₹ 1000 crore as a one time Central assistance which also includes funds for last mile connectivity of piped water supply schemes in Rajasthan and West Bengal which are most affected by fluoride and arsenic contaminations in drinking water.

Contaminated drinking water in Eastern and North Eastern States

717. SHRI RIPUN BORA: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that almost entire eastern and north-eastern States are suffering from high level of contaminated drinking water being extracted from ground water;

(b) if so, whether Government has taken any steps towards supply of safe drinking water there; and

(c) the proposals of Government to diffuse contamination and/or make treated supply of drinking water there?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI RAMESH CHANDAPPA JIGAJINAGI): (a) to (c) As reported by the States into the online Integrated Management Information System (IMIS) of the Ministry, eastern States like West Bengal is suffering from excess arsenic, fluoride, salinity and iron in rural drinking water sources and Odisha is suffering from fluoride, iron, salinity and few habitations with excess nitrate in rural drinking water sources. Both Bihar and Jharkhand States are suffering from arsenic, fluoride and iron problems in rural drinking water sources with very few habitations suffering from nitrate and salinity problem. In the North-Eastern States, Assam is suffering from excess arsenic, fluoride and iron in rural drinking water sources. Tripura State is suffering with excess iron in large number of rural habitations while Arunachal Pradesh, Meghalaya and Nagaland have certain pockets of excess iron contamination in ground water based rural drinking water sources.

Rural drinking water supply is a State subject. The Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation, Government of India assists the States in providing safe drinking water in the rural areas of the country through the centrally sponsored National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP). Under this programme, upto 67% funds released to the States could be utilized for coverage and tackling water quality problems. As per the NRDWP guidelines, 10% of the total budget is allocated to North Eastern States. As per Strategy Plan of the Ministry, 90% of the rural population would be provided with safe drinking water by the year 2022 through surface water based piped water supply schemes, subject to availability of funds. However, with the recommendation of NITI Aayog, the Government of India had released ₹ 800 crore in March' 2016 to provide community water purification plants in all remaining arsenic and fluoride affected habitations by March' 2017 so that 8-10 litres per person per day of safe drinking water is made available in these arsenic and fluoride affected habitations for drinking and cooking purposes, as large piped water supply schemes take a long gestation period for commissioning. Further, with the recommendation of NITI Aayog, Government of India had also released ₹ 100 crore in March' 2016 as one time central assistance for last mile connectivity of commissioning surface water based piped water supply schemes in arsenic affected habitations of West Bengal.

**Provisions of potable drinking water, sanitation
and toilet facilities in villages**

718. DR. V. MAITREYAN: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has fixed any target for the next three years, 2016-17, 2017-18 and 2018-19 for the provisions of potable drinking water, sanitation and toilet facilities to villages across the country;

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

(c) whether the Central Government has ensured the provisions of adequate funds for State Governments for implementing the schemes of the Central Government in this regard; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the funds provided during the last three years, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI RAMESH CHANDAPPA JIGAJINAGI): (a) and (b) Yes Sir. Rural Water Supply is a State subject. This Ministry supplements the efforts of the State Governments for rural drinking water supply by providing technical & financial assistance through Central Sponsored National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP). The Ministry has prepared a strategic plan to provide safe drinking water to 90% of the rural population of the country through piped water supply schemes by the year 2022 subject to availability of funds. Targets (coverage of rural habitations with drinking water supply) is decided at the beginning of the financial year based on the annual allocation of funds under NRDWP. The focus of the Ministry now is to complete all ongoing projects. States have been advised to prioritize coverage of all arsenic & fluoride affected habitations with surface water based piped water supply schemes as the permanent & sustainable solution. States have also been advised to set up Community Water Purification plants as a short-term measure to provide at least 8-10 litres per capita per day (lpcd) of safe water for drinking & cooking purpose in all remaining arsenic & fluoride affected rural habitations by March, 2017.

Targets for construction of Household toilets under Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin) is as under -

Year	Targets for Household Toilets
2016-17	1.50 crore
2017-18	1.70 crore
2018-19	1.84 crore

(c) and (d) Yes Sir, this Ministry has been allocated funds of ₹ 5000 crore for National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) in the year 2016-17. For allocation to States, also, under 14th Finance Commission, there has been an enhanced devolution of funds to the States and the State share has been increased from 32% to 42%. All

the States/UTs can utilise the enhanced funds to provide safe drinking water to all households in rural areas. The details of funds released under NRDWP to all States/UTs during last three years is given in the Statement-I (*See below*). The details of funds released under Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin) to all States/UTs during the last three years is given in the Statement-II (*See below*).

Statement-I

*State-wise details of funds (₹in crore) released during
last three years under NRDWP*

Sl. No.	State	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andaman and Nicobar	0.09	0.81	0.16
2.	Andhra Pradesh	631.52	377.78	170.05
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	237.32	109.83	65.4
4.	Assam	524.97	585.32	284.11
5.	Bihar	348.94	399.11	202.73
6.	Chandigarh	0	0	0
7.	Chhattisgarh	135.2	150.74	60.83
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0
9.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0
10.	Goa	0	0	1.66
11.	Gujarat	515.07	405.58	238.91
12.	Haryana	229.52	277.98	122.65
13.	Himachal Pradesh	130.81	120.89	64.38
14.	Jammu and Kashmir	414.82	474.41	192.12
15.	Jharkhand	253.28	175.18	132.09
16.	Karnataka	897.29	563.91	278.08
17.	Kerala	212.04	124.1	48.05
18.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0
19.	Madhya Pradesh	474.95	440.18	193.73
20.	Maharashtra	690.27	748.23	330.88

1	2	3	4	5
21.	Manipur	55.3	88.54	27.92
22.	Meghalaya	103.4	69.5	31.24
23.	Mizoram	44.89	34.5	17.32
24.	Nagaland	61.07	101.44	38.53
25.	Odisha	317.07	230.67	103.19
26.	Puducherry	0.06	0	0
27.	Punjab	147.95	97.38	42.79
28.	Rajasthan	1332.49	1304.64	526.75
29.	Sikkim	26.56	31.7	12.05
30.	Tamil Nadu	387.11	382.46	182.35
31.	Telangana	-	212.24	97.71
32.	Tripura	89.93	68.31	31.68
33.	Uttar Pradesh	804.92	1073.22	490.31
34.	Uttarakhand	87.61	111.48	60.06
35.	West Bengal	485.83	431.09	216.85
TOTAL		9640.28	9191.22	4264.58

Statement-II

State/UT-wise, Central share released during last 3 years under SBM (G)

(₹ in crore)

State/UT	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	3.40
Andhra Pradesh	145.24	116.10	234.17
Arunachal Pradesh	5.19	14.61	38.71
Assam	41.81	185.78	474.27
Bihar	0.00	0.00	221.55
Chhattisgarh	0.00	28.12	144.72
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.00	0.00	0.00
Goa	0.00	0.00	1.05
Gujarat	52.64	156.07	478.22

State/UT	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
Haryana	131.18	5.93	32.76
Himachal Pradesh	30.50	130.17	4.37
Jammu and Kashmir	39.57	103.08	4.05
Jharkhand	0.00	23.05	97.32
Karnataka	65.95	312.57	450.77
Kerala	43.01	33.97	8.50
Madhya Pradesh	660.39	0.00	374.33
Maharashtra	36.46	236.11	567.45
Manipur	0.00	9.18	44.19
Meghalaya	103.04	0.00	35.65
Mizoram	8.06	0.00	3.32
Nagaland	0.00	20.87	10.83
Odisha	0.00	65.84	571.50
Puducherry	0.00	2.00	4.40
Punjab	0.00	0.00	38.70
Rajasthan	0.00	271.57	938.73
Sikkim	8.25	3.89	6.12
Tamil Nadu	311.92	205.12	78.94
Telangana	0.00	105.62	128.39
Tripura	14.01	50.65	38.89
Uttar Pradesh	376.32	237.99	565.39
Uttarakhand	5.28	40.52	49.37
West Bengal	111.47	371.52	712.92
TOTAL	2190.28	2730.33	6362.96

Works under NRDWP

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

(a) whether during the year 2015-16, many State Governments have taken up the works under the National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP);

(b) whether NRDWP is being implemented on a sharing basis with the share of Central and State Governments therein;

(c) whether many State Governments have demanded release of Centre's share, at the earliest;

(d) whether the State Government of Tamil Nadu has requested the Central Government to release a sum of ₹ 926.23 crore under NRDWP; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI RAMESH CHANDAPPA JIGAJINAGI): (a) and (b) Yes Sir. Rural Water Supply is a State subject. Ministry of Drinking Water & Sanitation under the Central Sponsored National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) provides financial & technical assistance to State Governments for rural drinking water supply. State Governments are vested with the power to plan, design, approve and implement rural drinking water supply schemes. During the year 2015-16, an amount of Rs. 4264.58 crores has been provided to States for the purpose.

As per NRDWP guidelines, the schemes are co-funded on Centre State sharing basis which varies from State to State and component to component of NRDWP.

(c) Funds are released to the States in two instalments. In the year 2016-17, first instalments funds to the tune of ₹ 1986.66 crores have been released to the States early in the month of April-May 2016. Second instalment of funds are released after getting the proposals from the States along with requisite documents as per the guidelines.

(d) and (e) Allocation to the States is made as per the NRDWP Guidelines. The total allocation of Tamil Nadu State for the year 2015-16 was Rs. 137.50 crore against which Rs. 182.35 crore (which includes additional funds release) had been released to them. In the year 2016-17, ₹ 62.16 crore has already been released to the State against allocation of Rs. 126.72 crore.

Problem of fluoride contamination in drinking water in Himachal Pradesh

720. SHRIMATI VIPLOVE THAKUR: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the problem of fluoride contamination in drinking water has been reported in many States;

- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the number of habitations affected by fluorosis in Himachal Pradesh; and
- (d) the steps taken by Government to mitigate the problem of contamination in drinking water?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI RAMESH CHANDAPPA JIGAJINAGI): (a) and (b) As reported by the States into the online Integrated Management Information System (IMIS) of the Ministry, as on 20/7/2016, the problem of excess fluoride in rural drinking water sources is reported by 17 States in 13,949 habitations and the State-wise number of fluoride affected habitations is given in the Statement (*See* below).

(c) As on 20/7/2016, the Government of Himachal Pradesh has not reported any fluoride problem in drinking water sources in any rural habitation.

(d) Rural drinking water supply is a State subject. The Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation, Government of India assists the States in providing safe drinking water in the rural areas of the country through the centrally sponsored National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP). Under this programme, upto 67% funds released to the States could be utilized for coverage and tackling water quality problems. As per the NRDWP guidelines, 10% of the total budget is allocated to North Eastern States. As per Strategy Plan of the Ministry, 90% of the rural population would be provided with safe drinking water by the year 2022 through surface water based piped water supply schemes, subject to availability of funds. However, with the recommendation of NITI Aayog, the Government of India had released Rs 800 crore in March' 2016 to provide community water purification plants in all remaining arsenic and fluoride affected habitations by March' 2017 so that 8-10 litres per person per day of safe drinking water is made available in the remaining arsenic and fluoride affected habitations for drinking and cooking purposes, as large piped water supply schemes take a long gestation period for commissioning. Further, with the recommendation of NITI Aayog, Government of India had also released ₹ 100 crore in March' 2016 as one time central assistance for last mile connectivity of commissioning surface water based piped water supply schemes in fluoride affected habitations of Rajasthan.

Statement

*State-wise number fluoride affected rural habitations and population
at risk in the country as on 20/7/2016*

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Fluoride	
		Habitations affected	Population at risk
1.	Andhra Pradesh	491	344134
2.	Assam	155	69520
3.	Bihar	1087	1356585
4.	Chhattisgarh	75	27669
5.	Gujarat	11	20086
6.	Haryana	200	505875
7.	Jharkhand	1000	521616
8.	Karnataka	1065	628397
9.	Kerala	73	210067
10.	Madhya Pradesh	148	52751
11.	Maharashtra	100	221161
12.	Odisha	70	27325
13.	Punjab	285	339117
14.	Rajasthan	6855	4773509
15.	Telangana	1041	1420415
16.	Uttar Pradesh	229	345589
17.	West Bengal	1064	621815
TOTAL		13949	11485631

Establishment of water quality testing laboratories

721. SHRIMATI VIPLOVE THAKUR: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Water Quality Testing Laboratories (WQTLs) existing in the country, as on date, State/UT-wise;

(b) whether a WQTL exists in each district of the country and if not, the steps taken by Government to set up a WQTL in each district of the country;

(c) whether Government proposes to establish WQTLs in all the districts of Himachal Pradesh; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the time by which these are likely to be established?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI RAMESH CHANDAPPA JIGAJINAGI): (a) As reported by the States into the online Integrated Management Information System (IMIS) of the Ministry, as on 20/7/2016, there are 2,230 water quality testing laboratories existing in the country including 87 mobile water quality testing laboratories. State/UT-wise number of water quality testing laboratories at various levels is given in the Statement (*See below*).

(b) As reported by the States, there are 730 district water quality testing laboratories existing in the country and wherever such facility is not available or it is a newly formed district, the States have already been advised to set up the same using 3% Water Quality Monitoring & Surveillance funds allocated under the National Rural Drinking Water Programme.

(c) and (d) As reported by the State, in Himachal Pradesh every district has a water quality testing laboratory (WQTL). In all, there are 14 district water quality testing laboratories in 12 districts of Himachal Pradesh. Apart from these, the Himachal Pradesh Government reported that it has also one State level water quality testing laboratory and 28 Sub-division level water quality testing laboratories.

Statement

*State/UT-wise number of Water Quality Testing Laboratories (WQTL)
set up in the country as on 20/7/2016*

Sl. No.	Name of the State /UT	State Labs (without mobile labs)	District Labs (without mobile labs)	Block Labs (without mobile labs)	Sub Division Labs (without mobile labs)	Mobile Labs (State/ District/ Block/Sub-division Level)	Total Labs
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Island	1	0	0	0	2	3
2.	Andhra Pradesh	1	32	0	73	0	106
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	1	17	0	31	0	49
4.	Assam	1	29	0	53	20	103
5.	Bihar	1	41	0	0	0	42

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
6.	Chhandigarh	0	0	0	0	0	0
7.	Chhattisgarh	1	27	0	20	5	53
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0
9.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0
10.	Delhi	0	0	0	0	0	0
11.	Goa	1	0	1	9	0	11
12.	Gujarat	1	32	47	0	6	86
13.	Haryana	0	21	0	21	0	42
14.	Himachal Pradesh	1	14	0	28	0	43
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	22	2	74	0	98
16.	Jharkhand	1	24	0	3	5	33
17.	Karnataka	1	44	39	106	46	236
18.	Kerala	1	14	0	33	0	48
19.	Lakshadweep	0	9	0	0	0	9
20.	Madhya Pradesh	1	51	3	106	0	161
21.	Maharashtra	1	44	2	140	0	187
22.	Manipur	1	9	0	2	0	12
23.	Meghalaya	1	7	0	22	0	30
24.	Mizoram	1	8	0	18	0	27
25.	Nagaland	0	11	0	1	2	14
26.	Odisha	1	32	0	42	0	75
27.	Puducherry	0	2	0	0	0	2
28.	Punjab	3	22	8	0	1	34
29.	Rajasthan	1	33	163	0	0	197
30.	Sikkim	0	2	0	0	0	2
31.	Tamil Nadu	1	34	0	49	0	84
32.	Telangana	1	19	0	56	0	76

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
33.	Tripura	1	8	7	6	0	22
34.	Uttar Pradesh	1	76	3	2	0	82
35.	Uttarakhand	0	28	1	14	0	43
36.	West Bengal	1	18	0	201	0	220
TOTAL		27	730	276	1110	87	2230

Installation of hand pumps under NRDWP

722. SHRIMATI VIPLOVE THAKUR: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

- (a) the criteria prescribed for installation of hand pumps under the National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) in the country including Himachal Pradesh;
- (b) the total number of hand pumps installed during each of the last three years and the current year along with the amount spent thereon in that State, district-wise;
- (c) whether Government proposes to provide safeguards against harmful contents found in ground water by installing automated filtering instruments in hand pumps; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI RAMESH CHANDAPPA JIGAJINAGI): (a) Rural Water Supply is a State subject. However, this Ministry supplements the efforts of the State Governments for rural drinking water supply by providing technical & financial assistance through Central Sponsored National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP). Under NRDWP, powers with regard to the selection of rural drinking water supply schemes and the criteria adopted regarding the same including that for installation of hand pumps have been delegated to the States. No separate guidelines for installation of hand pumps have been prescribed under NRDWP.

(b) As per information provided by State of Himachal Pradesh on online monitoring portal Integrated Management Information System (IMIS), the district-wise details of hand pumps installed in State are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(c) and (d) For Bacteriological contamination regular sanitary surveys, sealing of all leakages are conducted and minimum distance between hand pump and leach pits toilets is ensured. In case of chemical contamination, activated alumina and other media based filtration kits are attached where fluoride exists.

Statement*District-wise details of hand pumps installed in the State*

(Amount in ₹ Lakhs)

Sl. No.	District Name	2013-2014		2014-15		2015-16		2016-17 (till 20.07.16)	
		Nos. of Hand pumps Installed	Amount spent	Nos. of Hand pumps Installed	Amount spent	Nos. of Hand pumps Installed	Amount spent	Nos. of Hand pumps Installed	Amount spent
1.	Bilaspur	104	175.58	60	86.57	50	83.36	2	3.78
2.	Chamba	178	210.81	286	269.66	58	89.61	3	0
3.	Hamirpur	3	82.45	24	57.30	1	2.00	0	0
4.	Kangra	510	854.46	129	199.70	36	18.45	4	1.89
5.	Kinnaur	9	29.02	0	0	0	0	0	0
6.	Kullu	33	49.87	0	0	0	0	0	0
7.	Lahul and Spiti	0	0	4	16.03	0	0	0	0
8.	Mandi	129	374.96	23	86.34	393	495.01	6	8.90
9.	Shimla	16	26.35	15	28.00	0	0	0	0
10.	Sirmaur	92	164.03	8	27.49	6	46.10	0	0
11.	Solan	26	50.23	67	77.74	0	0	0	0
12.	UNA	12	7.22	20	0.00	0	0	0	0
TOTAL		1112	2024.98	636	848.83	544	734.53	15	14.57

Construction of toilets under SBM-G

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

(a) whether it is a fact that during the year 2015-16 several lakhs of individual household toilets have been constructed across the country under the Swachh Bharat Mission-Gramin (SBM-G);

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the Central Government is yet to release its shares to the State Governments for implementation of the said scheme;

(d) whether the State Government of Tamil Nadu has requested for release of Central's share for the year 2015-16 and 2016-17 amounting to ₹ 602.02 crores; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI RAMESH CHANDAPPA JIGAJINAGI): (a) and (b) 127.41 lakhs of Individual House Hold Latrines (IHHLs) have been constructed across the country during the year 2015-16 under Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin).

(c) During 2015-16, ₹ 6362.96 crore have been released to States for implementation of Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin).

(d) and (e) ₹ 78.94 crore and ₹ 268.51 crore have been released to Tamil Nadu for the years 2015-16 and 2016-17 respectively under Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin).

Providing toilets to all houses by SAGY

724. SHRI KIRANMAY NANDA: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has provided toilets to all houses of Saansad Adarsh Gram Yojana (SAGY) villages of the country before the first phase of SAGY is over; and

(b) if not, the details of Government's plan to provide toilets to all houses of SAGY panchayats, if any?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI RAMESH CHANDAPPA JIGAJINAGI): (a) Out of 838445 Households in 675 Gram Panchayats under Saansad Adarsh Gram Yojana (SAGY), 560974 (66.90%) households have toilets as on 21.7.2016.

(b) Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation has issued instruction to States/UTs to construct household toilets in SAGY Gram Panchayats on priority basis under Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin).

Piped drinking water supply to all SAGY villages

725. SHRI KIRANMAY NANDA: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the status of piped drinking water supply to all Saansad Adarsh Gram Yojana (SAGY) villages of the country; and

(b) if all the SAGY villages are not yet provided with the piped drinking water and the 1st Phase of SAGY is over, what is the next plan of Government about piped drinking water supply to SAGY villages, if any?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI RAMESH CHANDAPPA JIGAJINAGI): (a) The status of Piped Water Supply for drinking water in all villages in the country under Saansad Adarsh Gram Yojana (SAGY) is given in the Statement (*See below*).

(b) Rural Water Supply is a State subject and this Ministry supplements the efforts of the State Governments for rural drinking water supply by providing technical & financial assistance through Central Sponsored National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP). The execution of piped drinking water supply in SAGY villages are to be carried out through NRDWP by the respective State Governments in consultation with Hon'ble MPs. In this respect, the Ministry has issued instructions many times to States to provide piped drinking water supply in all SAGY villages on priority. The requirement of funds is to be met from the NRDWP funds and in this respect, grant-in-aid as per the budget provisions have been released to the States. Accordingly, the States have started taking up the works.

Statement

Status of PWS in all villages under Saansad Adarsh Gram Yojana (SAGY)

State	SAGY Villages	Total Number of SAGY Habs	PWS Status in SAGY Habs (as on 20/07/2016)			
			With Completed PWS Schemes	With Ongoing PWS Schemes	With Proposed PWS Schemes	No PWS Exists
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	18	18	15	0	0	3
Andhra Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arunachal Pradesh	7	13	2	3	0	8
Assam	239	735	343	30	0	362
Bihar	233	624	47	7	0	570
Chandigarh	1	1	0	0	0	1
Chhattisgarh	26	120	73	13	0	34

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	12	12	0	0	0	12
Daman and Diu	4	4	0	0	0	4
Delhi	0	0	0	0	0	0
Goa	3	3	3	0	0	0
Gujarat	46	107	101	4	0	2
Haryana	15	20	20	0	0	0
Himachal Pradesh	52	105	101	2	0	2
Jammu and Kashmir	13	39	29	9	0	1
Jharkhand	137	585	68	0	0	517
Karnataka	185	448	415	0	0	33
Kerala	55	364	354	7	0	3
Lakshadweep	1	1	0	0	0	1
Madhya Pradesh	57	146	42	3	0	101
Maharashtra	124	417	273	21	0	123
Manipur	5	5	5	0	0	0
Meghalaya	5	9	4	0	0	5
Mizoram	1	1	1	0	0	0
Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0
Odisha	201	680	161	25	0	494
Puducherry	4	4	1	0	0	3
Punjab	22	32	28	0	0	4
Rajasthan	143	399	116	47	3	233
Sikkim	3	11	11	0	0	0
Tamil Nadu	58	573	563	4	0	6
Telangana	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tripura	3	18	16	1	0	1
Uttar Pradesh	177	536	43	14	0	479
Uttarakhand	13	49	44	1	0	4
West Bengal	50	184	52	34	0	98
TOTAL	1913	6263	2931	225	3	3104

(source: IMIS format HI)

Toilet facilities in rural areas

† 726. SHRI PREM CHAND GUPTA: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the facility of toilets is not available to 60 per cent of people in rural areas; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI RAMESH CHANDAPPA JIGAJINAGI): (a) As on 21.7.2016, 46.72% rural households are without toilet facility as reported by States/UTs on Online Monitoring System maintained by Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation.

(b) The Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin) {SBM-G} has been launched on 2nd October, 2014. The SBM (G) aims at attaining Swachh Bharat by 2nd October, 2019 by accelerating sanitation coverage in the rural areas. Under this programme, the following steps have been taken:-

- The focus of the scheme now is on behavior change and usage of toilets. Community based collective behaviour change is mentioned as preferred approach, although the States are free to choose their approach.
- Provision of incentives for the construction of Individual household latrine (IHHL) has been raised to ₹ 12000 for all Below Poverty Line (BPL) households and to identified Above Poverty Line (APL) households (all SCs /STs, small and marginal farmers, landless labourers with homestead, physically handicapped and women-headed households).
- The partial funding of incentive from MGNREGS has been stopped. The entire assistance now being provided under one programme.
- Flexibility has been provided to States in the implementation of the programme.
- Partnerships of various stakeholders working on rural sanitation including Multilateral organisations, Civil Society Organisations, Self Help Groups (SHGs), Institutions etc. is being promoted.
- The budget for rural sanitation, was ₹ 2300 crore and ₹ 2850 crore in 2013-14 and 2014-15 respectively. These have been increased to ₹ 6525 crore in 2015-16 and ₹ 9000 crore in 2016-17.
- Focus is on 171 districts for making them Open Defecation Free (ODF) within one year.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- Government has plan to clean 100 iconic sites in India. On pilot basis 10 iconic places, including 1 from Rajasthan, have been identified to be cleaned up in 1st Phase.
- Extensive monitoring through field visit, review meeting and video conferencing.
- Focus on Namami Gange GPs to make them ODF through Swachh Yug campaign.
- Incentivisation to States through World Bank Project
- Additional funds through Swachh Bharat Kosh.
- State/Regional level workshops involving all the key stakeholders such as Collectors, CEO, Zilla Panchayats, Chairmen Zilla Panchayats etc. are being held.
- Centre-State coordination has been increased.
- Social media [twitter (@swachbharat), Facebook (Swachh Bharat Mission), HIKE and WhatsApp] is being extensively used for sharing innovative ideas and cross-learning.
- An Expert Committee headed by Dr. R.A. Mashelkar to examine various Innovative Technologies has been formed. This committee has enlisted various innovative technologies and a Compendium consisting of such technologies has been published and uploaded in the website of the Ministry for benefits of various stakeholders.
- Quarterly exhibition of innovative technologies - Indovations are being held. Three such exhibitions were organized in New Delhi on 26-27th August 2014, 23-24 January 2015 and 2-3 July 2015 wherein various innovative technologies in respect of Toilet, Solid and Liquid Waste Management and Water Treatment were showcased.

Use of solar/wind technology for water purification systems

727. SHRI M. P. VEERENDRA KUMAR: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government proposes to use natural energy *viz.* solar/wind technology for water purification systems;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of Water Quality Testing Laboratories set up to enhance availability of more purified drinking water to the public along with their current operational status in the country including Maharashtra, State/UT-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI RAMESH CHANDAPPA JIGAJINAGI): (a) and (b) In the year 2012-13 and 2013-14, with the help of National Clean Energy Fund (NCEF) from the Ministry of Finance and National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP), 9,623 solar based dual pumps have been installed by States in Left Wing Extremist/ naxal affected States so that safe drinking water is made available to small rural tribal habitations through taps. With the scheme getting very popular and liked by the remote rural population, another 5,004 solar based dual pumps have been installed in the year 2015-16 with funding from NRDWP and subsidy for solar panels from Ministry of New and Renewable Energy (MNRE). As power to sanction water supply projects including water purification systems has already been delegated to the States, they may also take up natural energy (solar/wind) based water purification systems, if they desire so.

(c) As reported by the States into the online Integrated Management Information System (IMIS) of the Ministry, as on 20/7/2016, there are 2,230 water quality testing laboratories existing in the country including 87 mobile water quality testing laboratories. State/UT-wise number of water quality testing laboratories at various levels including Maharashtra State is given in the Statement.

Statement

*State/UT-wise number of Water Quality Testing Laboratories (WQTL)
set up in the country as on 20/7/2016*

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UT	State Labs (without mobile labs)	District Labs (without mobile labs)	Block Labs (without mobile labs)	Sub Division Labs (without mobile labs)	Mobile Labs (State/ District/ Block/ Sub-division Level)	Total Labs
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1	0	0	0	2	3
2.	Andhra Pradesh	1	32	0	73	0	106
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	1	17	0	31	0	49
4.	Assam	1	29	0	53	20	103

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
5.	Bihar	1	41	0	0	0	42
6.	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0	0
7.	Chhattisgarh	1	27	0	20	5	53
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0
9.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0
10.	Delhi	0	0	0	0	0	0
11.	Goa	1	0	1	9	0	11
12.	Gujarat	1	32	47	0	6	86
13.	Haryana	0	21	0	21	0	42
14.	Himachal Pradesh	1	14	0	28	0	43
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	22	2	74	0	98
16.	Jharkhand	1	24	0	3	5	33
17.	Karnataka	1	44	39	106	46	236
18.	Kerala	1	14	0	33	0	48
19.	Lakshadweep	0	9	0	0	0	9
20.	Madhya Pradesh	1	51	3	106	0	161
21.	Maharashtra	1	44	2	140	0	187
22.	Manipur	1	9	0	2	0	12
23.	Meghalaya	1	7	0	22	0	30
24.	Mizoram	1	8	0	18	0	27
25.	Nagaland	0	11	0	1	2	14
26.	Odisha	1	32	0	42	0	75
27.	Puducherry	0	2	0	0	0	2
28.	Punjab	3	22	8	0	1	34
29.	Rajasthan	1	33	163	0	0	197
30.	Sikkim	0	2	0	0	0	2
31.	Tamil Nadu	1	34	0	49	0	84
32.	Telangana	1	19	0	56	0	76
33.	Tripura	1	8	7	6	0	22
34.	Uttar Pradesh	1	76	3	2	0	82
35.	Uttarakhand	0	28	1	14	0	43
36.	West Bengal	1	18	0	201	0	220
TOTAL		27	730	276	1110	87	2230

Time taken for forest clearance

728. SHRI B.K HARI PRASAD: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the average time taken for granting forest clearance has been reduced from 430 days to 200 days;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons for no targeted time-bound clearance system; and

(c) the details of projects pending due to environmental clearance in Karnataka, Odisha and Jharkhand?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI ANIL MADHAV DAVE): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) Introduction of online submission and processing of proposals and detailed time-bound schedule have been specified. The forest clearances are given in two stages. Stage-I which takes average time -180 days in which the applications are processed at different levels in the State Forest departments. Time-lines for processing of forest clearances are given in the Statement-I (*See below*). On receipt of satisfactory compliance of conditions regarding levies towards compensatory afforestation and NPV along with other conditions stage-II clearance is accorded.

(c) The details of projects pending due to environmental clearance in Karnataka, Odisha and Jharkhand is given in the Statement-II.

Statement-I*Time lines for processing of forest clearance*

Level	5 Ha.	5 to 40 ha.	40 to 100 ha.	More than 100 ha.
Nodal Officer	10	10	10	10
DCF District Collector for FRA	30	30	45	60
CF	10	10	30	
Nodal Officer/PCCF	10	20	25	30
State Govt.	30	30	30	30
Transit Period	20	20	20	20
TOTAL	110	120	150	180

Statement-II

List of pending projects for grant of environment clearance in the State of Jharkhand, Karnataka, Odisha

State	Sectors								
	Industry I	Industry II	Thermal	River Valley & Hydro Electric	Mining (Coal)	Mining (Non-Coal)	Infrast- ructure I & CRZ	Infrast- ructure	Nuclear, Defence & others
Jharkhand	4	Nil	Nil	Nil	7	10	Nil	Nil	Nil
Karnataka	3	10	Nil	3	Nil	2	2	Nil	Nil
Odisha	4	2	1	1	5	9	Nil	Nil	Nil
TOTAL	11	12	1	4	12	21	2	Nil	Nil

Permission on Rajasthan mines

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

(a) the number of mines closed in Rajasthan on account of permission not granted by the Ministry;

(b) whether the Ministry has granted the permission to re-open those mines; and

(c) if so, the date of giving permission and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI ANIL MADHAV DAVE): (a) to (c) The Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEF&CC) does not maintain details of mines closed in various States. However, the Government of Rajasthan has reported that there are 33,013 mine leases/quarry licences in the State of Rajasthan. Out of those, Environmental Clearances (EC) have been accorded by State Environment Impact Assessment Authority (SEIAA) and District Environment Impact Assessment Authorities (DEIAAs) for 10,192 mining projects. Government of Rajasthan has further reported that 22,609 mining projects are closed as they have not obtained the Environmental Clearance and out of those 14,136 mining projects have not applied for EC.

MoEF&CC during 2014 to 2016 (upto 30.06.2016) has accorded 44 Environmental Clearance for Category 'A' mining projects in the State of Rajasthan. Another 51 Category 'A' mining projects from the State of Rajasthan have applied for Environmental Clearance.

New Forest Policy

†730. SHRI HARIVANSH: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

- (a) by when the new Forest Policy would be implemented;
- (b) the steps the Ministry is taking regarding checking the utilization of forest land for other purposes and the amount which has been spent by companies working in forest areas for the safety of environment and the results thereof; and
- (c) the area of land that has been allocated to the private sector from the forest land utilised after 1980, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI ANIL MADHAV DAVE): (a) to (c) The Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change has not set up any time-frame for formulation/implementation of new Forest Policy.

As per the provisions stipulated under the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 and rules frame thereunder, approval of the Central Government for diversion of forest land is granted to the State/UT Government for various categories of projects. The project developers/user agencies whose proposals have been forwarded by the State Government and granted approval by the Central Government under the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 belong to Central, State and Private sectors. State Governments are mandated with monitoring of safety measures of environment.

Since 1980, the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change has granted approval for diversion of 12,00,570 ha of forest land for non-forestry purposes to the agencies under government and private sector in 24,939 cases under the Forest (conservation) Act, 1980. State-wise details of the extent of forest land diverted for non-forestry purpose so far is given in the Statement.

Statement*State-wise details of the extent of forest land diverted for non-forest purpose*

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Number of proposals	Area diverted (in hectares)
1	2	3	4
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Island	103	2,788.82
2.	Andhra Pradesh	638	41,091.93
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	237	37,261.21
4.	Assam	271	8,286.74

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

1	2	3	4
5.	Bihar	224	7,267.14
6.	Chandigarh	31	49.85
7.	Chhattisgarh	529	1,08,606.76
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	230	301.00
9.	Daman and Diu	1	3.95
10.	Delhi	16	40.06
11.	Goa	101	2,231.52
12.	Gujarat	1642	73,423.59
13.	Haryana	2862	6,922.86
14.	Himachal Pradesh	1656	16,439.43
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	8	1,500.09
16.	Jharkhand	404	33,057.10
17.	Karnataka	750	45,823.79
18.	Kerala	235	40,986.79
19.	Lakshadweep	0	0.00
20.	Madhya Pradesh	1160	3,95,322.79
21.	Maharashtra	1701	1,02,174.41
22.	Manipur	33	3,885.10
23.	Meghalaya	103	794.45
24.	Mizoram	34	26,200.49
25.	Nagaland	0	0.00
26.	Orissa	628	61,155.08
27.	Puducherry	1	0.96
28.	Punjab	3382	64,594.03
29.	Rajasthan	698	32,129.74
30.	Telangana	0	0.00
31.	Sikkim	376	3,140.53
32.	Tamil Nadu	469	2,725.85
33.	Tripura	294	7,945.42
34.	Uttar Pradesh	1097	22,160.02
35.	Uttarakhand	4899	47,760.23
36.	West Bengal	126	4,498.62
TOTAL		24939	12,00,570.32

Forest diversion for capital city in Andhra Pradesh

731. SHRI C. M. RAMESH : Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

- (a) what are the reasons for not clearing the proposal of the Andhra Pradesh Government inspite of Central Governments decision to allow forest diversion for creation of State's new capital city; and
- (b) the details sought by the Ministry from the State Government and the response of State Government on each such details?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI ANIL MADHAV DAVE) : (a) and (b) The State Government of Andhra Pradesh had submitted a proposal to obtain prior approval of the Central Government, in terms of the Section-2 of the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 for diversion of 13,267.12 hectares of forest land, in favour of Andhra Pradesh Capital Region Development Authority (APCRDA), for undertaking Capital City Infrastructure Works.

The proposal was placed before the Forest Advisory Committee (FAC) and the FAC recommended that the State Government submit a detailed land use plan of the area under consideration, Compensatory Afforestation Scheme, compliance of the Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006 etc.

The State Government of Andhra Pradesh has not yet provided the land use plan detailing the purpose for which forest land is sought to be diverted.

National policy on polythene bags

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

- (a) what is the national policy with regard to the use of polythene bags;
- (b) how the Minister proposes to deal with the menace of plastic/polythene waste;
- (c) how many States have strictly banned the use of polythene bags;
- (d) whether there is any possibility of banning the use of polythene bags completely throughout the country, in order to protect its environment; and
- (e) if so, by when it would be implemented, the details thereof, State/UT-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI ANIL MADHAV DAVE) : (a) Plastic Waste (Management) Rules, 2016 prohibit the manufacture, trade and use of plastic carry bags of less than fifty microns in thickness and storing, carrying, dispensing or packaging edible products in plastic carry bags made of recycled plastics. The Rules further provide that the plastic carry bags should be in natural shade or manufactured of the pigments and colourants in conformity with norms of Bureau of Indian Standards. The shopkeepers and street vendors are required to pay plastic waste management fee to local bodies for providing plastic carry bags to customers for dispensing any commodity.

(b) Environmentally sound management of plastic waste requires prevention of littering, improvement in collection and channelization of the plastic waste for reuse and recycling. The comprehensively revised Plastic Waste (Management) Rules, 2016 provide for ways and means to minimize plastic waste generation, adoption of extended producer responsibility for collection of waste and sustainable waste management system, recycling and utilization of plastic waste in road construction, energy and oil generation etc. As per these Rules, the manufacture and use of non-recyclable multilayered plastic are to be phased out in two years time.

(c) The use of plastic carry bags has been banned in 14 States/Union Territories namely; Chhattisgarh, Delhi, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Karnataka, Nagaland, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh, Chandigarh, Andaman & Nicobar Islands, Lakshadweep. The use of plastic carry bags has been banned in few pilgrimage centres, and places of tourist and places of historical importance in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Goa, Gujarat, Odisha, Tamil Nadu, West Bengal and Uttarakhand.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Does not arise in view of the answer at (d) above.

Polluted river stretches in Telangana

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Godavari, Krishna, Manjeera, Musi, Nakkavagu, Sabari and Maner river stretches in Telangana have been identified as polluted stretches;

(b) if so, when the above stretches have been identified and what action the Ministry has taken so far to reduce/remove pollution from the above stretches;

(c) the amount sanctioned, released and spent under the National River Conservation Plan to remove pollution from the above stretches; and

(d) whether any international assistance has been received to remove pollution from the above stretches?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI ANIL MADHAV DAVE) : (a) to (c) The Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) in association with the State Pollution Control Boards (SPCBs) is monitoring water quality of rivers on a regular basis. As per a report published by CPCB in February, 2015 based on Bio-chemical Oxygen Demand (BOD) level in rivers, a key indicator of organic pollution, the stretches of river Godavari (Basar to Khammam), river Krishna (Thangadigi to Wadapally), river Manjeera (Gowdicharla to Nakkavagu), river Musi (Hyderabad to Nalgonda), river Nakkavagu (Gandilachapet to Sevalal Thanda), river Sabari (Khammam to Kunnapuram) and river Maner (Warangal to Somnapalli) have been identified as polluted in Telangana.

It is the responsibility of the State Governments/concerned local bodies to set up proper facilities for collection, transportation and treatment of sewage being generated and ensure that untreated sewage does not fall into the rivers, thereby polluting them. The Ministry is supplementing the efforts of the State Governments in pollution abatement of various rivers through the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of National River Conservation Plan (NRCP), which is being implemented on cost sharing basis between the Central and the State Governments. For pollution abatement of river Musi at Hyderabad, schemes pertaining to interception and diversion of sewage, sewage pumping stations and five sewage treatment plants have been implemented at a sanctioned cost of ₹ 335.66 crore and sewage treatment capacity of 592 mld (million litres per day) has been created in the town under NRCP. In addition, for reducing pollution of river Godavari, pollution abatement works at a sanctioned cost ₹ 10.06 crore have been implemented and a total of 28.46 mld of sewage treatment capacity has been created in Bhadrachalam, Mancherla and Ramagundam towns in Telangana under NRCP.

CPCB has issued directions under Section 18 1(b) of the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 in April, 2015 to all the State Pollution Control Boards/Pollution Control Committees in the country, including Telangana, regarding setting up of sewage treatment plants and utilization of sewage generated in their respective States. CPCB has also issued directions in October, 2015 to 69 municipal

authorities of metropolitan cities and State capitals under Section 5 of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 for proper treatment and disposal of sewage generated to control pollution in rivers.

To control discharge of industrial effluents, CPCB and respective State Pollution Control Boards/Pollution Control Committees monitor industries with respect to effluents discharge standards and take action for non-compliance under the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 and the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986. To improve the monitoring of compliance, directions have been issued to specific industries to install online 24x7 effluent and emission monitoring devices. Steps have also been taken by CPCB to promote low waste and no waste concept leading to Zero Liquid Discharge by grossly water polluting industries, particularly those located on the river banks.

(d) No international assistance has been received by this Ministry for removal of pollution in the above mentioned river stretches under NRCP.

Loss of prime forest

734. SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY : Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether India has lost 2,511 sq.km. of prime forest;
- (b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise;
- (c) whether any plan is afoot to plant long lasting trees like sal, mehgini, banyan, neem, etc. alongside all the National Highways of the country to arrest soil erosion, encroachment and pollution;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI ANIL MADHAV DAVE) : (a) and (b) Forest Survey of India, Dehradun is carrying out the assessment of forest cover of the country biennially and the findings are published in India State of Forest Report. The latest report in the series is India State of Forest Report, 2015. As per this report, there is a net increase of 3775 square kilometers in the forest cover of the country as compared with India State of Forest Report, 2013. The states/UT-wise details of forest cover is given in the Statement (*See below.*)

(c) to (e) The Ministry of Road, Transport and Highways has formulated the Green Highways (Plantation, Transplantation, Beautification & Maintenance) Policy-2015. The policy promotes plantation of trees along National Highways, covering medians, special landscapes, embankment slopes etc. The choice of species for planting is determined by number of factors such as site quality, soil condition, edaphic factors etc. The Green Highway Policy-2015 recommends a number of species for planting such as Gulmohar, Amaltas, Kachnar, Jacranda, Peltophorum, Lasoda, Kala Siris, Bakain, Silver Oak, Peepal, Paker, Mahua, Mango, Neem, Imli, Jamun, Shisam, Kanji, Arjun.

Statement

*Change in forest cover in States/UTs as per India State of
Forest Report (ISFR) - 2015*

(Area in square Kilometers)					
States/UTs	Geographical Area	Total Forest Cover 2015	Total Forest Cover 2013	Change in Forest Cover	Change Per cent
1	2	3	4	5	6
Andhra Pradesh	1,60,204	24,424	24,357	67	0.27
Arunachal Pradesh	83,743	67,248	67,321	-73	-0.11
Assam	78,438	27,623	27,671	-48	-0.17
Bihar	94,163	7,288	7,291	-3	-0.04
Chhattisgarh	1,35,191	55,586	55,621	-35	-0.06
Delhi	1,483	189	180	9	4.75
Goa	3,702	2,224	2,219	5	0.22
Gujarat	1,96,022	14,660	14,653	7	0.05
Haryana	44,212	1,584	1,586	-2	-0.13
Himachal Pradesh	55,673	14,696	14,683	13	0.09
Jammu and Kashmir	2,22,236	22,988	22,538	450	1.96
Jharkhand	79,714	23,478	23,473	5	0.02
Karnataka	1,91,791	36,421	36,132	289	0.79
Kerala	38,863	19,239	17,922	1,317	6.85
Madhya Pradesh	3,08,245	77,462	77,522	-60	-0.08

1	2	3	4	5	6
Maharashtra	3,07,713	50,628	50632	-4	-0.01
Manipur	22,327	16,994	16990	4	0.02
Meghalaya	22,429	17,217	17288	-71	-0.41
Mizoram	21,081	18,748	19054	-306	-1.63
Nagaland	16,579	12,966	13044	-78	-0.60
Odisha	1,55,707	50,354	50347	7	0.01
Punjab	50,362	1,771	1772	-1	-0.06
Rajasthan	3,42,239	16,171	16086	85	0.53
Sikkim	7,096	3,357	3358	-1	-0.03
Tamil Nadu	1,30,058	26,345	23844	2501	9.49
Telangana	1,14,865	21,591	21759	-168	-0.78
Tripura	10,486	7,811	7866	-55	-0.70
Uttar Pradesh	2,40,928	14,461	14349	112	0.77
Uttarakhand	53,483	24,240	24508	-268	-1.11
West Bengal	88,752	16,828	16805	23	0.14
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	8,249	6,751	6711	40	0.59
Chandigarh	114	22,03	17.26	4.77	21.65
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	491	206	213	-7	-3.40
Daman and Diu	112	19.61	9	10.61	52.73
Lakshadweep	32	27.06	27.06	0	0.00
Puducherry	480	55.38	50.06	5.32	9.61
GRAND TOTAL	32,87,263	701,673	697898	3775	0.54

New definition of forest

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Ministry has come out with a new definition of forest;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

- (c) the details of various consultations which took place to arrive at this definition;
- (d) the details of areas which would be excluded from this new definition; and
- (e) how this definition is different from the definition drafted in the year 2014 after consultations with States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI ANIL MADHAV DAVE) : (a) No, Sir.

- (b) In view of reply to part (a) above, reply to part (b) does not arise.

(c) In the year 2014 the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change formulated draft parameters for classification of an area as 'forest' for the purpose of the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 and circulated the same to States and Union Territories for comments. Based on comments received from the States and Union Territories and detailed consultations held in the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, these draft parameters are being further refined. These parameters have not been finalised by the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change so far.

(d) to (e) As the process for finalization of draft parameters for classification of an area as 'forest' for the purpose of Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 based on comments received from the States and Union territories has not been completed, so far, reply to parts (d) and (e) does not arise.

Conservation of wetlands

736. SHRI SHADI LAL BATRA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of wetland in the country;
- (b) whether Government is aware of disappearance and the encroachment of these wetlands by unscrupulous elements;
- (c) if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) the steps taken for protection, conservation and preservation of wetlands in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI ANIL MADHAV DAVE) : (a) As per National Wetland

Atlas published by the Space Applications Centre (SAC), Ahmedabad in 2011, there are a total of 7,57,060 wetlands in the country occupying 15.26 million hectare area (around 4.63% of the geographic area of the country). These include lakes/ponds, ox-bow lakes, high altitude and riverine wetlands, waterlogged areas, rivers/streams, tanks, reservoirs, lagoons, creeks, sand beaches, corals, mangroves, mud flats, salt pans, aquaculture ponds, etc. Out of the total 7,57,060 wetlands, 5,55,557 wetlands have an area less than 2.25 hectare. State-wise distribution of wetland area in the country is given in the Statement (*See* below).

(b) to (d) A few wetlands in the country have reportedly been impacted due to rapid urbanization, various developmental activities and other anthropogenic pressures.

For conservation and management of identified wetlands in the country, the scheme of National Wetlands Conservation Programme (NWCP) was implemented till the year 2012-13. To have better synergy and to avoid overlap, the NWCP has been merged in February, 2013 with another scheme of National Lake Conservation Plan (NLCP) into a new integrated scheme of 'National Plan for Conservation of Aquatic Eco-systems' (NPCA) for holistic conservation of lakes and wetlands, which is operational on cost sharing basis between the Central and State Governments. Under the scheme, financial assistance has been provided to the State Governments/ Union Territories for undertaking wetland conservation activities like survey & demarcation, catchment area treatment, desilting & dredging, bio-fencing, fisheries development, weed control, bio-diversity conservation, pollution abatement, education and awareness and community participation etc. So far, since 1987-88 an amount of ₹ 146.94 crore has been released to the concerned State Governments/Union Territories for undertaking various conservation activities in 82 identified wetlands under NWCP/NPCA, including ₹ 8.29 crore released in 2015-16. Further, to regulate certain activities within the designated wetlands, the Government of India has notified the Wetlands (Conservation and Management) Rules in December, 2010.

In order to conserve wetlands and lakes in an integrated manner, all the States/ Union Territories have been advised for giving high priority for constitution of State wetlands/lake authorities, identification and notification of priority wetlands including delineation of their boundaries, development of integrated management plans, securing resources for implementation of management plans, monitoring and evaluation strengthening research-management interface etc.

Statement*State-wise wetland distribution in India*

Sl No.	State/Union Territory	Wetland area (ha)
1	2	3
1.	Jammu and Kashmir	391501
2.	Himachal Pradesh	98496
3.	Punjab	86283
4.	Chandigarh	350
5.	Uttarakhand	103882
6.	Haryana	42478
7.	Delhi	2771
8.	Rajasthan	782314
9.	Uttar Pradesh	1242530
10.	Bihar	403209
11.	Sikkim	7477
12.	Arunachal Pradesh	155728
13.	Nagaland	21544
14.	Manipur	63616
15.	Mizoram	13988
16.	Tripura	17542
17.	Meghalaya	29987
18.	Assam	764372
19.	West Bengal	1107907
20.	Jharkhand	170051
21.	Odisha	690904
22.	Chhattisgarh	337966
23.	Madhya Pradesh	818166
24.	Gujarat	3474950
25.	Daman and Diu	2068
26.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	2070

1	2	3
27.	Maharashtra	1014522
28.	Andhra Pradesh	1447133
29.	Karnataka	643576
30.	Goa	21337
31.	Lakshadweep	79586
32.	Kerala	160590
33.	Tamil Nadu	902534
34.	Puducherry	6335
35.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	152809
	TOTAL	15260572 (~15.26mha)

Population of tigers

737. SHRI SHADILAL BATRA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

- the total population of tigers in the country;
- whether India subscribes to the goal of doubling the tiger population by 2020;
- if so, the details thereof; and
- the initiative being taken by Government under Project Tiger programme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI ANIL MADHAV DAVE) : (a) The details of tiger population in the country for the years 2010 and 2014 are given in the Statement-I (See below).

(b) and (c) Yes Sir. A resolution was made by all the tiger range countries during the St. Petersburg Summit on Tiger Conservation (2010) to double the number of wild tigers in the tiger range countries by 2022. India is also a party to the said resolution.

(d) Several milestone initiatives have been taken by the Government of India through the National Tiger Conservation Authority for protection and conservation of tigers and other wild animals, and the same are given in the Statement-II.

Statement-I

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

State	Tiger Population		Increase/ Decrease/ Stable
	2010	2014	
1	2	3	4
Shivalik-Gangetic Plain Landscape Complex			
Uttarakhand	227(199-256)	340	Increase
Uttar Pradesh	118(113-124)	117	Stable
Bihar	8(-)	28	Increase
Shivalik Gangetic	353 (320-388)	485 (427-543)	Increase
Central Indian Landscape Complex and Eastern Ghats Landscape Complex			
Andhra Pradesh (including Telangana)	72 (65-79)	68	Stable
Chhattisgarh	26 (24-27)	46	Increase
Madhya Pradesh	257(213-301)	308	Increase
Maharashtra	169(155-183)	190	Increase
Odisha	32 (20-44)	28	Stable
Rajasthan	36 (35-37)	45	Increase
Jharkhand	10 (6-14)	3+	Decrease*
Central India	601 (518-685)	688 (596-780)	Increase
Western Ghats Landscape Complex			
Karnataka	300(280-320)	406	Increase
Kerala	71 (67-75)	136	Increase
Tamil Nadu	163 (153-173)	229	Increase
Goa	—	5	Increase
Western Ghats	534 (500-568)	776(685-861)	Increase
North Eastern Hills and Brahmaputra Flood Plains			

1	2	3	4
Assam	143(113-173)	167	Increase
Arunachal Pradesh	—	28*	Increase
Mizoram	5	3+	Stable
North West Bengal	—	3	**
North Eastern Hills and Brahmaputra	148(118-178)	201 (174-212)	Increase
Sunderbans	70 (64-90)	76 (92-96)	Stable
TOTAL	1706(1520-1909)	2226(1945-2491)	Increase

+ From scat DNA.

* From camera trap data and scat DNA.

* Much of the tiger occupied areas could not be surveyed owing to naxal problem.

**Tiger estimation was not done in the year 2010.

Statement-II

Several milestone initiatives taken by the Government of India through the National Tiger Conservation Authority for protection and conservation of tigers and other wild animals

Legal steps

1. Amendment of the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972 in 2006 to provide enabling provisions for constituting the National Tiger Conservation Authority under section 38 IV B and the Tiger and Other Endangered Species Crime Control Bureau under section 38 IV C.
2. Enhancement of punishment for offence in relation to the core area of a tiger reserve or where the offence relate to hunting in the tiger reserves or altering the boundaries of tiger reserves, etc.
3. Comprehensive guidelines under section 380 I(c) of the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972 issued for Project Tiger and Tourism in Tiger Reserves on 15th October, 2012.

Administrative steps

4. Constitution of the National Tiger Conservation Authority (NTCA) with effect from the 4 September, 2006, for strengthening tiger Conservation by, *inter alia*, ensuring normative standards in tiger reserve management, preparation of reserve specific tiger Conservation plan, laying down

annual audit report before Parliament, constituting State level Steering Committees under the Chairmanship of Chief Ministers and establishment of Tiger Conservation Foundation.

5. Constitution of a multi-disciplinary Tiger and Other Endangered Species Crime Control Bureau (Wildlife Crime Control Bureau) with effect from the 6th June, 2007 to effectively control illegal trade in wildlife.
 6. Strengthening of anti-poaching activities, including special strategy for monsoon patrolling, by providing funding support to tiger reserve States, as proposed by them, for deployment of anti-poaching squads involving ex-army personnel or home guards, apart from workforce comprising of local people, in addition to strengthening of communication and wireless facilities.
 7. The in-principle approval has been accorded by the National Tiger Conservation Authority for creation of new tiger reserves, and the sites are: Ratapani (Madhya Pradesh), Sunabeda (Odisha) and Guru Ghasidas (Chhattisgarh). The State Governments have been advised to send proposals for declaring the following areas as tiger reserves: (i) Suhelwa (Uttar Pradesh), (ii) Mhadei Sanctuary (Goa), (iii) Srivilliputhur Grizzled Giant Squirrel/Megamalai Wildlife Sanctuaries/Varushanadu Valley (Tamil Nadu), (iv) Dibang Wildlife Sanctuary (Arunachal Pradesh) and (v) Cauveri-MM Hills (Karnataka).
 8. Rajaji National Park (Uttarakhand) & Orang National Park (Assam) have been declared/notified as 48th & 49th Tiger Reserves. Besides the recently notified tiger reserves include: Kawal (Telangana), Sathyamangalam (Tamil Nadu). Mukandra Hills (Rajasthan), Nawegaon-Nagzira (Maharashtra), Amrabad (erstwhile Nagarjunasagar Srisailem Tiger Reserve portion) (Telangana), Pilibhit (Uttar Pradesh) and Bor (Maharashtra).
 9. The revised Project Tiger guidelines have been issued to State Governments for strengthening tiger Conservation, which apart from ongoing activities, *inter alia*, include financial support to States for enhanced village relocation or rehabilitation package for people living in core or critical tiger habitats (from ₹ 1 lakh per family to ₹ 10 lakhs per family), rehabilitation or resettlement of communities involved in
-

traditional hunting, mainstreaming livelihood and wildlife concerns in forests outside tiger reserves and fostering corridor conservation through restorative strategy to arrest habitat fragmentation.

10. A scientific methodology for estimating tiger (including co-predators, prey animals and assessment of habitat status) has been evolved and mainstreamed. The findings of this estimation and assessment are bench marks for future tiger conservation strategy.
11. The 18 tiger States have notified the core/critical tiger habitat (39788.12 sq. km.) and the buffer/peripheral area (31250.45 sq.km.) of all the 49 tiger reserves in the country, under section 38V of the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972, as amended in 2006.
12. Regional Offices of the National Tiger Conservation Authority are operational at Nagpur, Bengaluru and Guwahati headed by an Inspector General of Forests.

Financial steps

13. Financial and technical help is provided to the State Governments under various Centrally Sponsored Schemes, such as “Project Tiger” and “Integrated Development of Wildlife Habitats” for enhancing the capacity and infrastructure of the State Governments for providing effective protection to wild animals.

International Cooperation

14. India has a bilateral understanding with Nepal on controlling trans-boundary illegal trade in wildlife and conservation, apart from a protocol on tiger conservation with China.
 15. A protocol has been signed in September, 2011 with Bangladesh for conservation of the Royal Bengal Tiger of the Sunderban.
 16. A sub-group on tiger and leopard conservation has been constituted for cooperation with the Russian Federation,
 17. India is the founder member of the Global Tiger Forum of Tiger Range Countries for addressing International issues related to tiger conservation.
 18. During the 14th meeting of the Conference of Parties to CITES, which was held from 3 to 15 June, 2007 at The Hague, India introduced a resolution along
-

with China, Nepal and the Russian Federation, with direction to Parties with operations breeding tigers on a commercial scale, for restricting such captive populations to a level supportive only to conserving wild tigers. The resolution was adopted as a decision with minor amendments. Further, India made an intervention appealing to China to phase out tiger farming and eliminate stockpiles of Asian big cats body parts and derivatives. The importance of continuing the ban on trade of body parts of tigers was emphasized.

19. Based on India's strong intervention during the 62nd meeting of the Standing Committee of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES) at Geneva from 23-27 July, 2012, the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora Secretariat has issued a notification No. 2012/054 dated the 3rd September, 2012 to Parties to fully implement Decision 14.69 and report to the Secretariat by 25 September, 2012 (Progress made on restricting captive breeding operations of tigers etc.).
 20. The 3rd Asia Ministerial Conference (3 AMC) was organized in New Delhi from 12-14 April 2016. Inspired by the statement of Prime Minister of India, Narendra Modi, during this conference that "conservation of tigers is not a choice, it is an imperative", to achieve the concrete results of ensuring the conservation of tigers in the wild and their habitats by 2022, the representatives of the Governments of the Tiger Range Countries resolved to:
 - * Accelerate implementation of the Global Tiger Recovery Programme (GTRP)/ National Tiger Recovery Programme (NTRP) and agreed actions from the above-mentioned declarations, review and update priority and differentiated action plans, and track progress through mutual and systematic reporting and evaluation.
 - * Align development and tiger conservation in a mutually complementary manner by re-orienting development strategies to mainstream the concerns of tiger conservation, such as by integrating tiger and wildlife safeguards in infrastructure at the landscape level, developing partnerships with business groups and strong engagement with local stakeholders.
 - * Leverage funding and technical support from international organisations, bilateral and multilateral financial institutions, foundations, civil society organisations, private sector, and climate funds, in addition to TRC Governments.
-

-
- * Recognise and enhance the importance of tiger habitats by promoting them as providing eco-system services, as engines of economic growth and helping to address climate change.
 - * Emphasize recovery of tiger populations in areas with low tiger densities and restoration in areas from which they have been extirpated by using successful programs of tiger reintroduction and rehabilitation of their habitats and prey.
 - * Strengthen co-operation at the highest levels of Government to combat wildlife crime, address the demand for tiger products, and increase formal and informal trans-boundary coordination.
 - * Enhance knowledge sharing and capacity development for all stakeholders and increase the use of technology, including smart tools, monitoring protocols and information systems, to improve management effectiveness.

OTHER MISCELLANEOUS STEPS

21. Creation of Special Tiger Protection Force (STPF): The Special Tiger Protection Force (STPF) has been made operational in the States of Karnataka (Bandipur), Maharashtra (Pench and Tadoba-Andhari) and Odisha (Similipal), out of 13 initially selected tiger reserves, with 60% Central assistance under the ongoing Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Project Tiger. In-principle approval has been accorded for creation of the said force in Nawegoan-Nagzira, Melghat (Maharashtra), Kawal and Amrabad (erstwhile Nagarjunasagar Srisailem Tiger Reserve portion) Tiger Reserves (Telangana).
 22. In collaboration with TRAFFIC-INDIA, an online tiger crime data base has been launched, and Generic Guidelines for preparation of reserve specific Security Plan has been evolved.
 23. Implementing a tripartite Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with tiger States, linked to fund flows for effective implementation of tiger conservation initiatives.
 24. Steps taken for modernizing the infrastructure and field protection, besides launching 'Monitoring system for Tigers' Intensive Protection and Ecological Status (M-STrIPES)' for effective field patrolling and monitoring.
-

-
25. Steps taken for no-cost involvement of Non-Governmental Experts in the all India tiger estimation.
 26. Initiatives taken for improving the field delivery through capacity building of field officials, apart from providing incentives.
 27. As a part of active management to rebuild Sariska and Panna Tiger Reserves where tigers have become locally extinct, reintroduction of tigers and tigresses have been done. The successful reintroduction of wild tigers in Sariska is a unique exercise and is the first of its kind in the world. The reintroduced tigresses are breeding. The tiger reintroduction initiative at Panna (MP) has been very successful.
 28. Special advisories issued for *in-situ* build up of prey base and tiger population through active management in tiger reserves having low population status of tiger and its prey.
 29. AU India Tiger, Co-predators and Prey Estimation, 2014:- The third round of country level tiger status assessment completed in 2014, with the findings indicating an increase with a tiger population estimate of 2226 (lower and upper limits being 1945 and 2491 respectively), as compared to the last country level estimation of 2010, with an estimate of 1706 (lower and upper limits being 1520-1909 tigers), and 2006 estimation, with an estimate of 1411 (lower and upper limits being 1165 and 1657). At present, India has around 70% of tiger population and its source areas amongst the 13 tiger range countries in the world, owing to its long history of conserving the species through Project Tiger (2.12% of country's geographical area spread out in 49 tiger reserves in 18 States).
 30. Management Effectiveness Evaluation (MEE): A report on Management Effectiveness Evaluation (MEE) of Tiger Reserves was released on January, 2015, containing the third round of independent assessment based on refined criteria done in 2013-14 for 43 tiger reserves. Out of 43 tiger reserves, 17 were rated as 'very good' 16 as 'good' and 10 as 'fair'.
 31. Providing special assistance for mitigation of human-tiger conflicts in problematic areas.

Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs)

32. A 'Standard Operating Procedure' for dealing with tiger deaths has been issued, based on advisories of Project Tiger/National Tiger Conservation
-

Authority, with inputs from Wildlife Crime Control Bureau, State officials and experts, fine tuned to meet the present challenges.

33. A 'Standard Operating Procedure' for dealing with straying tigers in human dominated landscape has been issued.
34. A 'Standard Operating Procedure' for disposing tiger/leopard carcass/body parts has been issued.
35. A Standard Operating Procedure has been issued to deal with orphaned/abandoned tiger cubs and old/injured tigers in the wild.
36. A 'Standard Operating Procedure' has been issued to deal with tiger depredation on livestock.
37. A 'Standard Operating Procedure' has been issued for active management towards rehabilitation of tigers from source areas at landscape level.
38. Launching of Phase-IV tiger reserve level, continuous monitoring of tigers using camera traps and building up data on photo captures of individual tigers.
39. Launching the creation of a national repository of camera trap photo IDs of individual tigers.
40. In-principle approval for use of CAMPA funds towards village relocation from core areas.
41. Under active management, permission accorded for translocation of wilded/straying tigers/tigresses from high to low density reserves within States.
42. Field level workshops for capacity building of field officers to deal with straying tigers.

Recent Steps

43. On completion of e-surveillance project in Corbett Tiger Reserve (Uttarakhand), Central assistance (100%) has been provided for installing 24X7 e-surveillance at Kaziranga Tiger Reserve (Assam) and fringe of Ratapani Wildlife Sanctuary (Madhya Pradesh).
 44. Economic valuation of six tiger reserves done in collaboration with the Indian Institute of Forest Management. Similar exercise is being done for 10 more tiger reserves.
-

-
45. Trial of Unmanned Aerial Vehicle for monitoring done in the Panna Tiger Reserve (Madhya Pradesh), in collaboration with the Wildlife Institute of India and now has plan to extend to other tiger reserves too.
 46. Assessment of Status, Density and Change in Forest Cover in and around tiger reserves of the Shivalik Gangetic Plain Landscape done in collaboration with the Forest Survey of India.
 47. A Rhino Task Force has suggested measures to strengthen rhino protection in the Kaziranga Tiger Reserve.
 48. In-principle approval has been accorded for creation of Rhino Protection Force at Kaziranga Tiger Reserve.
 49. Supporting a health Insurance scheme for forest guards in Kaziranga Tiger Reserve.
 50. Fostering a voluntary group "Friends for Rhino" for eliciting public support for rhino conservation with active local participation around Kaziranga Tiger Reserve.
 51. Initiative taken for collaboration with National Remote Sensing Agency (NRSA) towards evolving an alert system in tiger reserves prone to natural disasters.
 52. A joint report with Nepal and Bangladesh has been brought out on the assessment of tiger status in the terai are landscape.
 53. Initiative taken for collaboration of National Tiger Conservation Authority and Wildlife Crime Control Bureau towards an online tiger/wildlife crime tracking/reporting system in tiger reserves.
 54. Guidelines for security audit of the tiger reserves have been finalised and is getting validated.
 55. Tiger rich areas outside tiger reserves are being monitored or bestowing CA/ TS certification.
-

Loss of forest cover

738. SHRI AJAY SANCHETI: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of forest cover lost for Government and private projects during the last ten years, State-wise;

(b) whether the land near forests and mountains is being acquired in a large scale in metropolitan cities like Pune and Gurgaon for building houses;

(c) if so, the details in this regard; and

(d) the steps taken to protect such land from the clutches of land mafia?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI ANIL MADHAV DAVE): (a) to (d) During last ten years and current year, the Central Government has accorded approvals over 2,45,288 ha of forest land in 11580 cases for public and private sector projects. State wise details of approvals granted by the Central Government for use of forest land for such activities is given in the Statement (*See below*).

Such forest lands diverted under Forest (conservation) Act. 1980 are monitored by State Governments and Regional Offices of MoEF & CC to ensure that diverted forest land is used for the purpose for which it has been diverted.

The protection and management of Forest is primarily the responsibility of the concerned State/UT Government and hence action to protect such forest lands is taken as per provisions of various acts and various rules and regulation thereof by the States.

Statement

State-wise details of area approved under the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 by the Central Government for various development proposals during the last ten years and current year (01.01.2005 to 20.07.2016)

Sl. No.	State/UT	Grand Total	
		No. of Cases	Total Land Diverted (Ha.)
1	2	3	4
1.	Andaman and Nicobar	33	166.679
2.	Andhra Pradesh	167	10121.5
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	115	5693.6
4.	Assam	105	999.417
5.	Bihar	123	4335.93
6.	Chandigarh	16	54.6058
7.	Chhattisgarh	192	15599
8.	Dadar and Nagar Haveli	45	19.9494

1	2	3	4
9.	Daman and Diu	1	3.95
10.	Delhi	12	38.2465
11.	Goa	39	1458.89
12.	Gujarat	566	9065.37
13.	Haryana	2310	2776.52
14.	Himachal Pradesh	842	5529.99
15.	Jharkhand	192	15839.8
16.	Karnataka	219	8644.74
17.	Kerala	35	282.886
18.	Madhya Pradesh	366	18679.1
19.	Maharashtra	361	12432.6
20.	Manipur	17	2168.72
21.	Meghalaya	19	384.358
22.	Mizoram	5	459.255
23.	Orissa	213	21027
24.	Punjab	2422	59071.5
25.	Rajasthan	274	11524
26.	Sikkim	210	1451.01
27.	Tamil Nadu	80	817.711
28.	Telangana	94	11355.5
29.	Tripura	144	6239.4
30.	Uttar Pradesh	575	6244.56
31.	Uttarakhand	1745	11927.7
32.	West Bengal	43	874.508
TOTAL		11580	245288.00

Capacity of GBPNIHESD

739. SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to augment the capacity of G.B. Pant National Institute of Himalayan Environment and Sustainable Development (GBPNIHESD) in Uttarakhand;

- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the amount of funds sanctioned and utilized for this project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI ANIL MADHAV DAVE): (a) and (b) Yes. The Governing Body of the Institute during its 38th meeting held on 10th February 2016 considered the proposal for upgradation of the Institute in terms of its changed roles, responsibilities and strategies for meeting the expectations of diverse stakeholders, and also its manpower strength.

(c) A total of ₹ 12.62 crores has been sanctioned for G.B Pant National Institute of Himalayan Environment & Sustainable Development (GBPNIHESD) during Financial Year 2015-16 against which an amount of ₹ 12.64 crores has been utilised in 2015-16 and an amount of ₹ 18.00 crores has been earmarked for Financial Year 2016-17.

Protection of Gangetic dolphins

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

- (a) whether it is a fact that the population of Gangetic dolphins is decreasing rapidly;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor; and
- (c) the remedial measures adopted for protecting them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI ANIL MADHAV DAVE): (a) and (b) In general, the status of population of Gangetic Dolphin is 'endangered' and therefore, it is one of the 17 species identified by the Government for recovery programme under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Integrated Development of Wildlife Habitats. However, the latest population assessment of the species carried out in Uttar Pradesh, in Ganges and its tributaries during October, 2015 indicated around 1263 Dolphins, compared to the earlier estimate of 671 assessed in 2012. Developmental activities like construction of dams, improper water harvesting, indiscriminate fishing and increasing river pollution do pose threat to the habitat and well-being of the dolphins.

(c) The following are the important steps taken for conservation of Gangetic Dolphins:

- (i) Gangetic Dolphins are listed in Schedule-I of the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972, thereby according them the highest degree of protection against hunting.
- (ii) Gangetic Dolphin is one of the 17 species identified for taking up 'Recovery programme of Critically Endangered Species, under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of 'Integrated Development of Wildlife Habitat'.
- (iii) The Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change has designated Gangetic Dolphins as 'National Aquatic Animal'.
- (iv) Wildlife Sanctuaries covering important Dolphin habitats have been created in the country under the provisions of the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972 to conserve their habitats. These include National Chambal Sanctuary, Saranath Turtle Sanctuary, Vikramshila Ganges Dolphin Sanctuary.
- (v) The National CAMPA Advisory Council in its 6th meeting held on 8th July, 2015 has approved an amount of ₹ 23.00 crores in duration of 5 years for recovery programme of Ganges River Dolphin (*Platanista gangetica gangetica*). This project is to be coordinated by Wildlife Institute of India. The amount of ₹ 4.60 crores has been released during the first year, 2015-16.
- (vi) National Mission for Clean Ganga (NMCG) has initiated dolphin conservation programme in 2016 to ensure long term survival of dolphin and other river fauna.

Proposal for a wildlife network

741. SHRI B.K HARIPRASAD: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has proposed any wildlife network as South Asian Wildlife Enforcement Network (SAWEN);
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor; and
- (d) the details about the key objectives and the important steps proposed to be taken regarding the aforesaid network?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI ANIL MADHAV DAVE): (a) to (c) The South Asia

Wildlife Enforcement Network (SAWEN) is a regional network of eight countries of South Asia; Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Maldives, Nepal, Pakistan and Sri Lanka. The Environment Ministers of South Asia at the 11th Meeting of the Governing Council of the South Asia Cooperative Environment Programme (SACEP) held on May 2008 at Jaipur announced their support for the formation of SAWEN in 'Jaipur Declaration'.

SAWEN was formally launched during the Second Meeting of the South Asia Experts Group on Illegal Wildlife Trade held from 29-30 January, 2011 in Paro, Bhutan. The SAWEN Secretariat is located at Kathmandu in Nepal. Recently, the Government of India has adopted the statute of SAWEN on 13th April 2016.

- (d) The key objectives and the important steps proposed under SAWEN are:
- (i) To take initiatives for bringing harmonization and standardization in laws and policies of member countries concerning conservation of wild fauna and flora;
 - (ii) To document the trend of poaching and illegal wildlife trade, and related threats to the natural bio-diversity within and across countries in the region;
 - (iii) To strengthen institutional responses to combat wildlife crime by promoting partnership with relevant institutions for research and information sharing, training and capacity building, and technical support; and
 - (iv) To encourage member countries to prepare and implement their National Action Plans to combat wildlife crime and to collaborate towards effective implementation of such plans.

Asia Ministerial Conference on Tiger Conservation

742. SHRI B.K. HARIPRASAD: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether any conference named as Asia Ministerial Conference on Tiger Conservation has been held in the recent past in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor; and
- (d) how it would help in ensuring tiger conservation and reducing poaching incidents in forests?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI ANIL MADHAV DAVE): (a) and (b) Yes Sir. The 3rd Asia Ministerial Conference on Tiger Conservation was held from April 12 to 14, 2016 at Vigyan Bhawan, New Delhi, which was attended by 13 Tiger Range Countries, besides conservationists, Non-Governmental Organisations and Scientists. A total of 366 participants from 24 nations along with 8 Ministerial Heads besides Kazakhstan participated in the said conference. Report on status/progress of Global Tiger Recovery Programme (GTRP)/National Tiger Recovery Programme (NTRP) implementation in 13 tiger range countries was discussed besides several issues pertaining to landscape conservation, habitat management, anti-poaching, protection, illegal trade & trafficking, capacity building and leadership, sustainable development, smart green infrastructure, role of business and industries, resource mobilization in all the tiger range countries. The Global Snow Leopard and Eco-system Protection Programme was also discussed.

(c) Question does not arise.

(d) For ensuring tiger conservation and reducing poaching incidents in forests, the New Delhi Resolution on Tiger Conservation, was adopted which is given in the Statement.

Statement

New Delhi Resolution on tiger conservation

3rd Asia Ministerial Conference on Tiger Conservation

April 14, 2016, New Delhi, India

Wild tigers remain endangered across Tiger Range Countries (TRCs). While some TRCs have made progress in increasing their populations of tigers in the last few years, the global scenario is still a cause for major concern. Tigers have become critically endangered or locally extinct in some TRCs. The extent and quality of habitat has also been diminished in many. This is a serious impediment to achieving the goal of doubling the number of wild tigers range wide (Tx2) by 2022, the timeline envisaged in the St. Petersburg Declaration on Tiger Conservation of 2010. A renewed impetus is required to achieve the goal.

Therefore, drawing inspiration from and reiterating and reconfirming the principles and actions of the Hua Hin Declaration on Tiger Conservation (2010), the St. Petersburg Declaration on Tiger Conservation (2010), the Thimphu Affirmative Nine-Point Action Agenda (2012) and the Dhaka Recommendations (2014) - such as working collaboratively

to eradicate poaching, smuggling and illegal trade, strengthening frontline staff capacity, building partnerships, accelerating the flow of national and external funds - and building upon the first five years of implementation of the Global Tiger Recovery Program (GTRP) and National Tiger Recovery Programs (NTRPs), we renew our collective pledge to ensure the conservation of tigers in the wild and their habitats.

Inspired by the statement of Prime Minister of India, Narendra Modi, during this conference that "conservation of tigers is not a choice, it is an imperative" and to achieve these concrete results by 2022.

We, the representatives of the Governments of the Tiger Range Countries, RESOLVE to:

1. Accelerate implementation of the GTRP/NTRPs and agreed actions from the above-mentioned declarations, review and update priority and differentiated action plans, and track progress through mutual and systematic reporting and evaluation.
2. Align development and tiger conservation in a mutually complementary manner by re-orienting development strategies to mainstream the concerns of tiger conservation, such as by integrating tiger and wildlife safeguards in infrastructure at the landscape level, developing partnerships with business groups, and strong engagement with local stakeholders.
3. Leverage funding and technical support from international organisations, bilateral and multilateral financial institutions, foundations, civil society organisations, private sector, and climate funds, in addition to TRC Governments.
4. Recognise and enhance the importance of tiger habitats by promoting them as providing ecosystem services, as engines of economic growth and helping to address climate change.
5. Emphasize recovery of tiger populations in areas with low tiger densities and restoration in areas from which they have been extirpated by using successful programs of tiger reintroduction and rehabilitation of their habitats and prey.
6. Strengthen co-operation at the highest levels of Government to combat wildlife crime, address the demand for tiger products, and increase formal and informal transboundary coordination.

7. Enhance knowledge sharing and capacity development for all stakeholders and increase the use of technology, including smart tools, monitoring protocols, and information systems, to improve management effectiveness.

Acknowledging and appreciating the contribution of different partners during the implementation of the GTRP and NTRPs, we urge the Global Tiger Forum and the Global Tiger Initiative Council to continue their role in coordination, technical assistance, and incremental resource mobilisation toward achievement of this Resolution.

Smuggling of animal parts

743. SHRI NARENDRA KUMAR SWAIN: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there is an increase in smuggling of skins, bones and horns of endangered animals and species to other countries in recent years;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether Government has plans to enact stringent law to check such type of smuggling in future;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) the approximate number of animals killed in different National Parks of the country during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI ANIL MADHAV DAVE): (a) and (b) Reports of illegal trade of wild animal parts and products are received in the Ministry from time to time. However, there is no concrete report indicating an increasing trend in illegal trade of wildlife products.

(c) and (d) The Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972 provides for stringent punishment for hunting and illegal trade in wildlife and its parts and products.

(e) The management and protection in and around National Parks and Sanctuaries in the country is carried out by the concerned State/Union Territory Governments. The details of animals killed in National Parks are not collated in the Ministry.

Population of wild animals

744. SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

- (a) the population of tigers, cubs and other wild animals in various reserve forests and in Kanha National Park of Madhya Pradesh, in particular;

(b) how many incidents of tiger deaths were reported during the last one year and since January, 2016;

(c) whether any representations have been received from wildlife conservationists and enthusiasts for the protection of tigers in Kanha, including 15-year old tiger called Munna;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the details of action taken or proposed to be taken to protect wild animals in the reserved forest areas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI ANIL MADHAV DAVE): (a) Population of tigers in tiger reserves, *inter alia*, including that for Kanha Tiger Reserve, Madhya Pradesh, as per Status of Tigers, Co-predators and Prey in India, 2014 is given in the Statement-I. (*See below*) Tiger reserve-wise data pertaining to cubs and other wild animals is not collated at Government of India level.

(b) Tiger mortality, as reported by States, during last year and current year, is given in the Statement-II (*See below*).

(c) and (d) Yes Sir. One such representation has been received in this Authority and the State of Madhya Pradesh has been requested to furnish an update/factual position on the matter.

(e) The Government of India through the National Tiger Conservation Authority has taken a number of initiatives for conservation and protection of tiger and other wild animals. The same are given in the Statement-III. [Refer to the Statement Appended to the Answer to USQ No. 737 Part (d)].

Statement-I

Population of tigers in tiger reserves, inter alia, including that for Kanha Tiger Reserve, Madhya Pradesh, as per Status of Tigers, Co-predators and Prey in India, 2014

Tiger Reserve	State	Tiger Population	Lower SE Limit	Upper SE Limit
1	2	3	4	5
Achanakmar	Chhattisgarh	11	10	12
Anamalai	Tamil Nadu	13	11	14

1	2	3	4	5
Bandhavgarh	Madhya Pradesh	63	55	71
Bandipur	Karnataka	120	107	134
Bhadra	Karnataka	22	20	25
Biligiri Ranganatha Temple	Karnataka	68	60	75
Bor	Maharashtra	5	3	6
Buxa*	West Bengal	2	2	2
Corbett	Uttarakhand	215	169	261
Dampa*	Mizoram	3	3	3
Dandeli-Anshi	Karnataka	5	3	6
Dudhwa	Uttar Pradesh	58	46	69
Indravati	Chhattisgarh	12	11	13
Kalakad Mundanthurai	Tamil Nadu	10	9	11
Kanha	Madhya Pradesh	80	71	90
Kaziranga	Assam	103	91	115
Manas	Assam	11	9	12
Melghat	Maharashtra	25	21	30
Mudumalai	Tamil Nadu	89	79	99
Nagarahole	Karnataka	101	90	113
Nagarjunasagar Srisailem	Andhra Pradesh	54	40	67
Namdapha	Arunachal Pradesh	11	5	11
Nameri	Assam	5	4	5
Nawegoan-Nagzira	Maharashtra	7	4	10
Pakke	Arunachal Pradesh	7	6	8
Palamau*	Jharkhand	3	3	3
Panna	Madhya Pradesh	17	17	17
Parambikulam	Kerala	19	17	21
Pench	Madhya Pradesh	43	36	49

1	2	3	4	5
Pench	Maharashtra	35	28	42
Periyar	Kerala	20	18	22
Pilibhit	Uttar Pradesh	25	19	30
Ranthambhore	Rajasthan	37	30	41
Sahyadri*	Maharashtra	7	7	7
Sanjay-Dubri	Madhya Pradesh	8	7	10
Sariska	Rajasthan	9	9	9
Sathyamangalam	Tamil Nadu	72	64	80
Satkosia	Odisha	3	2	4
Satpura	Madhya Pradesh	26	22	30
Similipal	Odisha	17	14	19
Sunderban	West Bengal	68	57	86
Tadoba-Andhari	Maharashtra	51	44	58
Udanti-Sitanadi	Chhattisgarh	4	3	4
Valmiki	Bihar	22	17	26
TOTAL		1586	1343	1820

* Minimum number of tigers recorded through scat DNA, in these cases a standard error on their estimate was not possible.

Statement-II

Tiger mortality, as reported by States, during last year and current year

Year	Natural and other causes	Poaching including seizure	Cases under scrutiny	Total
2015	28	14	36	78
2016 (as on 20.7.2016)	7	21	45	73

Poaching of tigers

745. SHRI D. KUPENDRA REDDY:

SHRI RITABRATA BANERJEE:

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

- (a) the population of tigers in the country, as per latest survey, State-wise;
- (b) the death of tigers due to poaching during the last three years and the current year, State-wise;
- (c) whether it has come to the notice of Government that 74 tigers died in first half of 2016 as poaching rises; and
- (d) if so, the action taken/proposed to be taken to save tigers from poaching?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI ANIL MADHAV DAVE): (a) The assessment of the status of tigers, co-predators and their prey 2014 using the refined methodology has shown a countrywide 30% increase in tiger numbers with an estimated number of 2226 (range 1945-2491) as compared to 2010 estimation of 1706 (range 1520-1909 tigers). The details of tiger estimation pertaining to tiger landscapes in the country for the years 2010 and 2014 are given in the Statement-I. [Refer to the Statement Appended to the Answer to USQ No. 737 (Part (a))]

(b) The tiger mortality in India, *inter alia*, including those due to confirmed poaching and seizure during the last three years and current year, as reported by States, State-wise, is given in the Statement-II (*See below*).

(c) 73 cases of tiger mortality have been reported by the States till date, which, *inter alia*, includes 21 cases of confirmed poaching including seizure, 7 cases due to natural and other causes while 45 cases are under scrutiny.

(d) The Government of India through the National Tiger Conservation Authority/ Project Tiger has taken a number of steps to control poaching. The same are given in the Statement-III. [Refer to the Statement Appended to the Answer to USQ No. 737 (Part (d))]

Statement-II

Tiger mortality in India, inter alia, including those due to confirmed poaching and seizure during the last three years and current year, as reported by States (State-wise)

Sl. No.	States	2013			2014			2015			2016 (As on 20.7.2016)		
		Natural and other causes	Confirmed poaching including seizure	Under scrutiny	Natural and other causes	Confirmed poaching including seizure	Under scrutiny	Natural and other causes	Confirmed poaching including seizure	Under scrutiny	Natural and other causes	Confirmed poaching including seizure	Under scrutiny
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1.	Andhra Pradesh	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
3.	Assam	-	3	5	2	-	4	-	1	4	-	1	1
4.	Bihar	-	-	-	3	-	-	2	-	-	-	3	1
5.	Chhattisgarh	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	1	-	-	1	-
6.	Jharkhand	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7.	Karnataka	7	5	3	6*	-	1	8*	3	4	2	1	4
8.	Kerala	3	3	-	1	1	2	3	-	3	1	1	3

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
9.	Madhya Pradesh	5	2	3	12	3	1	7	2	4	2	5	13
10.	Maharashtra	4	5	2	2*	3	5	0	1	11	1	-	7
11.	Mizoram	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
12.	Nagaland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
13.	Odisha	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
14.	Rajasthan	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	3
15.	Tamil Nadu	1	-	1	3*	2	12	4*	-	2	1*	1	4
16.	Uttarakhand	-	1	8	3	-	5	1	2	7	-	6	4
17.	Uttar Pradesh	-	3	1	-	-	2	-	3	-	-	1	3
18.	West Bengal	1	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	1
19.	Goa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
20.	Telangana	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL		22	22	24	32	14	33	28	14	36	7	21	45

* Including one case eliminated by authorities in a conflict event in accordance with provisions of the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972.

Setting up of a forest academy in Rajamahendravaram

746. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has any proposal to set up a forest academy in Rajamahendravaram, East Godavari, Andhra Pradesh;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the progress made, so far; and
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI ANIL MADHAV DAVE): (a) and (b) No, Sir.

(c) The Government of Andhra Pradesh has not submitted any proposal till date for setting up a forest academy in Rajamahendravaram to the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change.

Effects of mining on environment

747. SHRI K.K. RAGESH: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has done any study regarding the effects of mining on environment in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the measures taken to address such environmental issues caused by mines?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI ANIL MADHAV DAVE): (a) and (b) Mining operations affect various components of environment and the impact may be temporary/permanent, beneficial/harmful, repairable/irrepairable, reversible/irreversible. The effect of mining includes air pollution, water pollution, noise pollution, change in land use pattern, siltation, impact on floral and faunal habitats, hydrology, water table, drainage pattern, productivity of agricultural fields as well as socio economic impacts. Considering the impact of mining on environment, it is essential that mining is done in an environmentally sound, scientific and sustainable manner.

(c) Environmental Clearance to mining projects has been made mandatory as per the provisions of the Environment Impact Assessment (EIA), Notification, 2006 notified under Environment (Protection) Act, 1986. The impact of a particular mining is assessed on the basis of EIA study and thereafter the clearance is accorded based on the study report. The Environmental Clearance is granted stipulating environmental safeguards based on the EIA study for protection and conservation of environment. The status of compliance of stipulated conditions of the environmental clearances of different projects is monitored on a regular basis.

Implementation of NMEP

748. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to refer to answer to Unstarred Question 1231 given in the Rajya Sabha on the 4th May, 2016 and state:

(a) the amount estimated for implementing the National Mineral Exploration Policy (NMEP) during the next five years and the mode of funding;

(b) whether the National Geo-scientific Data Repository would be created to provide baseline data for targeting concealed mineral deposits;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) how many blocks have been identified for auctioning in the first phase, along with details?

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

(a) The amount estimated for implementing National Mineral Exploration Policy (NMEP) in the next five years is about ₹ 2116 crore. This is proposed to be funded from the regular annual budget of the Geological Survey of India, an attached office of Ministry of Mines, and additional grants including funds from National Mineral Exploration Trust and budgetary support by the Central Government.

(b) and (c) Yes. A National Geo-scientific Data Repository is proposed to be created to collate, process and interpret all baseline and mineral exploration information generated by various Central and State Government agencies, and mineral concession holders. The data will be maintained on a geospatial database and will be made available in public domain.

(d) Geological Survey of India, Ministry of Mines, has identified 100 potential blocks for auctioning in the first phase. The mineral-wise breakup of the identified blocks is given below:

Mineral	No. of Blocks	Mineral	No. of Blocks	Mineral	No. of Blocks
Iron Ore	6	Tin- Tungsten	5	Dunite	1
Manganese	5	Phosphate	1	Graphite	2
Limestone	8	PGE, Ni, Cr	7	Vanadium	1
Bauxite	1	Andalusite	1	Barium	1
Gold	21	Chromite	2	Glauconite	1
Basemetal	27	Diamond	6	Dolomite	1
REE & RM	3				

Auctioning of blocks to private explorers

749. SHRI RANJIB BISWAL: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to refer to answer to Unstarred Question 1231 given in the Rajya Sabha on the 4th May, 2016 and state:

(a) whether Government proposes to auction non-coal and non-fuel blocks to private explorers;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the terms and conditions laid down in this regard; and

(c) the number and details of such blocks auctioned, so far, or proposed to be auctioned in Odisha?

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

(a) and (b) Yes. The National Mineral Exploration Policy approved by the Government proposes that private agencies could be engaged to carry out exploration work in identified block/ areas with the right to a certain share in the revenue [by way of certain

percentage of royalty/premium] accruing to State Government throughout the lease period, with transferable rights in case of discovery of an auctionable block. In cases where no such blocks are discovered, the exploring agency will be reimbursed on normative cost basis. Reasonable areas/blocks (where baseline geosciences data is available with GSI) for regional exploration has been earmarked/identified by the Government for auctioning.

(c) Nine blocks have been identified for auctioning in the State of Odisha. These blocks are related to Manganese, Chromite, Limestone, Bauxite and Gold.

Target of electricity from solar energy

750. SHRI DILIP KUMAR TIRKEY: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that India intends to tap 100 GW of electricity from solar energy in the near future; and

(b) if so, the details of present solar electricity generation and the measures being adopted to achieve this ambitious target?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The present solar power generation installed capacity as on 30.06.2016 is 7508 MW.

The target of 1,00,000 MW capacity is proposed to be achieved through deployment of 40,000 MW of Rooftop Solar projects and 60,000 MW Medium and large scale ground mounted solar projects.

Government supports development of solar power through fiscal and promotional incentives such as 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 100% foreign direct investment (FDI) under the automatic route.

The Government has launched several schemes to achieve this target. Details are given in the Statement.

Statement

Schemes under Solar Power Programme

- (i) Scheme for Development of Solar Parks and Ultra Mega Solar Power Projects.
- (ii) Scheme for Development of Solar PV Power Plants on Canal Banks/ Canal Tops.
- (iii) Scheme for setting up 300 MW of Grid connected Solar PV Power Projects by Defence Establishments under Ministry of Defence and Para Military Forces with Viability Gap Funding.
- (iv) Implementation of scheme of setting up 1000 MW of Grid-Connected Solar PV Power Projects by Central Public Sector, Undertakings with Viability Gap Funding.
- (v) Implementation of Scheme for setting up of 3000 MW of Grid connected Solar PV Power Projects by bundling with thermal power.
- (vi) Setting up of 2000 MW Grid connected solar power with Viability Gap Funding.
- (vii) Setting up of 5000 MW Grid connected solar power with Viability Gap Funding.

Subsidy for integrated solar manufacturing units

751. DR. PRABHAKAR KORE: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Government proposes to create a fund for distribution/ subsidy to encourage companies to set up integrated solar manufacturing units in the country;
- (b) if so, the details of proposals and the time-frame for its implementation;
- (c) whether Government has revised the target of National Solar Mission; and

(d) what would be the contribution through grid connected solar rooftop systems to the target of NSM?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) and (b) There is no proposal at present for creating a separate fund for distribution of subsidy to encourage companies to set up integrated solar manufacturing units in the country. However, there are schemes like Special Incentive Package Scheme (M-SIPS), concessions in customs and excise duties, Domestic Content Requirement (DCR) in few tenders of solar power to support domestic manufacturers and Government is committed to continue support to manufacturing.

(c) Yes, Sir. Government has revised the target from 20 GW to 100 GW grid connected solar power capacity addition by 2022.

(d) The revised target of 100 GW solar power capacity addition includes deployment of 40 GW of Rooftop Solar projects in the country. The actual contribution may vary depending on the response from the rooftop owners and beneficiaries.

Plans of solar energy

†752. DR. SANJAY SINH: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the details of plans made by Government to generate solar energy in various States including Uttar Pradesh and Assam;

(b) the details of plans being implemented by Government in this regard, State-wise;

(c) whether Government has provided any financial assistance to the State Governments for implementation of these schemes; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the results achieved therefrom, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) and (b) The Government has launched several schemes as given below for generating solar energy in the country including Uttar Pradesh and Assam:

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (i) Scheme for Development of Solar Parks and Ultra Mega Solar Power Projects.
- (ii) Scheme for Development of Solar PV Power Plants on Canal Banks/ Canal Tops.
- (iii) Scheme for setting up 300 MW of Grid connected Solar PV Power Projects by Defence Establishments under Ministry of Defence and Para-Military Forces with Viability Gap Funding.
- (iv) Implementation of scheme of setting up 1000 MW of Grid- Connected Solar PV Power Projects by Central Public Sector Undertakings with Viability Gap Funding.
- (v) Implementation of Scheme for setting up of 15000 MW of Grid connected Solar PV Power Projects.
- (vi) Setting up of 2000 MW Grid connected solar power with Viability Gap Funding. The target of 100 GW capacity is planned through deployment of 40,000 MW of Rooftop Solar projects and 60,000 MW Medium and Large Scale Solar projects.

(c) and (d) Government is providing Central Financial Assistance to the State Governments in accordance with respective scheme guidelines. Details of total funds released for solar energy programmes are as under:

Year	Total funds released (₹ crore)
2013-14	692.28
2014-15	1158.19
2015-16	3146.24
2016-17	779.96

(as on 30.06.2016)

In few programmes, State-wise funds are released. Details are given in the Statement-I (*See* below). As a result of efforts of Government, the cumulative installed capacity for grid connected Solar power projects as on 30.6.2016 has reached to 7805 MW. State-wise details are given in the Statement-II.

Statement-I*Details of funds released under National Solar Mission*

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Scheme for development of Solar Parks and Ultra Mega Solar Power Projects				Canal Top & Canal Bank Solar PV Scheme		Off-Grid SPV Scheme				(₹ in crores)
		2014-15	2015-16	2016-17 (as on 30.6.16)	2015-16	2016-17 (as on 30.6.16)	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17 (as on 30.6.16)		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11		
1.	Andhra Pradesh	123.09	102.42	0.50	2.08	1.82	0.29	32.05	103.68	0.21		
2.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.00	0.25	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.00	0.25	0.00	0.00	0.00	4.28	2.61	0.57	0.00		
4.	Assam	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.04	0.57	4.39	1.89		
5.	Bihar	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.50	6.48	15.41	0.00		
6.	Chhattisgarh	0.00	0.25	0.00	0.00	0.00	11.15	30.14	33.27	5.71		
7.	Delhi	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.02	1.24	0.00		
8.	Goa	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.07	16.89	0.00	0.00		
9.	Gujarat	2.75	30.36	0.00	10.50	10.32	0.07	16.89	17.96	0.00		
10.	Haryana	0.00	0.25	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	6.24	19.22	0.00		
11.	Himachal Pradesh	0.00	0.25	0.00	0.00	0.00	20.98	16.28	41.00	14.53		
12.	Jammu and Kashmir	0.00	0.00	0.25	0.00	0.00	36.97	19.15	43.94	8.21		
13.	Jharkhand	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	6.51	15.51	0.00		

14.	Karnataka	0.25	100.00	80.00	4.82	3.39	8.40	8.34	0.66	0.00
15.	Kerala	0.00	2.25	0.00	1.50	1.21	0.00	23.70	9.65	0.00
16.	Lakshadweep	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	6.45	0.00	3.75	0.00
17.	Madhya Pradesh	3.00	36.25	30.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	15.70	0.41	0.00
18.	Maharashtra	0.00	0.75	5.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	34.31	24.42	0.00
19.	Manipur	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.69	1.47	11.60	0.00
20.	Meghalaya	0.00	0.25	0.00	0.00	0.00	5.02	5.73	3.12	5.20
21.	Mizoram	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.94	7.02	7.53	2.90
22.	Nagaland	0.00	0.25	0.00	0.00	0.00	4.25	3.50	5.55	5.79
23.	Odisha	0.00	0.00	0.25	0.00	0.00	0.00	12.94	1.95	0.00
24.	Puducherry	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.26	0.00	0.00
25.	Punjab	3.00	0.00	0.00	12.00	3.00	2.03	10.24	8.24	0.00
26.	Rajasthan	33.44	74.91	0.00	0.00	0.00	12.48	114.89	200.63	0.00
27.	Sikkim	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	8.20	1.41	0.28	1.46
28.	Tamil Nadu	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	20.29	29.39	82.62	0.00
29.	Telangana	2.75	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	22.32	15.02	0.00
30.	Tripura	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.13	3.47	0.00
31.	Uttarakhand	0.00	0.25	0.00	6.30	6.30	40.57	1.15	25.10	1.18
32.	Uttar Pradesh	2.75	18.23	0.00	2.83	0.00	0.17	44.81	38.51	0.00
33.	West Bengal	0.00	0.25	0.00	3.00	4.80	0.00	1.67	0.34	0.00
34.	Chandigarh	0.00	0.00	0.00			0.00	2.76	0.00	0.00
35.	Others	1.73	2.88	1.15	0.43	0.31	0.00	0.00	204.40	3.79
36.	Channel Partner	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	60.75	0.00
TOTAL		172.75	370.29	117.15	43.46	31.14	195.84	497.56	1004.19	50.86

Statement-II

*State-wise cumulative installed capacity for grid
connected solar power projects*

Sl. No.	State/UT	Total commissioned capacity till 30-06-16 (MW)
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	878.97
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.27
3.	Bihar	45.10
4.	Chhattisgarh	93.78
5.	Gujarat	1,123.36
6.	Haryana	15.39
7.	Jharkhand	16.19
8.	Karnataka	153.32
9.	Kerala	13.05
10.	Madhya Pradesh	790.37
11.	Maharashtra	385.76
12.	Odisha	66.92
13.	Punjab	520.70
14.	Rajasthan	1,294.60
15.	Tamil Nadu	1,267.41
16.	Telangana	795.84
17.	Tripura	5.00
18.	Uttar Pradesh	143.50
19.	Uttarakhand	41.15
20.	West Bengal	11.77
21.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	5.10
22.	Delhi	23.87
23.	Lakshadweep	0.75

1	2	3
24.	Puducherry	0.03
25.	Chandigarh	6.81
26.	Daman and Diu	4.00
27.	Jammu and Kashmir	1.00
28.	Himachal Pradesh	0.20
29.	Mizoram	0.10
30.	Others (PSU/channel partner) under Rooftop	100.92
TOTAL		7805.21

Wind power projects

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

- (a) the wind power projects taken up in the country during last three years, State-wise;
- (b) the power generation in mega watts by these projects during that period, State-wise;
- (c) the expenditure thereof during that period, project-wise; and
- (d) the number of projects under private entity, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) to (d) During last three years from 2013-14 to 2015-16, wind power projects of total capacity 7813.7 MW were commissioned in the country. The State-wise wind power generation capacity in mega watts during that period is given below:

State	Wind Power Capacity Addition during last three years in MW
1	2
Andhra Pradesh	983.8
Gujarat	862.9
Karnataka	734.0

1	2
Kerala	8.4
Madhya Pradesh	1755.1
Maharashtra	1632.3
Rajasthan	1307.8
Tamil Nadu	451.7
Telangana	77.7
TOTAL	7813.7

The wind power project development in the country is mainly private sector driven. The expenditure for installation of wind power project depends upon the capacity, location and technology involved. Considering the normative capital cost determined by the Central Electricity Regulatory Commission for wind power projects, a total investment expenditure of around ₹ 47600 crore was incurred on wind power projects commissioned during last three years.

Target of rooftop solar energy

754. DR. PRADEEP KUMAR BALMUCHU: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is committed to develop rooftop solar energy in the country by 2022 and if so, the targets set for achieving its ambitious target;
- (b) whether the current policy is conducive to achieve the set targets and if not, the reasons therefor;
- (c) the details of incentives currently provided and planned to increase;
- (d) whether it is a fact that, as per the available reports, the present policies and incentives are not sufficient to achieve the expected targets and if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) the steps being taken by Government to achieve its set targets by 2022?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) Yes Sir. The Government has set a target to achieve 40,000MW grid connected rooftop solar power by year 2022.

(b) to (e) Yes Sir. The current policy is conducive to achieve the target. Ministry is providing subsidy upto 30% of benchmark cost for the general category States and

upto 70% of benchmark cost for special category States, *i.e.* North Eastern States including Sikkim, Uttarakhand, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir and Lakshadweep, Andaman and Nicobar Islands is available for residential, institutional and social sector. For Government sector incentives upto 25 % of the benchmark cost is provided. Further Government has taken various steps to achieve the target as given in the Statement.

Statement

Various steps taken by the Government to achieve the target

- The Government approved an increase in budget for implementation of grid connected solar rooftop systems to ₹ 5,000 from ₹ 600 crore upto the financial year 2019-20 with the subsidy for such projects in residential, institutional and social sectors.
- Achievement linked incentives/awards has been started for Government institutions, including PSUs.
- Ministry has pursued with States/UTs for issue of net-metering regulations. State Electricity Regulatory Commissions of 28 States/UTs have notified regulations for net-metering/feed-in-tariff mechanism.
- Reserve Bank of India has included renewable energy projects under priority sector lending.
- Indian Renewable Energy Development Agency has formulated a scheme of low cost financing of solar rooftop projects with interest rate of 9.9% to 10.75% per annum.
- MoUD has asked all States/UTs to issue necessary instructions for mandatory solar panels on all Government buildings and installation of solar panels in all buildings under the Building Bye-laws of Urban Local Bodies.
- Ministry (MNRE) has collated data on potential of rooftops and surplus areas of Government building premises of various Ministries/Departments.
- Ministry has recently organised a National Workshop on 7th June, 2016 in New Delhi.
- Ministry has issued: -
 1. Compendium of policies and regulations of GoI, State/UTs.
 2. Best Practice Guide on solar rooftop.

- Ministry has empanelled more than 700 channel partners to facilitate quick installation of rooftop solar projects. Ministry has also allocated targets to channel partners for commercial/industrial sectors.
- MNRE has developed a panel of expert PSUs for supporting Ministries/State Governments in implementing rooftop solar projects.
- A new website *solarrooftop.gov.in* has been developed. Salient features of dedicated website for solar rooftop are interest installation form, online verification of channel partners, registration, online submission of proposals, online submission of completed project reports, communication to all agencies through sms/email etc.
- Solar Energy Corporation of India has issued 500 MW tender for developing solar rooftop systems in all States/UTs.

Agreement of World Bank with ISA

755. SHRI D. RAJA: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the World Bank has made an agreement with the India-led International Solar Alliance (ISA) to support Indian initiatives for expanded solar power generation in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) in what way the World Bank help is proposed to be utilized to expand the solar energy generation programme in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) and (b) Yes Sir. On 30 June, 2016, the Interim Administrative Cell of the International Solar Alliance (ISA Cell) and the World Bank signed a joint declaration to promote solar energy globally.

Major areas identified for working jointly included: a) develop a roadmap to mobilize financing; b) develop financing instruments including credit enhancement, reduce hedging costs/currency risk, bond raising in locally denominated currencies etc. which support solar energy development and deployment; c) support ISA's plans for solar energy through technical assistance and knowledge transfer; d) work on mobilization of concessional financing through existing or, if needed, new trust funds; and e) support Renewable Energy Global Investment Promotion Meet and Expo

(RE-INVEST) events. In addition, both sides decided to work in other areas and themes as jointly decided.

(c) World Bank with its expertise and financial strength can help in providing funds from its own source and mobilizing funds from other sources for expansion of solar energy generation programme in the country.

Financial health of Panchayats

756. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT: Will the Minister of PANCHAYATI RAJ be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the financial health of Panchayats in Maharashtra and rest of the country is precarious;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) what action Government proposes to take to improve it?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (SHRI PARSHOTTAM RUPALA): (a) and (b) No, Sir.

(c) Under the Fourteenth Finance Commission (FFC) award, grants to the tune of ₹ 2,00,292.20 crore for the period from 2015 to 2020 are being devolved to Gram Panchayats constituted under Part IX of the Constitution amounting to assistance of ₹ 488 per capita per annum at an aggregate level for 26 States including Maharashtra for delivery of basic services, technical and administrative support towards operations and maintenance, creation of reliable data base of local bodies' receipts and expenditure through audited accounts and for improvement of own source revenue of the Gram Panchayats. This devolution is expected to improve the financial condition of Gram Panchayats and empower them to accelerate the development of civic infrastructure and delivery of basic services smoothly and effectively. Basic grants to the tune of ₹ 1623.32 crore have been released to the State of Maharashtra under the FFC award for the year 2015-16. Besides, Panchayats are also utilizing funds under other schemes of the Central Government like MGNREGS, and schemes of the State Government, State Finance Commission award apart from generating funds through their own sources.

Programmes for Panchayati Raj System

†757. SHRI RAM NATH THAKUR: Will the Minister of PANCHAYATI RAJ be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a number of programmes have been formulated in the country for Panchayati Raj System and its development;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether country would not progress until all the Panchayats are strengthened; and
- (d) whether it has been decided to implement the Panchayati Raj System in letter and spirit and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (SHRI PARSHOTTAM RUPALA): (a) and (b) The Ministry of Panchayati Raj has implemented a number of schemes like Backward Regions Grant Fund, Rashtriya Gram Swaraj Yojana, Rural Business Hubs, Panchayat Mahila Evam Yuva Shakti Abhiyan and Rajiv Gandhi Panchayat Sashaktikaran Abhiyan to strengthen the different aspects of Panchayati Raj system.

(c) Strengthening of Panchayats as institutions of local self-governance is critical to the progress of the country.

(d) Yes, Sir. States are encouraged to devolve powers (Functions, Functionaries and Finances) to the Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) through advisories and by incentivization of States that devolve powers most effectively to the PRIs. The Government supports the States to strengthen the Panchayati Raj Institutions by providing assistance for capacity building of Panchayats for good governance.

Lack of resources in Panchayats

758. SHRI T. RATHINAVEL: Will the Minister of PANCHAYATI RAJ be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that lack of resources had triggered unrest in panchayats nation-wide;
- (b) whether it is also a fact that there is a fear about the longevity of the Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) and the failure of various Government policies, including Swachh Bharat Mission;
- (c) whether, due to paucity and delay of funds, Panchayats were unable to implement many schemes; and
- (d) if so, whether Government is considering to take appropriate action to revive PRIs across the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (SHRI PARSHOTTAM RUPALA): (a) and (b) No, Sir.

(c) and (d) Under the Fourteenth Finance Commission (FFC) award, grants to the tune of ₹ 2,00,292.20 crore for the period from 2015 to 2020 are being devolved to Gram Panchayats constituted under Part IX of the Constitution, amounting to an assistance of ₹ 488 per capita per annum for delivery basic services, technical and administrative support towards operations and maintenance, creation of reliable data base of local bodies' receipts and expenditure through audited accounts and for improvement of own source revenue of the Gram Panchayats. The allocation of grants for the year 2015-16 is ₹ 21624.46 crore and for the year 2016-17 is ₹ 33870.52 crore. The funds are released by the Ministry of Finance on receipt of utilization certificates from the States. Further, the Government is also providing proactive support to the States to develop convergent local development plans, capacity building of elected representatives, Panchayat functionaries and other stakeholders, improving institutional support structures and to develop budgeting, accounting and auditing manuals to improve the functioning of these grassroots level local self-Governments for proper and efficient utilization of resources allocated for various developmental activities as per local felt needs.

Budget allocation for village Panchayats

†759. SHRI PRABHAT JHA: Will the Minister of PANCHAYATI RAJ be pleased to state:

- (a) whether an adequate enhancement in budget allocation has been made by the Central Government for village Panchayats during the last two years;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the Central Government is monitoring, on its own level, to ensure that allocated budget amount is spent for targeted works; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (SHRI PARSHOTTAM RUPALA): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Under the Fourteenth Finance Commission (FFC) award grants to the tune of ₹ 2,00,292.20 crore for the period from 2015 to 2020 are being devolved to Gram Panchayats constituted under Part IX of the Constitution, amounting to an assistance of ₹ 488 per capita per annum for delivery basic services, technical and administrative support towards operations and maintenance, creation of reliable data base of local bodies' receipts and expenditure through audited accounts and for improvement of own source revenue of the Gram Panchayats. The allocation of grants for the year 2015-16 is ₹ 21624.46 crore for the year 2016-17 is ₹ 33870.52 crore.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) and (d) In terms of guidelines issued by the Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Panchayati Raj has constituted a Coordination Committee for Panchayats for providing guidance and support to the State Governments and Local Bodies for operationalizing the recommendations of the FFC, monitoring the progress of expenditure of the grants by the local bodies and sort out operational issues. Besides, to facilitate better monitoring of the release and utilization of grants, an online system (MIS) has been developed and progress is reviewed periodically in the meetings with the State officials and visits of the officials of the Ministry of Panchayati Raj to the States.

Districts covered under BRGF

760. SHRI P.L. PUNIA: Will the Minister of PANCHAYATI RAJ be pleased to state:

(a) the number of districts that are at present covered under the Backward Region Grant Fund (BRGF) in Uttar Pradesh;

(b) the total funds allocated and the funds utilised during the last four years;

(c) the details of assets created in these districts by the Municipalities/ Panchayats during the last two years; and

(d) whether the State has submitted any proposal for increasing the number of districts under BRGF or funds required in the backward districts?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (SHRI PARSHOTTAM RUPALA): (a) Thirty five districts of Uttar Pradesh were covered under the Backward Regions Grant Fund Programme (BRGF). From the financial year 2015-16, BRGF (district component) has been de-linked from the budgetary support of the Central Government.

(b) During the last four years, a total of ₹ 827.86 crore was released to the State Government of Uttar Pradesh under the BRGF against which so far, utilization of ₹ 467.53 crore has been reported by the State Government.

(c) Funds released under the BRGF were untied in nature which were used for supplementing the existing developmental inflows under various schemes through convergence in the identified districts so as to bridge the critical gaps in local infrastructure and other developmental requirements. As per the information submitted by the State Government, works undertaken under BRGF included construction of anganwadi centres, agricultural infrastructure, bridges/culverts, commercial complexes, community centres, panchayat bhawans, playgrounds, roads, school buildings, etc.

(d) As stated in reply to (a) above, the BRGF has been de-linked from the budgetary support of the Central Government.

Special category status to States

761. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any plan to give special category status to some of the most under-developed smaller States in the country;

(b) whether Jharkhand figures in the list of such States for providing special package and special status; and

(c) if so, the details and the justifications thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) to (c) Special category status for plan assistance have been granted in the past by the National Development Council (NDC) to some States that are characterized by a number of features necessitating special consideration. These features include: (i) hilly and difficult terrain; (ii) low population density and/or sizeable share of tribal population; (iii) strategic location along borders with neighbouring countries (iv) economic and infrastructural backwardness; and (v) non-viable nature of State finances. At present there is no proposal to modify the criteria for grant of special category status to States including for Jharkhand.

The Fourteenth Finance Commission recommendations while considering the various criteria for devolution has taken into account the total requirements of the States under Plan and non-Plan. As per the recommendations of the Fourteenth Finance Commission (FFC), the Union Government has decided to increase the share of net shareable taxes to the States from 32% earlier to 42% for the period 2015-20. FFC has not made any distinction between general category states and special category states in the horizontal distribution of shareable taxes amongst the States.

Release of plan funds to Uttarakhand

†762. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH MAHRA: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the plan funds for the fiscal year 2016-17 has been released to Uttarakhand;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (b) if not, the reasons for not providing the funds to the State, so far;
- (c) whether the development of the State would be adversely affected due to plan funds being not available in time; and
- (d) if not, in what manners?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) to (d) Funds are released to States under Central Assistance to State and UT Plans. The releases under the Central Assistance to State Plans (CASP) is made by the concerned Ministries/Departments for the various schemes. During 2016-17 (upto 20.07.2016), releases under Central Assistance to State Plans is ₹ 830.92 crore for Uttarakhand.

Revisiting NITI Aayog concept

763. DR. K.V.P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that NITI Aayog has failed to be either a think tank or an advisory body since its inception;
- (b) if so, whether Government would revisit the NITI Aayog concept; and
- (c) if not, the areas where NITI Aayog has made an impact and the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) to (c) No Sir, NITI Aayog has been performing its role as a think tank or an advisory body since its inception. NITI Aayog, as per defined role in setting up of its resolution, believes in cooperative federalism recognizing that strong States make a strong nation. The aim is to progress from a stage when the Centre decided development policies to a truly federal Government wherein States are equal partners. There are two important aspects of cooperative federalism, (i) developing National Development Agenda jointly by the States and the Centre, and (ii) developing State perspective for advocacy with Central Ministries. NITI Aayog is performing its role as advisory body in a persuasive manner and through series of consultations at various levels on all development matters. A few examples of cooperative federalism, where impact of NITI Aayog has been established; are (i) setting up of 3 Sub-Groups of Chief Ministers on rationalization of CSSs (ii) Swachh Bharat Mission and (iii) Skill Development. The States have participated in the deliberations and came forward with their views. The same is true for both the Task Forces set up under Vice Chairman, NITI Aayog on

Agriculture Development and Elimination of Poverty in India. Besides above, NITI Aayog has worked out detailed contours of the Atal Innovation Mission (AIM) and Self Employment & Talent Utilization (SETU). Also, advice on specific policy issues have been provided to the States and Union Ministries/Departments, wherever sought for.

Reforms in power sector

764. SHRI AJAY SANCHETI: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of reforms initiated by Government in power sector since 2014;
- (b) what has been the performance of State power utilities during the last three years;
- (c) whether States with highest losses are those where tariffs fail to cover average costs;
- (d) if so, the details in this regard, State-wise; and
- (e) the steps taken to correct the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) Ministry of Power, Government of India has all along facilitated reforms through act, policies, regulations and guidelines made thereunder. Since 2014 Government has taken many initiatives for reform in the Power Sector. In this regard, comprehensive amendments have been carried out in the Tariff Policy notified on 28.01.2016 which envisages the optimum utilization of generating assets, promotion of hydro power generation, strengthening of distribution system, reduction of regulatory uncertainties and promotion of renewable energy.

To promote transparency, Government has launched "DEEP (Discovery of Efficient Electricity Prices) e-Bidding Portal" for procurement of Power through transparent process of e-Bidding. In this regard, the guidelines for short term procurement of power have also been revised by the Government.

Government of India has also launched Ujwal Discom Assurance Yojana (UDAY) on 20.11.2015 for financial and operational turnaround of State-owned Power Distribution Companies (DISCOMs). The scheme aims to reduce interest burden, reduce the cost of power, reduce power losses in distribution sector and improve operational efficiency of DISCOMs.

In addition, Government of India has launched several other schemes like Integrated Power Development Scheme (IPDS), Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana (DDUGJY) to strengthen infrastructure of utilities, reduce the losses in distribution sector and to improve the quality of life of people through 24x7 power supply. To bring transparency, Government has also launched various web/mobile applications like 'Vidyut Pravah' for current electricity prices and volume traded in power exchange, 'GARV' for village electrification and Unnat Jyoti Affordable LEDs for All (UJALA) for latest information on LEDs distribution under Government sponsored schemes etc.

(b) As per the 'Report on Performance of State Power Utilities', brought by Power Finance Corporation, details of profitability, Gap and AT&C loss for utilities selling directly to consumers for the period 2012-13 to 2014-15 are as given below:

	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
Profit/(Loss) on subsidy received basis (₹ in crore)	(71,977)	(67,689)	(58,692)
Average Cost of Supply (₹/kwh)	5.01	5.16	5.14
Average Revenue on subsidy received basis (₹/kwh)	4.13	4.35	4.51
Gap on subsidy received basis (₹/kwh)	0.89	0.80	0.63
AT&C Loss (%)	25.82	22.86	24.99

(c) to (e) The State-wise profit/(loss) on subsidy received basis and the corresponding gap on subsidy received basis for the year 2014-15 arranged from the highest loss-making to the lowest are given in the Statement (*See* below).

To improve the financial position and to improve the performance of the State DISCOMS, the scheme of UDAY has been launched by the Government. Under the scheme, States shall take over 75% of DISCOM debt as on 30th September, 2015 by 31st March, 2017.

Statement

State-wise profit/(loss) and gap for utilities selling directly to consumers

State	2014-15	
	Profit/(Loss) on subsidy received basis (₹ crore)	Gap (subsidy received basis) (₹/kwh)
1	2	3
Tamil Nadu	(12,757)	1.49
Rajasthan	(12,474)	1.84
Uttar Pradesh	(8,675)	1.06

1	2	3
Madhya Pradesh	(5,001)	0.89
Jammu and Kashmir	(3,913)	2.86
Telangana	(2,912)	0.57
Andhra Pradesh	(2,549)	0.57
Haryana	(2,117)	0.41
Chhattisgarh	(1,569)	0.65
Kerala	(1,273)	0.57
Bihar	(1,239)	0.66
Punjab	(1,100)	0.23
Odisha	(929)	0.39
Assam	(578)	0.77
Maharashtra	(366)	0.04
Nagaland	(315)	4.46
Uttarakhand	(260)	0.23
Arunachal Pradesh	(257)	3.54
Meghalaya	(202)	1.34
Mizoram	(192)	3.58
Sikkim	(126)	1.48
Himachal Pradesh	(125)	0.10
Tripura	(82)	0.42
Jharkhand	(37)	0.03
Goa	(17)	0.05
Manipur	0	0.00
West Bengal	20	(0.01)
Karnataka	85	(0.02)
Gujarat	108	(0.02)
Puducherry	157	(0.56)
Delhi	418	(0.18)

Source: Power Finance Corporation

Bailing out of thermal and hydro power plants

765. SHRIMATI VIPLOVE THAKUR: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is working on measures to bail out thermal and hydro power plants which are facing cost and time overruns and do not have adequate funds;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the concrete steps taken/proposed to be taken to address the problem and to bring improvement in power sector?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) to (c) To bail out thermal and hydro power plants which are facing cost and time overruns and do not have adequate funds, Power Finance Corporation (PFC) is taking various actions based on requirements. This includes, *inter-alia*, higher Debt/Equity ratio of funding upto 80:20 for project funding subject to project remaining viable and depending on progress of project; allow last mile equity ensuring timely completion of the project depending on progress of project; restructuring of repayment schedule in line with the revised project timelines allowing suitable moratorium period for commissioning and stabilization of operation, as per RBI guidelines; longer repayment tenure upto 80% of the project life in accordance with the dispensation allowed by RBI; structured repayment (ballooning/EMI based etc.) aligned with the cash flow of the project; fund projects with a minimum threshold level of Power Purchase Agreement (PPA) tie-up ensuring project viability; permitting options for merchant sale through power exchange and fund projects that remain viable with such arrangements.

Power deficit States

766. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has identified power deficit States in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise; and
- (c) what action Government has taken or proposes to take to remove power deficit in these States within a time-frame?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI PIYUSH

GOYAL): (a) and (b) As per information given by States / UTs to Central Electricity Authority (CEA), the State-wise details of the power supply position in the country including the deficit States during the current year *i.e.* 2016-17 (April to June, 2016) is given in the Statement (*See* below).

(c) The following steps have been taken to ensure adequate power supply to the States/UTs including the power deficit States/UTs in the country:

- (i) Capacity addition of 1,18,537 MW (including 88,537 MW conventional and 30,000 MW renewable) during the 12th Plan, *i.e.* by 2016-17. As against this, about 86,565 MW from conventional sources and about 19,500 MW from renewable sources have been achieved till 30th June, 2016.
- (ii) Construction of 1,07,440 ckm transmission lines and setting up of 2,82,740 MVA transformation capacity during the 12th Plan, *i.e.* by 2016-17. As against this, 89,813 ckm of transmission lines and 2,66,033 MVA of transformation capacity have been achieved till 30th June, 2016.
- (iii) Government of India has taken initiative to prepare State specific Action Plans for providing 24X7 Power For All (PFA) in partnership with the States.
- (iv) Two new schemes are being implemented by the Government of India, namely, Deendayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti 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.
- (v) Promotion of energy conservation, energy efficiency and other demand side management measures.
- (vi) Central Government has notified a new scheme namely Ujjawal Discom Assurance Yojana (UDAY) on 20.11.2015 for Operational and Financial Turnaround of Discoms.
- (vii) Expeditious resolution of issues relating to Environmental and forest clearances for facilitating early completion of generation and transmission projects.
- (viii) Providing support from Power System Development Fund for stranded gas based generation.

*Statement**Power Supply Position for 2016-17*

State/ System/ Region	Energy				Peak			
	April, 2016- June, 2016		April, 2016- June, 2016		April, 2016- June, 2016		April, 2016- June, 2016	
	Requirement (MU)	Availability (MU)	Surplus/Deficit (-) (MU)	Surplus/Deficit (-) (%)	Peak Demand (MW)	Peak Met (MW)	Surplus /Deficit(-) (MW)	Surplus /Deficit(-) (%)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Chandigarh	489	489	0	0	361	361	0	0
Delhi	9,413	9,397	-16	-0.2	6,308	6,260	-48	-0.8
Haryana	12,611	12,611	0	0.0	8,763	8,763	0	0.0
Himachal Pradesh	2,169	2,156	-13	-0.6	1,330	1,330	0	0.0
Jammu and Kashmir	4,403	3,600	-803	-18.2	2,478	2,102	-376	-15.2
Punjab	14,081	14,081	0	0.0	10,972	10,972	0	0.0
Rajasthan	17,190	17,168	-22	-0.1	9,906	9,906	0	0.0
Uttar Pradesh	28,155	27,256	-899	-3.2	16,081	15,501	-580	-3.6
Uttarakhand	3,405	3,380	-25	-0.7	2,020	1,945	-75	-3.7
Northern Region	91,917	90,139	-1,778	-1.9	52,726	51,086	-1,640	-3.1
Chhattisgarh	6,164	6,140	-24	-0.4	3,875	3,851	-25	-0.6

Gujarat	28,292	28,292	0	0.0	14,724	14,708	-16	-0.1
Madhya Pradesh	15,428	15,427	-1	0.0	8,145	8,111	-34	-0.4
Maharashtra	36,650	36,613	-37	-0.1	20,057	20,021	-36	-0.2
Daman and Diu	595	595	0	0.0	304	304	0	0.0
Dadar Nagar Haveli	1,524	1,524	0	0.0	781	781	0	0.0
Goa	1,271	1,269	-2	-0.2	497	496	-1	-0.3
Western Region	89,925	89,862	-63	-0.1	45,369	44,957	-412	-0.9
Andhra Pradesh	13,162	13,127	-35	-0.3	7,576	7,361	-215	-2.8
Telangana	12,043	12,039	-4	0.0	6,935	6,894	-41	-0.6
Karnataka	16,291	16,063	-228	-1.4	9,980	9,551	-428	-4.3
Kerala	6,296	6,277	-19	-0.3	4,132	3,996	-135	-3.3
Tamil Nadu	27,375	27,367	-8	0.0	14,823	14,823	0	0.0
Puducherry	677	676	-1	-0.1	371	368	-3	-0.7
Lakshadweep#	12	12	0	0	8	8	0	0
Southern Region	75,845	75,549	-296	-0.4	40,752	40,472	-280	-0.7
Bihar	6,848	6,705	-143	-2.1	3,662	3,638	-24	-0.7
DVC	4,626	4,599	-27	-0.6	2,562	2,562	0	0.0
Jharkhand	2,040	2,034	-6	-0.3	1,498	1,498	0	0.0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Odisha	7,186	7,184	-2	0.0	4,012	4,012	0	0.0
West Bengal	13,175	13,128	-47	-0.4	8,073	8,049	-24	-0.3
Sikkim	124	124	0	0.0	112	112	0	0.0
Andaman-Nicobar#	60	45	-15	-25	40	32	-8	-20
Eastern Region	34,000	33,775	-225	-0.7	18,642	18,596	-46	-0.2
Arunachal Pradesh	165	160	-5	-3.0	141	139	-2	-1.4
Assam	2,221	2,092	-129	-5.8	1,511	1,458	-53	-3.5
Manipur	171	163	-8	-4.7	152	151	-1	-0.7
Meghalaya	392	392	0	0.0	311	311	0	0.0
Mizoram	119	116	-3	-2.5	88	88	0	0.0
Nagaland	168	164	-4	-2.4	119	119	0	0.0
Tripura	423	412	-11	-2.6	275	273	-2	-0.6
North-Eastern Region	3,659	3,498	-161	-4.4	2,487	2,475	-12	-0.5
ALL INDIA	295,344	292,822	-2,522	-0.9	152,974	149,971	-3,003	-2.0

Lakshadweep and Andaman & Nicobar Islands are stand-alone systems, power supply position of these, does not form part of regional requirement and availability.

Electricity provided to small and marginal farmers

767. SHRI ANUBHAV MOHANTY: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Minister is aware of the fact that the small and the marginal farmers are suffering due to shortage of power in Odisha;
- (b) how the Minister proposes to provide relief to such farmers; and
- (c) whether the Minister would consider to provide electricity at subsidized rates for use by small and marginal farmers for farming purposes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) to (c) Electricity is a concurrent subject. Supply of electricity to the various consumers including small and marginal farmers within a state at subsidized rates or nominal rates, is within the purview of the respective State Government / State Power Utility. Government of India supplements the efforts of State Governments by way of allocating power from central sector generating stations and facilitating transfer of power at inter-state level to them.

As per information given by States / UTs to Central Electricity Authority (CEA), there is no shortage of power in Odisha. To meet the requirement of electricity in Odisha, the Central Government has allocated 1750 MW from various central Generating Stations to Odisha.

Power situation in the country

768. SHRI C.P. NARAYANAN: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

- (a) what was the demand for power in the country during 2015-16;
- (b) how much was the supply;
- (c) whether there was unutilized power overall and if so, the quantum thereof and the reasons therefor;
- (d) the number of people having no power connection at the end of March, 2016, and the reasons for the mismatch; and
- (e) when Government expects to overcome it and the expected total expenditure thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) and (b) The requirement (Demand) and availability of power in the country during 2015-16 was 1,114 Billion Unit (BU) and 1,091 BU respectively.

(c) Due to low demand and financial constraints, some of the States were not able to procure power resulting in reserve shut down of some of the generating units. The loss of generation due to reserve shut down (unutilized power) of such generating units during 2015-16, as reported by utilities, is estimated to be 104.5 BU.

(d) and (e) As on March, 2016, against the coverage of 397.41 Lakh BPL Households under RE Component of Deendayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana (DDUGJY), electricity connections were provided to 232.25 Lakh BPL Households. Hence, 165.16 Lakh BPL Households were yet to get electricity connection under the scheme as on March, 2016.

The reasons for this demand-supply gap are sub-transmission and distribution constraints, high Aggregate Technical and Commercial (AT&C) losses, inadequate availability of gas and poor financial condition of many State Utilities.

As per information given by States / UTs to Central Electricity Authority, the gap between demand and supply of electricity has been brought down to the lowest ever 2.1% during 2015-16 which has further reduced to 0.9% during the current year 2016-17 (April, 2016 - June, 2016).

To meet the projected demand of electricity as per 18th Electric Power Survey, capacity addition of 88,537 MW has been planned from conventional sources for the 12th Five Year Plan on an all-India basis. With this level of capacity addition, the demand for power on all-India basis is likely to be met by the terminal year of 12th Plan (2016-17). In addition, as per Ministry of New Renewable Energy, grid interactive renewable capacity of 30,000 MW has been planned during 12th Five Year Plan.

Electricity Generation is a delicensed activity as per Electricity Act, 2003 and the Generation project developer arranges the funds for its generation project(s).

Revival of Discoms under UDAY

769. SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of debts due from power distribution companies at the end of financial year 2015-16, discom-wise and the reasons therefor;

(b) how many States have agreed to join the Ujjwal Discom Assurance Yojana (UDAY) and whether it is likely to increase the financial burden on State Governments;

(c) what would be the Centre's contribution in UDAY;

(d) whether any steps other than UDAY have been tried in the recent past to revive discoms; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) According to the latest "Report on (the Performance of State Power Utilities" published by Power Finance Corporation Ltd., the total outstanding debt for utilities selling directly to consumers as on 31st March, 2015 is/₹ 4,06,825.00 crores. Utility-wise and State/UT-wise details of outstanding debt are given in the Statement (See below). Main reasons for the poor financial health of State Power Utilities include high Aggregate Technical and Commercial (AT&C) losses, high Average Cost of Supply (ACS) and low Average Revenue Receipts.

(b) So far, Thirteen (13) States have signed the Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with the Government of India under UDAY. Further, 08 more States and One UT have also given their 'in-principle' approval to participate under Ujwal DISCOM Assurance Yojana (UDAY). Since the DISCOM debts are contingent liabilities of the States, there is likely to be no increase of financial burden on States. UDAY, in fact, aims to reduce the financial burden by reducing interest costs of the debts held by DISCOMs.

(c) No financial aid is being provided by the Government under UDAY. However, the scheme incentivizes the participating States by exempting State takeover of DISCOM debts from Fiscal Responsibility and Budgetary Management (FRBM) limits for two years; increased supply of domestic coal; coal linkage rationalization; liberally allowing coal swaps from inefficient to efficient plants; allocation of coal linkages to States at notified prices and additional/priority funding in schemes of Ministry of Power and Ministry of New and Renewable Energy, if they meet the operational milestones in the scheme.

(d) and (e) Seven States joined Financial Restructuring Plan (FRP), 2012 for financial restructuring, however, could not affect turnaround of DISCOMs due to non-achievement of the milestones.

Statement

Total Outstanding Debt for Utilities Selling Directly to Consumers

(₹ in crores)			
Region	State	Utility	As on March 31, 2015
1	2	3	4
Eastern	Bihar	NBPDCL	1,776
		SBPDCL	2,040
	Bihar Total		3,816

1	2	3	4
	Jharkhand	JBVNL	265
	Jharkhand Total		265
	Odisha	CESU	2,163
		NESCO	933
		SESCO	721
		WESCO	769
	Odisha Total		4,585
	Sikkim	Sikkim PD	0
	Sikkim Total		0
	West Bengal	WBSEDCL	12,871
	West Bengal Total		12,871
EASTERN TOTAL			21,536
North Eastern	Arunachal Pradesh	Arunachal PD	0
	Arunachal Pradesh Total		0
	Assam	APDCL	2,260
	Assam Total		2,260
	Manipur	MSPDCL	0
	Manipur Total		0
	Meghalaya	MePDCL	388
	Meghalaya Total		388
	Mizoram	Mizoram PD	32
	Mizoram Total		32
	Nagaland	Nagaland PD	328
	Nagaland Total		328
	Tripura	TSECL	237
	Tripura Total		237
NORTH EASTERN TOTAL			3,246
Northern	Delhi	BSES Rajdhani	3,702
		BSES Yamuna	2,858
		TPDDL	3,782
	Delhi Total		10,343

1	2	3	4
	Haryana	DHBVNL	14,659
		UHBVNL	19,425
	Haryana Total		34,085
	Himachal Pradesh	HPSEB Ltd.	4,590
	Himachal Pradesh Total		4,590
	Jammu and Kashmir	J&K PDD	166
	Jammu and Kashmir Total		166
	Punjab	PSPCL	21,903
	Punjab Total		21,903
	Rajasthan	AVVNL	27,017
		JDVVNL	25,956
		JVVNL	28,176
	Rajasthan Total		81,149
	Uttar Pradesh	DVVN	20,477
		KESCO	3,151
		MVVN	10,704
		Pash V VN	9,941
		Poorv VVN	12,709
	Uttar Pradesh Total		56,982
	Uttarakhand	Ut PCL	1,388
	Uttarakhand Total		1,388
NORTHERN TOTAL			210,607
Southern	Andhra Pradesh	APEPDCL	3,879
		APSPDCL	9,958
	Andhra Pradesh Total		13,837
	Karnataka	BESCOM	5,489
		CHESCOM	964
		GESCOM	726
		HESCOM	1,983
		MESCOM	677
	Karnataka Total		9,838

1	2	3	4
	Kerala	KSEBL	5,810
	Kerala Total		5,810
	Puducherry	Puducherry PD	0
	Puducherry Total		0
	Tamil Nadu	TANGEDCO	75,467
	Tamil Nadu Total		75,467
	Telangana	TSNPDCL	4,867
		TSSPDCL	7,059
	Telangana Total		11,926
Southern Total			116,877
Western	Chhattisgarh	CSPDCL	1,907
	Chhattisgarh Total		1,907
	Goa	Goa PD	54
	Goa Total		54
	Gujarat	DGVCL	223
		MGVCL	302
		PGVCL	1,136
		UGVCL	524
	Gujarat Total		2,186
	Madhya Pradesh	MP Madhya Kshetra VVCL	11,762
		MP Paschim Kshetra VVCL	9,807
		MP Purv Kshetra VVCL	11,822
	Madhya Pradesh Total		33,391
	Maharashtra	MSEDCL	17,021
	Maharashtra Total		17,021
WESTERN TOTAL			54,559
GRAND TOTAL			406,825

Savings due to power trade among SAARC nations

770. SHRIMATI WANSUK SYIEM: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether a recent study by a team of World Bank economists States that regional trade in power among SAARC nations can spare India from investing in 35,000 MW coalfired capacities at estimated \$ 26 billion over the next twenty years;

(b) whether the study covers all SAARC nations except Maldives on the feasibility of India replacing thermal power with hydro power to be sourced mostly from Nepal followed by Bhutan and Afghanistan; and

(c) what are the other salient findings of the study related to India's future power scenario?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) to (c) Media reports dated 28.06.2016 have mentioned that a study has been conducted by World Bank economists on regional power trade among SAARC nations. According to the inputs received from the World Bank, this study by Mr. Michael Toman and Mr. Govinda Timilsina, drawing on their own analytical work, covers countries in South Asia Region (SAR) - Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Nepal, Pakistan, and Sri Lanka. Maldives is not included in the study since its location puts it outside the scope of regional power system integration and trade.

The World Bank and other external funding agencies routinely carry out such studies on their own and draw their own inferences which are not binding on the Government.

Power purchase capacity to State DISCOMS

771. DR. KANWAR DEEP SINGH: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State discoms are unable to buy power due to their poor financial health;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) what is being done to improve their financial status; and

(d) whether Government proposes for a robust power pricing system in coming days?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) and (b) Amongst several other reasons, poor financial health of Power Distribution Companies (DISCOMs) is a factor determining the purchase of power. The main reasons for financial stress in DISCOM include high Aggregate Technical and Commercial (AT&C) loss and large Average Cost of Supply - Average Revenue Realized (ACS-ARR) gap.

(c) Government of India has launched Ujwal DISCOM Assurance Yojana (UDAY) on 20-11-2015 for the financial and operational turnaround of state-owned Power Distribution Companies (DISCOMs).

(d) In order to make power available at competitive price to the consumers, Ministry of Power has framed Guidelines and Standard Bidding Documents for procurement of power by distribution utilities. Further, Ministry of Power has notified revised guidelines for short term procurement of power which provides that the procurement of power for short term by DISCOMs would be done through tariff based bidding including "Reverse Auction" process through "DEEP" (Discovery of Efficient Electricity Prices) e-Bidding Portal.

Fall in PLF

772. DR. KANWAR DEEP SINGH: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the power generation had increased by more than 8 per cent during the last year;

(b) whether the Plant Load Factor (PLF) dropped by more than 60 per cent;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the effort made to correct such a situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) The power generation during last year *i.e.* 2015-16 was 1,107.82 Billion Unit (BU) as compared to 1,048.67 BU during 2014-15 showing a growth of 5.64%. However, during the current year 2016-17 (April, 2016 to June, 2016), the power generation was 296.48 BU as compared to 272 BU during the same period last year *i.e.* 2015-16 (April 2015 to June, 2015) showing a growth of 9%.

(b) to (d) The Plant Load Factor (PLF) of Thermal Power Stations in the country during 2015-16 was 62.29% as compared to 64.25% during 2014-15 showing reduction

of 1.96%. However, during the current year 2016-17 (April 2016 to June, 2016), PLF has improved to 63.4%.

The major reason for decrease in PLF was due to rapid increase in power plant commissioned capacity (*i.e.* 86,565 MW from conventional sources and about 19,500 MW from renewable sources have been added during 12th Plan (from April 2012 to June, 2016)) even though the energy requirement (demand) during the current year 2016-17 (April 2016 to June, 2016) increased by 8.2 %. The efforts made to improve the PLF, *inter-alia*, are given below:

(i) UDAY (Ujwal DISCOM Assurance Yojana), a scheme for the Financial turnaround of Power Distribution Companies (DISCOMs), has been approved by the Government of India with an objective to improve the operational and financial efficiency of the State DISCOMs, which may enable them to procure power from the generators, thus increasing their PLF.

(ii) With "24x7 Power for All" initiative taken jointly with the State Governments, the access to electricity would increase and accordingly the electricity demand would also increase leading to increased utilisation of power plant.

Health effect of LED bulbs

773. SHRI DILIP KUMAR TIRKEY: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that sometimes back the Ministry had sold LED bulbs at subsidized rates;

(b) whether it is also a fact that in a study by American Medical Association, recently it has been found that the blue light of LED bulbs can cause serious disruption in sleep cycle and also have deleterious effects on eye sights; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) The 'Unnat Jyoti by Affordable LEDs for All' (UJALA) is a voluntary programme being implemented by Energy Efficiency Services Ltd. (EESL), a joint venture company of four Power Sector PSUs and is based on a sustainable business model where the cost of efficient lighting is repaid by consumer from savings in energy bill. There is no element of subsidy in the scheme and the aggregation of demand and bulk procurement has enabled reduction in procurement prices of LED bulbs from ₹ 310/- (February, 2014) to ₹ 54.90 (March, 2016) which is passed on to the consumer.

(b) and (c) The LED bulbs are provided with necessary safety features like phosphor coating along with optical diffusers, minimizing the harmful effect of the blue light. Further, Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS) specification IS:16108 includes photo biological standards which ensure that LED bulbs conforming to it will have no harmful effect on the human eye. EESL follows this BIS standard in all its procurement of LED bulbs.

Targets under DDUGJY

774. SHRI AJAY SANCHETI: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the targets set under the Deen Dayal Upadhyay Gram Jyoti Yojana (DDUGJY), State-wise;

(b) how far these targets have been met, so far; and

(c) the steps taken to accelerate electrification of all the villages in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) and (b) Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana (DDUGJY) was launched in December, 2014 with an outlay of Rs. 43033 crore. The works include village electrification, system strengthening, feeder separation, metering and access to households. The projects worth ₹ 42392.47 crore have been sanctioned for various States and details are given in Statement-I (*See below*).

Works are to be completed within 24 months from the date of award by the States. In addition to this, rural electrification component projects worth ₹ 32860 crore were also subsumed. State-wise achievements of rural electrification is given in the Statement-II (*See below*).

(c) For accelerating electrification of all the villages time bound implementation schedule has been drawn in consultation with States. Electrification process has been divided into 12 milestone and they are monitored at multiple levels including Ministry of Power, States and DISCOMs. Ministry of Power reviews the situation every month in RPM meeting and takes proactive actions to handhold States for completing the target.

Statement-I

State-wise details of project sanctioned under DDUGJY

Sl. No.	State/UT	Number of projects	Total cost (₹ Crore)
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	178	944.16
2.	Andaman and Nicobar	2	20.96
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	1192	418.93

1	2	3	4
4.	Assam	548	1540.81
5.	Bihar	38	5856.37
6.	Chhattisgarh	933	1527.83
7.	Goa	2	20.00
8.	Gujarat	27	924.72
9.	Haryana	21	316.38
10.	Himachal Pradesh	12	159.12
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	21	619.67
12.	Jharkhand	446	3885.24
13.	Karnataka	62	1754.86
14.	Kerala	14	485.37
15.	Madhya Pradesh	204	2943.15
16.	Maharashtra	37	2163.44
17.	Manipur	3	54.96
18.	Meghalaya	216	300.58
19.	Mizoram	8	30.43
20.	Nagaland	10	42.38
21.	Odisha	299	1751.53
22.	Punjab	20	252.06
23.	Puducherry	2	20.15
24.	Rajasthan	33	2819.41
25.	Sikkim	4	20.10
26.	Tamil Nadu	27	924.12
27.	Telangana	9	462.30
28.	Tripura	8	74.12
29.	Uttar Pradesh	75	6946.91
30.	Uttarakhand	26	845.30
31.	West Bengal	19	4262.10
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1	5.00
TOTAL		4497	42392.47

Statement-II

*State-wise achievement of Rural Electrification under DDUGJY
from 01.12.2014 to 30.06.2016*

Sl. No.	States	Electrification of Un-electrified villages	Intensive Electrification of Villages	Release of Free electricity connection to BPL Households
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0	5500	374863
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	349	2	1317
3.	Assam	1486	886	49959
4.	Bihar	2139	12572	1190863
5.	Chhattisgarh	461	2986	60053
6.	Gujarat	0	0	1726
7.	Haryana	0	18	1
8.	Himachal Pradesh	9	17	37
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	30	33	3963
10.	Jharkhand	1148	288	14221
11.	Karnataka	2	1749	60963
12.	Kerala	0	270	32501
13.	Madhya Pradesh	308	13758	309726
14.	Maharashtra	0	84	678
15.	Manipur	263	694	36408
16.	Meghalaya	162	27	481
17.	Mizoram	56	55	9170
18.	Nagaland	10	55	8040
19.	Orissa	1381	1051	36712
20.	Punjab	0	397	1206
21.	Rajasthan	287	4537	44509
22.	Sikkim	0	8	2030
23.	Tamil Nadu	0	0	880
24.	Telangana	0	0	868
25.	Tripura	9	199	15686
26.	Uttar Pradesh	1369	14984	410063
27.	Uttarakhand	4	256	0
28.	West Bengal	8	3908	19388
TOTAL		9481	64334	2686312

Connecting Southern States with Northern Grid

775. DR. K.V.P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

- (a) the present status of connecting Southern States with Northern Power Grid;
- (b) whether it is a fact that the work is nearing completion; and
- (c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) to (c) The Southern Regional grid comprising of all Southern States is already connected with the National Power Grid which includes Northern, Eastern, Western and North Eastern Grid (NEW Grid) through various high Capacity transmission links like 765 kV Raichur - Solapur circuit 1&2, 765 kV Narendra - Kolhapur, Gazuwaka HVDC back-to-back, Talcher - Kolar HVDC bipole and Chandrapur HVDC back-to-back transmission lines.

Fall in electricity generation

776. SHRI K.T.S. TULSI: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the electricity generation in India suffered an alarming reduction in March, 2016; and
- (b) if so, what are the steps taken by Government to improve the said situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) and (b) No, Sir. The electricity generation in India did not suffer any alarming reduction in March, 2016. The generation during March, 2016 was 96.51 Billion Units (BU) as compared to 86.34 BU during March, 2015 showing a growth of 11.78%.

Distribution of LED bulbs under UJALA

†777. SHRI LAL SINK VADODIA: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of LED bulbs proposed to be given to the people in the country under the Ujala scheme of Government and the number of such bulbs proposed to be given to each person;
- (b) the number of people benefited from this scheme, till date and the number of bulbs distributed, so far; and

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) the number of bulbs proposed to be given in Gujarat, person-wise and to how many people and the number of bulbs distributed there so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) and (b) 77 crore conventional incandescent bulbs are to be replaced with LED bulbs by March, 2019. Energy Efficiency Services Ltd. (EESL) is playing an important role as a catalyst in replacing these bulbs, while several other suppliers are also engaged in the same. However, no specific number of bulbs is proposed to be given to each person. As on 18.07.2016, more than 13.15 crore LED bulbs have been distributed by EESL and approximately 8.0 crores by other suppliers.

(c) No specific number of LED bulbs has been proposed to be given in Gujarat. However, 1.2 crore domestic consumers have been targeted for distribution of LED bulbs by EESL. As on 19th July, 2016, about 1.15 crore LED bulbs have been distributed.

Hydro power potential of NER

778. SHRI HISHEY LACHUNGPA: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

- (a) the estimated potential of North Eastern Region (NER) in the hydro power sector;
- (b) the quantum of such potential of NER tapped, so far. State-wise;
- (c) how many projects in Government and private sector are currently in operation in NER, name-wise and State-wise and how many are in the pipeline;
- (d) how many of these projects are delayed; and
- (e) what special efforts are being made by Government to tap the vast potential of hydro electricity in NER?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) As per the re-assessment studies of hydro-electric potential of the country, completed by Central Electricity Authority in 1987, identified hydro capacity in the North Eastern Region (NER) is 62604 MW (above 25 MW) including 4248 MW in Sikkim.

(b) and (c) A total of 14 Hydro Electric Projects (HEPs) with an installed capacity of 2007 MW in the NER are in operation including 4 HEPs with an aggregate capacity of 765 MW in Sikkim. State-wise and project-wise details of HEPs in operation in NER and Sikkim is given in the Statement-I (*See below*).

Regarding HEPs in pipeline, a total of 15 HEPs with an aggregate capacity of 5480 MW are presently under construction in the NER including 2526 MW in Sikkim as given in Statement-II (*See* below).

(d) Out of the 15 HEPs with an aggregate capacity of 5480 MW, which are under, construction, a total 14 HEPs with an aggregate capacity of 5384 MW have been delayed.

(e) In order to tap the vast potential of hydro electricity in NER, a number of initiatives have been taken, such as, provision of debt financing of longer tenure under the National Electricity Policy, 2005, option of charging lower rate of depreciation *vis-a-vis* CERC norms, extending cost plus tariff regime for public and private sector hydro projects upto 15.08.2022, excluding hydro power from renewable power obligation etc.

Statement-I

H.E. Projects in Operation in North Eastern Region & Sikkim

(Installed Capacity above 25 MW)

Sl. No.	Name of the Project	Installed Capacity (MW)	Sector/ Agency	Year of Commissioning
1	2	3	4	5
Sikkim				
1.	Rangit-III	60	Central / NHPC	2000
2.	Teesta-V	510	Central / NHPC	2008
3.	Chujachen	99	Private/ GIPL	2013-14
4.	Jorethang Loop	96	Private/DEPL	2015
TOTAL		765		
Assam				
5.	Kopili	200 + 25	Central /NEEPCO	1988-2003
6.	Khandong	50	Central /NEEPCO	1984 (2x25)
7.	Lower Borpani (Karbi Langpi)	100	State	2007
TOTAL		375		
Manipur				
8.	Loktak	105	Central / NHPC	1983
Meghalaya				
9.	Uiam Umtru IV	60	State	1992
10.	Kyrdamkulai	60	State	1997
11.	Uiam St.-I	36	State	1965

1	2	3	4	5
12.	Myntdu St.-I	126	State	2012-13
	TOTAL	282		
Ar. Pradesh				
13.	Ranganadi Stage-I	405	Central /NEEPCO	2002
	TOTAL (Ar. Pradesh)	405		
Nagaland				
14.	Doyang	75	Central /NEEPCO	2000
	TOTAL (Nagaland)	75		
	TOTAL (NER)	1242		
	GRAND TOTAL (NER + Sikkim)	2007		

Statement-II

H. E. Schemes under construction in NER & Sikkim

Sl. No.	Name of Project	I.C. (MW)	Implementing Agency
1	2	3	4
NE REGION			
Arunachal Pradesh			
1.	Subansiri Lower	2000	NHPC
2.	Kameng	600	NEEPCO
3.	Pare	110	NEEPCO
4.	Gongri	144	Dirang Energy Ltd.
Meghalaya			
5.	New Umtru	40	MeECL
Mizoram			
6.	Tuirial	60	NEEPCO
	TOTAL (NER)	2954	
Sikkim			
7.	Teesta- III	1200	M/s. Teesta Urja Ltd.
8.	Teesta- VI	500	M/s. Lanco Energy Pvt. Ltd.
9.	Rangit-IV	120	M/s. Jal Power corp. Ltd.
10.	Bhasmey	51	M/s. Gati Infrastructure Ltd.
11.	Tashiding	97	M/s. Shiga Energy Pvt. Ltd.
12.	Dikchu *	96	M/s. Sneha Kinetic Power Project Pvt. Ltd.

* Non-delayed project.

1	2	3	4
13.	Rangit-II	66	M/s. Sikkim Hydro Power Ventures Ltd.
14.	Rongnichu	96	M/s. Madhya Bharat Power Corp. Ltd.
15.	Panan	300	M/s. Himgiri Hydro energy Pvt. Ltd.
TOTAL (Sikkim)		2526	
TOTAL (NER+ Sikkim)		5480	

* Non-delayed project.

Incomplete hydro power projects

779. SHRI HISHEY LACHUNGPA: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that many developers of hydro power projects have left the project in between even after spending crores of rupees on the projects;
- (b) what are the reasons that these developers are leaving these projects;
- (c) whether the developers are finding that the business psychology is against the development of hydro power projects; and
- (d) what are the reasons therefor and what efforts are being made by Government to build confidence in the developers in favour of hydro power generation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) to (d) Construction activities on some of the Hydro-Electric Projects (HEPs) in Private sector have been stopped by the developers of these projects. The details of such projects are given in the Statement (*See* below).

Hydro projects are capital intensive and have a long gestation period. During construction stage, most of the hydro projects get delayed due to various reasons *viz.* delay in Land Acquisition, Environment and Forest issues, Rehabilitation and Resettlement issues, Geological uncertainties etc.

A number of remedial measures have been undertaken by the Government to incentivise the developers *viz.* provision of debt financing of longer tenure under National Electricity Policy, option of charging lower rate of depreciation *vis-a-vis* Central Electricity Regulatory Commission (CERC) norms, extending cost plus tariff regime for public and private sector hydro projects upto 15.08.2022, excluding hydro power from Renewable Purchase Obligation etc.

*Statement**Stalled Hydro Power Projects*

Sl. No.	Name of Project/ Executing Agency/ Capacity (MW)	State	Reasons for Stuck up	Remedial Steps taken by Government/ Developer	Expenditure (₹ in crores)
Private Sector					
1.	Maheshwar Shree Maheshwar Hydel Power Corporation Limited 10x40= 400 MW	M. P.	Works suspended since Nov-11 due to cash flow problem with developer.	A high level committee under the chairmanship of Additional Chief Secretary (Finance) GoMP, was formed on 16 Oct, 2014 to find ways to complete the project. The committee has submitted its report on 2.5.2015. The committee has recommended three scenarios for commissi- oning the Maheshwar Project. Under the first scenario, another attempt to complete the project with the present private developer has been envisaged. Timeline for first Scenario has elapsed (2nd August 2015) without the promoter complying with its requirements. Currently, the process for revival of project under second scenario is underway which envisages Government companies having majority equity in the project with management control.	3135.00 (Till March, 2015)
2.	Teesta VI Lanco Teesta Hydro Power	Sikkim	There is almost no progress since April,	Discussions between the various stakeholders for finding ways to re-start the project is underway.	3144.00 (Till June,

Ltd. 4x125=500 MW	2014 owing to Funds Constraints.		2015)
3. Rangit-IV Jal Power Corp. Ltd. (JPCL) 3x40= 120 MW	Sikkim Works stopped since Oct-13 due to funds constraints with developer.	Discussions between the various stakeholders for finding ways to re-start the project is underway.	804.37 (Till August, 2015)
4. Tangnu Romai Tangnu Romai Power Generation 2x22=44 MW	H.P. Works are stalled since January, 2015 due to finance issues.	Developer is finding ways to arrange the funds.	179.00 (Till March, 2013)
5. Gongri Dirang Energy Pvt. Ltd. 2x72=144 MW	Arunachal Pradesh Works stopped since 2nd week of April, 2016 due to fund flow problem with promoter/lenders.	Developer is finding ways to arrange the funds.	522.86 (Till November, 2015)
6. Rangit-II Sikkim Hydro Power Ltd. 2x33=66MW	Sikkim Works are stalled since 2014 due to non-release of funds by lenders because of power evacuation and land acquisition issues.	Developer is finding ways to arrange the funds.	-
7. Phata Byung Lanco 2x38=76 MW	Uttarakhand Financial constraints with the developer	Developer is finding ways to arrange the funds.	518.24 (Till June, 2013)
Grand Total = 7 projects totalling to 1350 MW.			

Electrification of villages

†780. SHRI PRABHAT JHA: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of villages electrified in the country during the last two years;
- (b) the number of villages awaiting electrification in the country;
- (c) the number of villages electrified in Madhya Pradesh during the last two years, district-wise; and
- (d) the number of villages awaiting electrification in that State, district-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) As reported by States 1405 and 7108 villages were electrified during the year 2014-15 and 2015-16 respectively.

(b) As informed by the States, there are 9,085 un-electrified villages in the country as on 18.07.2016.

(c) 86 and 214 villages were electrified during last two years *i.e.* 2014-15 and 2015-16 respectively in the State of Madhya Pradesh. The district-wise details are given in the Statement-I (*See below*).

(d) As informed by the Government of Madhya Pradesh, there are 164 un-electrified villages in the State as on 18.07.2016. The district-wise details of un-electrified villages are given in the Statement-II.

Statement-I

District-wise number of un-electrified villages electrified during last two years in Madhya Pradesh under Deendayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana.

Sl. No.	District name	Number of villages electrified during	
		2014-15	2015-16
1	2	3	4
1.	Alirajpur	0	0
2.	Anuppur	0	2
3.	Ashoknagar	0	0
4.	Balaghat	45	13
5.	Barwani	0	25

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

1	2	3	4
6.	Betul	0	11
7.	Bhind	0	3
8.	Bhopal	0	0
9.	Burhanpur	0	7
10.	Chhattarpur	0	2
11.	Chhindwara	0	0
12.	Damoh	0	8
13.	Datia	0	0
14.	Dewas	0	0
15.	Dhar	0	0
16.	Dindori	0	16
17.	Guna	0	7
18.	Gwalior	0	1
19.	Harda	0	10
20.	Hoshangabad	0	6
21.	Indore	0	0
22.	Jabalpur	0	1
23.	Jhabua	0	0
24.	Katni	0	15
25.	Khandwa	0	0
26.	Khargone	1	7
27.	Mandla	0	5
28.	Mandsaur	0	0
29.	Morena	5	10
30.	Narsimhapur	0	1
31.	Neemuch	0	5
32.	Panna	0	29
33.	Raisen	0	1
34.	Rajgarh	2	0

1	2	3	4
35.	Ratlam	0	0
36.	Rewa	33	0
37.	Sagar	0	6
38.	Satna	0	0
39.	Sehore	0	2
40.	Seoni	0	3
41.	Shahdol	0	0
42.	Shajapur	0	0
43.	Sheopur	0	0
44.	Shivpuri	0	0
45.	Sidhi	0	6
46.	Singrauli	0	5
47.	Tikamgarh	0	1
48.	Ujjain	0	0
49.	Umaria	0	1
50.	Vidisha	0	5
51.	East Nimar	0	0
52.	West Nimar	0	0
TOTAL		86	214

Statement-II

District-wise details of un-electrified villages in the State of Madhya Pradesh

Sl. No.	State	To be Electrified (as on 18.07.2016)
1	2	3
1.	Alirajpur	7
2.	Anuppur	8
3.	Balaghat	1
4.	Barwani	8
5.	Betul	8
6.	Bhind	0

1	2	3
7.	Burhanpur	1
8.	Chhattarpur	0
9.	Chhindwara	1
10.	Damoh	29
11.	Dewas	0
12.	Dindori	5
13.	Guna	0
14.	Gwalior	2
15.	Harda	0
16.	Hoshangabad	20
17.	Jabalpur	2
18.	Jhabua	1
19.	Katni	4
20.	Khargone	0
21.	Mandla	2
22.	Morena	3
23.	Narsimhapur	9
24.	Neemuch	0
25.	Panna	13
26.	Raisen	5
27.	Sagar	0
28.	Sehore	2
29.	Seoni	5
30.	Shahdol	3
31.	Sheopur	6
32.	Sidhi	0
33.	Singrauli	4
34.	Tikamgarh	0
35.	Umaria	14
36.	Vidisha	1
GRAND TOTAL		164

Rural electrification in Bihar and Jharkhand

†781. SHRI PREM CHAND GUPTA: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the villages are being electrified in Jharkhand and Bihar under the Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana (RGGVY);

(b) if so, the details of amount released, district-wise and the number of villages electrified so far during the tenth Five Year Plan; and

(c) the number of districts and villages which are scheduled to be electrified during the twelfth Five Year Plan as on date and the estimated expenditure thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) All the remaining un-electrified villages in the country including those in Jharkhand and Bihar are electrified under Deendayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana (DDUGJY).

(b) A capital subsidy of ₹ 261.66 crore and ₹ 770.16 crore for the State of Jharkhand and Bihar respectively has been released during the Tenth Five Year Plan period under DDUGJY. Total 10,015 number of un-electrified villages electrified in the State of Bihar and for the State of Jharkhand, no un-electrified village was electrified during the Tenth Five Year Plan under DDUGJY. The district-wise funds released in the State of Jharkhand and Bihar is given in the Statement-I and II respectively (*See below*).

(c) During the Twelfth Five Year Plan, 505 projects have been approved with the project cost of ₹ 5,167.08 crore, covering electrification of 1,032 un-electrified villages and intensive electrification of 17,784 villages in the State of Jharkhand. Similarly, during the Twelfth Five Year Plan, 65 projects have been approved with the project cost of ₹ 11,077.02 crore, covering electrification of 2,927 un-electrified villages and intensive electrification of 21,833 villages in the State of Bihar.

Statement-I

*District-wise details of subsidy release and no. of villages electrified
under project sanctioned during Tenth Five year plan
in Jharkhand under DDUGJY*

Sl. No.	Name of District	Subsidy released
1	2	3
1.	Bokaro	12.71
2.	Dhanbad	12.07
3.	Gumla	0.00

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

1	2	3
4.	Koderma	11.56
5.	Simdega	0.00
6.	East Singhbhum	26.25
7.	Garhwa	24.39
8.	Latehar	22.20
9.	Palamu	34.18
10.	Saraikela- Kharsawan	20.51
11.	West Singhbhum	48.73
12.	Deoghar	25.53
13.	Jamtara	22.09
14.	BPL (2004-05)	1.44
TOTAL		261.66

Statement-II

*District-wise details of subsidy released and no. of villages electrified
for the pro sanctioned under Tenth Five Year
Plan in Bihar under DDUGJY*

Sl. No.	Name of District	Subsidy released
1	2	3
1.	Darbanga	8.72
2.	East Champaran	30.18
3.	Madhubani	15.20
4.	Sheohar	5.56
5.	Sitamarhi	13.86
6.	West Champaran	20.22
7.	Araria	45.59
8.	Aurangabad	56.08
9.	Banka	28.70
10.	Bhagalpur	44.22
11.	Bhojpur	14.06

1	2	3
12.	Buxar	31.96
13.	Gaya (North)	44.79
14.	Gaya (South)	40.34
15.	Gopalganj	18.09
16.	Jamui	43.80
17.	Kaimur	32.16
18.	Kishanganj	27.09
19.	Lakhisarai	4.56
20.	Munger	5.48
21.	Nalanda	15.26
22.	Nawada	15.07
23.	Patna	26.27
24.	Purnia	26.86
25.	Rohtas	58.30
26.	Saran	42.50
27.	Siwan	51.99
28.	Kutir Jyoti Yojana	3.26
TOTAL		770.16

Financial assistance to Goa

782. SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is giving financial assistance to the Goa Government for improving or augmenting the energy needs of the State;

(b) the assistance, if any, given or proposed to be given to the State Government; and

(c) what are the names of the schemes under which Government has given or proposes to give financial assistance or other assistance to the State Government, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. Government of India is providing financial assistance to Goa for improving or augmenting the energy needs of the State. The projects sanctioned under the various schemes are as given below:

- (i) Under Integrated Power Development Scheme (IPDS), Projects worth ₹ 32.23 crore have been sanctioned to the State of Goa.
- (ii) Under Restructured Accelerated Power Development and Reforms Programme (R-APDRP) now subsumed in IPDS, Projects worth ₹ 110.73 crore were sanctioned in February, 2009 for implementation, out of which an amount of ₹ 31.47 crore have been disbursed so far.
- (iii) Under Deendayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana (DDUGJY), projects worth ₹ 20 crore have been sanctioned for rural electrification works in the State of Goa.

Extension of deadline for implementation of UDAY

783. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has approved an extension in the deadline for implementation of Ujwal Discom Assurance Yojana (UDAY) by a year to March 31, 2017 and if so, the details thereof;
- (b) whether Government has achieved the aims and objectives of this scheme, so far and if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;
- (c) whether the States have done their own financial restructuring before joining the scheme and if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor; and
- (d) the number of States that have given in-principle approval to join the scheme, so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) Yes, Sir. In order to facilitate the States to avail the benefits of Ujwal DISCOM Assurance Yojana (UDAY), the Government of India has extended the time lines of the scheme to join the scheme by 31.03.2017. Further, the timelines for taking over 50% of the DISCOM debts, as existing on 30.09.2015, through issuance of Bonds by participating States and the timelines for taking over outstanding CPSU dues of the State of Jammu & Kashmir under UDAY now stand extended to 31.03.2017.

(b) As on 19.07.2016, 77% of the debt envisaged by participating States under UDAY has been issued as Bonds and thus reduction in interest cost has already started. Cost of Power is also on downward trend.

(c) Seven States formulated their financial restructuring under Financial Restructuring Plan (FRP), 2012 but could not achieve turnaround of DISCOMs.

(d) So far, 13 States have already signed the Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with the Government of India. In addition to them, eight States and one Union Territory (UT) have shown willingness to join UDAY.

Electrification of villages in Rajasthan

†784. SHRI NARAYAN LAL PANCHARIYA: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of villages and 'dhanis' in Rajasthan shortlisted for connection with power lines and the total funds sanctioned for this purpose;

(b) whether all the dhanis in Jodhpur district of that State would be connected with power lines by the end of this year; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) In the State of Rajasthan, a total of 101 projects have been sanctioned with project cost of ₹ 5522.69 crores covering 4402 un-electrified villages and 99,980 Dhanis for electrification.

(b) and (c) Based on the proposals received from the State of Rajasthan, cumulatively 11167 Dhanis of District Jodhpur have been covered for electrification.

Power shortage in Delhi

785. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the NCT of Delhi touched a record power consumption of 6,260 MW recently and faced frequent outages;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether there is any concrete plan for providing uninterrupted power supply in Delhi in a timebound manner and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the provisions for meeting higher peak demand in the coming years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) to (d) As per information given by States / UTs to Central Electricity

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Authority (CEA), the NCT of Delhi touched record power consumption of 6260 MW in June, 2016.

Electricity is a concurrent subject. Uninterrupted power supply and distribution to the consumers in a State / UT including meeting of peak demand is within the purview of the respective State Government / State Power Utility. The Government of India supplements the efforts of the State Governments by establishing power plants in Central Sector through CPSUs and allocating power therefrom to them.

Government has given ₹ 200 crore as grant to Government of NCT of Delhi on 03.12.2014 for strengthening of Intra-State transmission system in Delhi.

Bringing hydro power under ambit of renewable energy

786. SHRI M.P. VEERENDRA KUMAR: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to bring hydro power under the ambit of renewable energy and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the proposal is likely to improve harnessing of hydro power to the desirable levels and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether Government has received any proposal in this regard and if so, the details and the present status thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) to (c) Presently, there is no proposal to bring Hydro Power Projects (above 25 MW) under the dispensation available to the Small Hydro Projects (SHPs) upto 25 MW capacity, under Renewable Energy. However, the hydro power has been exempted from the purview of mandatory renewable power purchase obligation *vide* recent amendment in the Tariff Policy, 2006 notified on 28.01.2016.

Presently, Central Government is extending financial support to the developers of SHPs upto 25 MW capacity.

Study on cost of power generation

787. SHRI K.K. RAGESH: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether any comparative study has been done about the cost of power generation in hydro-electric, thermal, atomic and new and renewable energy sources in the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) and (b) No study has been conducted but the CEA seeks information every year from generating units by way of a questionnaire. The information is sought on a pan India basis involving Generating Stations commissioned since 1955 onwards. About 500 generating units had responded to the questionnaire for the year 2013-14. The weighted average of the data received for 2013-14 arrives at the following generation cost, mode wise.

Mode of Generation	Average cost of Power in Paisa/kWh
All India Hydro	114.45
All India Thermal including Gas, Lignite etc.	247.18
All India Nuclear	199.51
All India (all category)	228.48

Status of proposals for setting up of power projects

788. SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of proposals received by Government for setting up of power projects in States during the last three years and the current year, State-wise;
- (b) the number of proposals sanctioned during the above period and those still pending for approval with Government;
- (c) the reasons for pendency of the proposals; and
- (d) the time by which these proposals are likely to be approved by Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) and (b) As per Section 7 of the Electricity Act 2003, any generating company may establish, operate and maintain a generating station without obtaining a license/permission under this Act, if it complies with the technical standards relating to connectivity with the grid. Accordingly, sanction of the Government is not required for setting up of thermal power projects. However, for setting up of Hydroelectric Power Projects, the Detailed Project Reports (DPRs) are required to be submitted for concurrence of Central Electricity Authority (CEA).

During the last three years and the current year (since April 2013), 12 DPRs of Hydro Electric Projects (Schemes) have been received in CEA for concurrence/appraisal. The details of the Hydro Electric Schemes received are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(c) The main reasons for delay in concurrence of the DPRs is delay on the part of the Developers to make a bankable DPR, not carrying out the requisite studies including geological investigations, Mathematical Model Studies, hydro fracture tests, Micro Earthquake Studies (MEQ) etc. and not furnishing timely clarifications to the comments raised by the various appraising groups.

(d) CEA endeavours to accord concurrence as far as practicable within a period of 150 working days excluding time taken by the Developer for compliance of observations of the appraising agencies from the date of submission of complete DPR.

Statement

Detail of HE Schemes

Sl. No.	Name of Scheme	State	Sector	Installed Capacity (MW)	Date of Receipt	Present Status
1.	Tato-I	Arunachal Pradesh	Private	186	May-13	Concurred
2.	Heo	Arunachal Pradesh	Private	240	Jul-13	Concurred
3.	Chango Yangthang	Himachal Pradesh	Private	180	Nov-13	Concurred
4.	Kangtang Shiri	Arunachal Pradesh	Private	80	May-13	Returned
5.	Sawalkote	Jammu and Kashmir	State	1856	Jan-14	DPR with CEA
6.	Kwar	Jammu and Kashmir	Joint Venture	540	May-14	DPR with CEA
7.	Kirthai-II	Jammu and Kashmir	State	930	Apr-16	DPR with CEA
8.	Subansiri Middle (Kamla)	Arunachal Pradesh	Private	1800	Oct-13	DPR with CEA
9.	Attunli	Arunachal Pradesh	Private	680	Oct-14	DPR with CEA
10.	Magochu	Arunachal Pradesh	Private	96	Mar-16	DPR with CEA
11.	Loktak D/S	Manipur	Central	66	Mar-15	DPR with CEA
12.	Turga PSS	West Bengal	State	1000	Dec-15	DPR with CEA

Payments made to fake workers under MGNREGA

†789. SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD:

CH. SUKHRAM SINGH YADAV:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Comptroller and Auditor General of India has in its audit found that payments were made on a large scale in the name of fake workers under MGNREGA in various States including Assam;

(b) the details of payments made under MGNREGA in various States in a fake manner during the last three years; and

(c) the effects of steps taken to check the fraud in MGNREGA?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV): (a) and (b) In the Audit of C&AG of India conducted for MGNREGA during the period from April 2007 to March 2012, it was observed that out of test checked units in 8 States including the State of Assam, 5,470 ghost workers were paid ₹ 50.10 lakh. State-wise details are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(c) The Ministry has taken a number of steps to check the fraud in MGNREGA, such as, e-payment of wages to workers' account, initiating geo-tagging of Assets, strengthening Social Audit, undertaking field visits by the officers of the Ministry, visits by National Level Monitors, Internal Audit by the Office of CCA and grievance redressal as per Section 19 of the Act.

Statement

*State-wise details of 8 States of test chek of MGNREGA
including State of Assam*

(₹ in lakh.)

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Number of GPs/Blocks/Districts	No. of Muster Rolls with Ghost workers	No. of Ghost workers verified	Amount involved
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Assam	2GPs	189	2,016	20.59
2.	Haryana	1Gp	1	1	0.02
3.	Jharkhand	2GPs	50	61	2.28

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

1	2	3	4	5	6
4	Karnataka	8 districts	1,659	3,077	23.14
5.	Odisha	4 blocks	5	170	3.34
6.	Punjab	4GPs	7	34	0.53
7.	Rajasthan	2GPs	21	82	—
8.	West Bengal	4GPs	—	29	0.20
	TOTAL	15 GPs, 4 blocks and 8 districts	1,932	5,470	50.10

Incomplete National Highways

†790. SHRI RAM NATH THAKUR: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is working on to connect each State of the country through National Highways;

(b) whether it is also a fact that many National Highways of the country are incomplete;

(c) the number of National Highways in Bihar which have been sanctioned since many years but the condition of those roads is deteriorating as the works on such roads are left incomplete; and

(d) by when the above works are proposed to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN P.): (a) and (b) All the States in the country are connected by National Highways (NHs). Further, the Ministry considers declaration of State Roads as new NHs from time to time depending upon requirements of connectivity, *inter-se* priority and availability of funds. The development and maintenance of NHs is a continuous process and works are taken up accordingly to keep the NHs in traffic worthy condition as per *inter-se* priority, traffic density and availability of funds.

(c) and (d) The details of NHs in the State of Bihar with National Highways Authority of India (NHAI) and State Government of Bihar, which have been delayed after sanction and completion have not been achieved, are given in the Statement (*See below*) along with their target dates for completion.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Statement

Details of NH works in the State of Bihar, which have been delayed after sanction and completion have not been achieved.

Sl. No.	Stretches of NHs	Present Status/Action taken	Target date of completion
(i) NH works with NHAI:			
1.	UP border - Devapur - Kotwa on NH-28	The works could not be completed due to termination of contracts,	Re-awarded works likely to
2.	Bakhtiyarpur - Khagaria on NH-31	delays attributable to non-availability of land, aggregates problem and cash	be completed within next 3
3.	Patna-Buxur on NH-30 and NH 84	flow problem of contractors. The works have been re-awarded except	to 4 years subject to
4.	Forbesganj - Jogbani on NH-57 A	Aunta-Simaria section on NH-31. The roads are being maintained in traffic	availability of land.
5.	Chhapra-Gopalganj on NH-85	worthy condition by NHAI.	
6.	Hajipur - Muzaffarpur on NH-77		
7.	Chhapra-Hajipur on NH-19		
8.	Piprakothi - Raxaul on NH-28A		
9.	Varanasi - Aurangabad on NH-2		
(ii) NH works with State Government of Bihar:			
1.	km. 0 to 25 of NH-28B	Work terminated and retendered	March, 2019
2.	km. 68.1 to 86.25 of NH-110	Work is in progress	March, 2017
3.	km. 0 to 28 of NH-105	Work terminated and Re-awarded	July, 2018
4.	km. 28 to 53.76 of NH-105		July, 2018
5.	km. 167 to 180 of NH-80	Work foreclosed and Retendered	March, 2019
6.	km. 30.25 to 55.4 of NH-81	Work is in progress	December, 2016
7.	km. 14.5 to 30 of NH-101	Work is in progress	March, 2017
8.	km. 35.0 to 68.1 of NH-110	Work terminated and retendered	March, 2019

Abandoning of works by contractors

†791. SHRI NARESH AGRAWAL: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that those contractors who were awarded contracts by NHAI for the construction of Lucknow-Kanpur, Bareilly-Lucknow, Lucknow-Varanasi, etc., roads have left the work due to which the work is held up;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) if not, the actual reasons of obstruction in the construction of above roads?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN P.): (a) to (c) The work for 4-laning of Lucknow - Kanpur section of NH-25 has already been completed.

In Bareilly-Lucknow section of NH-24, 4-laning of Lucknow-Sitapur section has already been completed and 4-laning of Bareilly-Sitapur section is under implementation.

As regards Lucknow - Varanasi section, the work for 4-laning of Lucknow-Sultanpur section of NH-56 was terminated due to non achievement of financial closure and non- signing of state support agreement. Bids for four laning of Lucknow-Sultanpur section have been re-invited by NHAI and received. The work for 4-laning of Sultanpur-Varanasi section of NH-56 has been awarded in two packages and is under implementation.

Repair and maintenance of NHs in Rajasthan

†792. SHRI RAM NARAIN DUDI: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of funds allocated by the Central Government for repair and maintenance of National Highways (NHs) in Rajasthan during the last five years; and

(b) whether the Central Government proposes to include the proposals for repair work of the stretches left unrepaired due to construction of bye-passes on National Highways in the annual plan for 2016-17 and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN P.): (a) Funds allocated by the Central Government for repair and maintenance of National Highways (NHs) in Rajasthan during the last five years is as under:

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Sl. No.	Year	Funds Allocated (Cr.)
1.	2011-12	104.65
2.	2012-13	99.16
3.	2013-14	182.84
4.	2014-15	160.50
5.	2015-16	104.38

(b) Repair and maintenance is a continuous process and the stretches, which may be bypassed are also maintained during construction of bypass.

Status of Delhi-Jaipur expressway

†793. SHRI RAM NARAIN DUDI: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Minister of Finance had announced the construction of Delhi-Jaipur Expressway in his Budget speech 2006-07; and

(b) the details of action taken by Government till date with regard to the construction of said Expressway and by when the said work would commence?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN P.): (a) and (b) Yes Sir. The feasibility study for the Delhi-Jaipur Expressway has already been entrusted to M/s Aecom Asia Company Limited on 10.05.2013.

Conversion of diesel taxis into electric taxis

794. SHRI A.K. SELVARAJ: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken several measures to reduce vehicular pollution across the country, including the National Capital Region;

(b) whether Government is considering to convert diesel vehicles, particularly taxis, into electric ones involving ₹ 75,000 to ₹ 1.25 lakh extra investment;

(c) whether Government had consultations/meetings with technology firms to look into conversion of diesel vehicles into electric ones; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN P.): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d) Government has already made public notification on Retro-Fitment of hybrid electric system or electric kit to vehicles under the Central Motor Vehicles Rules, 1989 (CMVR) *vide* GSR 629(E) dated 24th June, 2016.

Safety measures on National Highways

795. SHRI VIVEK GUPTA: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of accidents including the loss of lives on National Highways during the last five years, State-wise including district-wise details for West Bengal;

(b) the details of safety measures put in place to prevent such accidents along with the details of relief measures in cases of accidents;

(c) the details of existing set of mobile ambulances, including air ambulances, on service on National Highways, State-wise;

(d) whether the Ministry proposes to initiate a National Highway Patrolling and Monitoring Force to prevent accidents on National Highways; and

(e) 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) Ministry of Road Transport and Highways compiles accident data in a format developed as per the Asia Pacific Road Accident Database (APRAD) project of United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia Pacific (UNESCAP) region. The specific district-wise road accident data are not compiled in this format. A Statements indicating State/UT- wise number of road accidents and road accident fatalities on National Highways during the last five calendar years, 2011 to 2015 are given in the Statement-I (*See* below).

(b) 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. Based on this, a draft action plan has been shared with the States.
- (v) Road safety has been made an integral part of road design at the planning stage.
- (vi) Road Safety Audit of selected stretches of National Highways has been taken up.
- (vii) High priority has been accorded to identification and rectification of black spots (accident prone spots) on national highways. Around 700 such black spots have been identified for improvement.
- (viii) The threshold for four laning of national highway has been reduced from 15,000 Passenger Car Units (PCUs) to 10,000 PCUs. About 52,000 Km. of stretches of State Highways has been identified for conversion to national highways.
- (ix) Setting up of model driving training institutes in States and refresher training to drivers of Heavy Motor Vehicle in the unorganized sector.
- (x) Advocacy/Publicity campaign on road safety through the electronic and print media.
- (xi) Tightening of safety standards for vehicles like Seat Belts, Power-steering, anti-lock braking system etc.
- (xii) Providing cranes and ambulances to various State Governments under the National Highway Accident Relief Service Scheme for development on National Highways. National Highways Authority of India also provides ambulances at a distance of 50 Km. on each of its completed stretches of National Highways under its Operation and Maintenance contracts.

- (xiii) Launch of pilot projects for providing cashless treatment of road accident victims on Gurgaon - Jaipur, Vadodara - Mumbai stretch of National Highways No. 8 and Ranchi -Rargaon - Mahulia stretch of National Highway No. 33.

(c) The Ministry of Road Transport and Highways, under the scheme "National Highways Accident Relief Service Scheme (NHARSS)" provides 10-ton cranes and small medium cranes for hilly areas and ambulances to States/ UTs for relief and rescue measures in the aftermath of accidents by way of evacuating road accident victim to nearest medical aid centre and for clearing the accident site. Deployment of Ambulance is the State Subject.

National Highways Authority of India (NHAI) also provides ambulances on the stretch of the National Highways entrusted to them and cranes are deployed at every Toll Plaza which is normally at about 60 Km intervals. Details of Ambulance deployed under the jurisdiction of NHAI is given in the Statement-II (*See* below).

(d) and (e) The enforcement of traffic regulation comes in domain of State Government.

Statement-I

(A) Total number of road accidents on National Highways*: 2011 to 2015

Sl. No.	States/UTs	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	13651	12725	12131	8799	8477
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	95	112	116	88	113
3.	Assam	3425	3393	3718	3639	3353
4.	Bihar	4018	3517	3471	3708	3227
5.	Chhattisgarh	5314	3948	3968	3330	4058
6.	Goa	1775	1538	1694	1687	1784
7.	Gujarat	6485	5823	5600	5038	4897
8.	Haryana	4066	3650	3863	3290	3509
9.	Himachal Pradesh	1296	1186	1227	1242	1211
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	2425	2214	2161	2040	1953
11.	Jharkhand	2167	1896	1800	1368	2007
12.	Karnataka	14128	13898	13678	13827	12705
13.	Kerala	9519	9377	8921	9006	9442
14.	Madhya Pradesh	11556	12917	13328	12726	11988

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
15.	Maharashtra	12530	11805	11289	10788	10839
16.	Manipur	378	516	382	431	404
17.	Meghalaya	429	308	199	270	322
18.	Mizoram	32	62	34	55	29
19.	Nagaland	20	23	30	164	34
20.	Odisha	4279	4043	3791	3880	4480
21.	Punjab	2428	1994	1815	1791	2092
22.	Rajasthan	7273	6916	6707	6991	6821
23.	Sikkim	151	72	122	105	117
24.	Tamil Nadu	22932	21262	20686	20109	21902
25.	Telangana	NA	NA	NA	4945	5649
26.	Tripura	339	314	273	230	230
27.	Uttarakhand	781	828	681	669	728
28.	Uttar Pradesh	11566	12028	8652	11157	13802
29.	West Bengal	4787	4904	4718	4895	4288
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	63	106	95	69	96
31.	Chandigarh	89	87	32	36	45
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0
33.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	6
34.	Delhi	986	890	898	976	897
35.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0
36.	Puducherry	749	342	706	554	763
TOTAL		149732	142694	136786	137903	142268

* Includes expressways

*(B) Total number of persons killed in road accidents on
National Highways*: 2011 to 2015*

Sl. No.	States/UTs	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	5112	4911	4709	2970	3235
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	41	58	58	52	49
3.	Assam	1481	1412	1463	1392	1427
4.	Bihar	2232	1855	1890	2013	2002
5.	Chhattisgarh	1145	956	1124	1118	1201

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
6.	Goa	116	121	104	108	132
7.	Gujarat	2036	1939	1920	2149	2136
8.	Haryana	1904	1748	1807	1704	1759
9.	Himachal Pradesh	361	374	346	389	369
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	565	498	432	452	357
11.	Jharkhand	1009	1090	1153	669	1325
12.	Karnataka	3240	3330	3353	4256	3657
13.	Kerala	1432	1445	1336	1261	1368
14.	Madhya Pradesh	2327	2408	2479	2395	2287
15.	Maharashtra	3802	3821	3698	3577	3789
16.	Manipur	94	90	89	100	94
17.	Meghalaya	122	121	52	93	89
18.	Mizoram	22	44	29	40	20
19.	Nagaland	12	26	14	35	10
20.	Odisha	1842	1730	1706	1641	1795
21.	Punjab	1799	1552	1360	1482	1538
22.	Rajasthan	3459	3502	3391	3598	3709
23.	Sikkim	40	31	35	33	37
24.	Tamil Nadu	6052	5671	5710	5344	5752
25.	Telangana	NA	NA	NA	1895	2103
26.	Tripura	103	109	83	74	50
27.	Uttarakhand	522	524	395	479	464
28.	Uttar Pradesh	9175	6657	4390	5827	7773
29.	West Bengal	2373	2331	2037	2152	2243
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	9	10	15	7	4
31.	Chandigarh	29	35	9	21	19
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0
33.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	5
34.	Delhi	348	300	301	253	260
35.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0
36.	Puducherry	120	69	124	70	146
TOTAL		52924	48768	45612	47649	51204

* Includes expressways

Statement-II*Details of ambulances deployed under the jurisdiction of CM division*

Sl. No.	State	Stretch	NH No.	Ambulance
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Uttar Pradesh	Allahabad Bypass Project Kokhraj to Handia Section from km. 628.753 to Km. 713.461 (Old Chainage from Km. 158.00 to Km. 242.708)	2 (New NH 19)	2
2.		Handia to Rajatalab Section from Km. 713.461 to Km. 785.859 (Old Chainage from Km. 245.00 to Km. 317.389)	2 (New NH 19)	1
3.		Chakeri-Allahabad Section from Km. 483.687 to 628.753 on NH-02	2	2
4.		Makhanpur - Etawah (Km. 250.500 to Km. 323.475) U.P.	2	2
5.		Agra-Makhanpur (km. 199.660 to km. 250.533)	2	1
6.		Lucknow-Kanpur (Km. 11.005 to Km. 75.500)	25	1
7.		Lucknow - Ayodhya section (Km. 8.225 to Km. 58.00) & from Lucknow bypass (length 22 km) connecting NH-25, NH-28 & NH-56	28	1
8.		Lucknow - Ayodhya section (Km. 58.000 to Km. 138.970)	28	1
9.		Ghaziabad Hapur & Hapur Bypass 8.638 & bypass of UP	24	1
10.		Hapur - Garhmukteshwar section of NH-24 (Km. 58.00 to Km. 93.00)	24	1
11.		Garhmukteshwar - Moradabad section of NH-24 (km. 93.00 to Km. 149.25)	24	1
12.		Ayodhya-Gorakhpur from Km. 137.970 to Km.252.86	28	2
13.		Gorakhpur to UP/Bihar border from km. 285.002 to Km. 366.117	28	2

1	2	3	4	5
14.	West Bengal	Dalkhola-Islampur-Ghoshpukur [Km. 447.000 to km. 551.000 (except km. 498.970 to km. 507.000) of NH-31]	31	2
15.		Salsalabari to Assam Border	31C	1
16.		[Km. 228.000 to km. 254.500 of NH-31 C]	41	1
17.		Kolaghat to Haldia from Km. 0.500 to Km. 52.700 of NH-41		
18.		Barwa Adda (Km. 398.240) to Panagarh (Km. 515.236) of NH-2.	2	2
19.	Jharkhand	Aurangabad - Barwa Adda section of NH-02 (Km. 180.00 to 398.750) total Stretch 218.750	2	5
20.	Tamil Nadu	Samayanallur (Madurai) -Kanniyakumari section	7	5
21.		Chennai Bypass	-	1
22.		Trichy - Madurai section	45B	2
23.		Tirunelveli - Tuticorin section	7A	1
24.	J&K	Pathankot - Jammu Section (including Jammu Bypass)	1A	2
25.	Rajasthan	Swarupganj-Pindwara-Udaipur Section	76	2
26.		Chittorgarh-Kota Section	76	3
27.		Kota - Baran Section	76	2
28.		Baran-Jhansi-Shivpuri	76	3
29.		Kishangarh-Chittorgarh-Udaipur- Ratanpur	79A, 79, 76, 8	9
30.	Gujarat	Baranpur Radhanpur	27	4
31.		Porbandar Jaitpur Bhiladi	27	2
32.		Gharamor Samakhayali Section	8A	1
33.		Bamanbore Gharamor	8B	2
34.		Himmat Nagar Ahmedabad	8	2
35.	Bihar	Kotwa-Mahesi-Muzzaffarpur	28	2

1	2	3	4	5
36.		Muzzaffarpur-Darbhanga-Purnea	56	4
37.		Purnea-Siliguri Section	-	1
38.	Madhya Pradesh	Agra-Gwalior Section	3	3
39.		Operation & Maintenance for Lalitpur-Sagar-Lakhandone section	26	4
40.	Kerala	Operation & Maintenance for Edapally-Vytilla-Aroor section	66	1
41.	Maharashtra	Operation & Maintenance for Borkhedi-Jam-Wardner section	7	1
42.	Karnataka	Hubli-Haveri, Karnataka	NH-48 (old NH-4)	1
43.		Haveri-Dhavengiri	NH-48 (old NH-4)	1
44.		Dhavengiri-Chitradurga	NH-48 (old NH-4)	1
45.	Odisha	Balasore-Chandikhole	16	2
46.		Bhubaneshwar-Sunakhala	16	3
47.	Andhra Pradesh	Sunakhala-Icchapuram	16	
48.		Icchapuram- Anandpuram	16	4
49.		Anandpuram-Visakhapatnam-Anakapalli	16	1
50.		Divancheruvu-Gundugolanu	5	2
51.		Operation and Maintenance for Hyderabad-Bangalore section	7	5

Shortage of skilled workers for road construction

796. DR. K.V.P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that, due to non-availability of skilled workers, the construction of Highways is being delayed;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether Government has any plans to train the construction workers and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN P.): (a) and (b) No Sir. However, some of the projects have been delayed due to problems in Land Acquisition, Utility shifting, Non availability of soil/aggregates, poor performance of contractors, Environment/ Forest/ Wildlife Clearance, ROB and RUB issue with Railways, Public agitation for additional facilities, Arbitration/ contractual disputes with contractors etc.

(c) Yes Sir. There is a proposal to give the training in various trades of construction of National Highways to create additional employment opportunities and also to upgrade skills.

Financial closure of road projects

797. SHRI AHMED PATEL: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) how many road projects have reached the financial closure during the last two years;

(b) what types of modes of delivery, *e.g.* Hybrid Annuity Model, BOT, etc., for implementing the highways projects are currently in use;

(c) whether there are any challenges faced by the Ministry in such modes and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) what are the top three issues faced by private developers in such projects, if any, and what initiatives have been taken to address such issues?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN P.): (a) 7 BOT projects have reached financial closure in the last 2 years.

(b) to (d) Modes of delivery for implementing National Highway (NH) projects are Build Operate Transfer (BOT) (Toll), BOT (Annuity), Hybrid Annuity and Engineering Procurement and Construction (EPC). BOT(Toll) remains the default mode of delivery subject to project viability on case to case basis. Some of the challenges faced by BOT projects are lack of equity with developers, over leveraged balance sheet of the

developers, equity funded through borrowing by parent lender, stress on the existing road infrastructure loan portfolios of Financial Institutions (FIs)'s, corporate debt restructuring effected in many Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV) debt and sectoral exposure norms of FEs getting exhausted. Major steps undertaken include emphasis on better project preparation including land acquisition, undertaking major policy initiatives and simplification of procedure for project appraisal, exit policy for concessionaires, amicable settlement of disputes, addressing issues for languishing projects, extensive coordination with line Ministries/Departments, promoting innovative project implementation through Hybrid Annuity Model etc.

Steps to reduce fatal road accidents

798. SHRI SANJIV KUMAR: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) what has been the total number of persons involved in fatal road accidents during the last three years in India and out of these how many were in Jharkhand;

(b) whether it is a fact that Government proposes to spend ₹ 11,000 crore over 5 years to fix black accident spots, correcting road designs addressing engineering issues and building underpasses and flyovers; and

(c) if so, how many such black spots and other locations, where corrective steps are planned, have been identified in Jharkhand?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN P.): (a) A Statement indicating State/UT- wise (including Jharkhand) total number of fatal road accidents occurred during the last three calendar years, 2013 to 2015 is given in the Statement (*See* below).

(b) Amount of ₹ 600 crore is provided for different Road Safety works including rectification of identified road accident black spots on National Highways for the financial year 2016-17.

(c) 26 Black spots have been identified in the State of Jharkhand based on road accident fatality data for the years 2011, 2012 and 2013 out of these 6 are on State Roads which are under the jurisdiction of Government of Jharkhand. Bypass has been constructed to take care for 4 spots.

Statement*Total number of fatal road accidents in States/UTs: 2013-2015*

Sl. No.	States/UTs	2013	2014	2015
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	13175	7277	7524
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	120	92	117
3.	Assam	2162	2169	2122
4.	Bihar	4612	4505	4771
5.	Chhattisgarh	3059	3570	3710
6.	Goa	249	283	302
7.	Gujarat	6786	7063	7332
8.	Haryana	4095	4214	4430
9.	Himachal Pradesh	736	831	843
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	809	886	749
11.	Jharkhand	2425	2259	2619
12.	Karnataka	8870	9485	9888
13.	Kerala	3972	3823	3937
14.	Madhya Pradesh	7565	7554	8412
15.	Maharashtra	11336	11528	12009
16.	Manipur	144	149	116
17.	Meghalaya	124	127	153
18.	Mizoram	77	88	50
19.	Nagaland	34	68	23
20.	Odisha	3481	3506	3855
21.	Punjab	4164	4285	4357
22.	Rajasthan	8785	9334	9306
23.	Sikkim	66	53	61

1	2	3	4	5
24.	Tamil Nadu	14504	14165	14524
25.	Telangana	NA	6316	6569
26.	Tripura	219	168	154
27.	Uttarakhand	642	713	765
28.	Uttar Pradesh	13077	13842	15218
29.	West Bengal	5077	5489	5779
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	32	20	22
31.	Chandigarh	114	124	124
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	47	53	36
33.	Daman and Diu	30	15	38
34.	Delhi	1778	1629	1582
35.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0
36.	Puducherry	223	145	229
TOTAL		122589	125828	131726

National Highways in Jharkhand

799. SHRI SANJIV KUMAR: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the length of each National Highway in Jharkhand and the length of roads which are in poor condition, as compared to the standards of maintenance, National Highway-wise;

(b) whether six-lane National Highway No. 2 is being, constructed on unstable land at some places despite availability of an alternative option, contrary to the expert opinion and the opposition by general public;

(c) whether the Central Government has allocated funds to Jharkhand for development and improvement of National Highways during the last three years; and

- (d) the measures taken to improve them upto the standard level?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN P.): (a) The details regarding length of each National Highway in Jharkhand and the length of roads which are in poor condition, as compared to the standards of maintenance are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(b) The NH-2 from Chordaha (Bihar/ Jharkhand Border) to Barwa Adda is presently 4-laned. The work for 6-laning of this stretch has yet not been awarded and the project proposal is under restructuring. In this portion of NH-2, no issue of unstable land has been noticed during the feasibility study of the project.

(c) Central Government has allocated funds to Jharkhand for development and improvement of National Highways during the last three years are as follows:

Sl. No.	Year	Fund Allocated (cr.)	
		Development	Repair & Maintenance
1.	2013-14	112	51.97
2.	2014-15	119	59.99
3.	2015-16	38.08	104.19

(d) Regular Meetings of Infrastructure Committee headed by Minister for Shipping, Road Transport and Highways are being taken to speed up the delayed and revive the languishing Highway Projects and complete them expeditiously. Apart from this, regular review meetings are held with project developers, State Governments and contractors in Head Quarter as well as in field offices with the implementing agencies.

*Statement**Details of National Highways and their status in Jharkhand Projects in 2016-17*

Sl. No.	NH No.	Route of the National Highway	Length in Km.			Status of the road
			With NHAI	With RCDIH	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	2	Chauparan (Bihar Border) to Chirkunda (WB Border)	192.26	0	192.26	The stretch has been developed to a 4-lane facility under NHDP-I (GQ). Development to 6 Lane under NHDP-V is under progress.
2.	6	W-B border to Orissa Border.	16.30	6.1	22.4	The 16.30 Km. stretch entrusted to NHAI is being developed to 4 lane under NHDP Phase III. The balance 6.1 Km. is being maintained by state RCD. Entire 22.4 Km. is 2-laned.
3.	23	Chas(Bokaro) to Ramgarh Ranchi-Gumla-Birmatrapur.	78.19	215.87	294.06	The development of the stretch is under progress under NHDP-IV. 14.5 Km. DBM has been completed
4.	31	Barhi to Koderma.	0	47.7	47.7	The entire stretch is 2- laned. Feasibility study completed in September, 2014 by NHAI for the development of the stretch under NHDP-IV. Presently the maintenance is with RCD Jharkhand.
5.	32	Govindpur- Dhanbad-Chas-Purulia-Chandil-Mango-Pardih link.	93.50	0	93.50	The stretch has been recently entrusted to NHAI on 05.10.2015. The project proposal is under preparation. The overall condition of the stretch is good.

6.	33.5	Barhi- Hazaribaagh-Ranchi- Jamshedpur-Bahragora	333.5	0	333.5	The entire stretch has been entrusted to NHAI. It is being developed into 4-lane under NHDP-III.
7.	43	Chaibasa - Saraikela-Chandil	0	64.5	64.5	This is a newly declared NH. The entire stretch is 2-laned. Maintenance of the stretch is with RCD Jharkhand.
8.	75	Renukut-Nagarutari-Garhwa- Parwa More Daltonganj-Ranchi.	0	259.0	259.0	Under LWE, work has been completed in 59 Km. Following are the stretches: Km. 86.0 to Km. 118.0, Km. 138.0 to Km. 146.0 and Km. 150.0 to Km. 169.0 of NH-75. Work is in progress in Km. 182.0 to Km. 259.725 of NH-75, i.e 77.725 Km. Widening/Strengthening to 2-laned with paved shoulder from Km. 0.0 to Km. 34 (34 Km.) has been proposed in Annual Plan 2015-16.
9.	75-Ext.	Khunti- Murhu-Chakradharpur- Chaibasa-Jaitgarh (Ranchi to Jaitgarh is NH-75 E)	0	203.90	203.90	Widening/Strengthening from Km. 129 to Km. 142 (13 Km.) of NH-75(E) has been completed. Under LWE 42.82 Km. has been completed. Following are the stretches: Km. 142.0 to Km. 176.0, Km. 0.0 to Km. 7.77 and Km. 14.70 to Km. 15.75 of NH-75(E)
10.	78	Jashpurnagar-Gumla	0	23.21	23.21	The entire stretch is 2-laned. The maintenance of the stretch is with RCD Jharkhand.
11.	80	Mirzachowki-Rajmahal-Farakka	0	93.90	93.90	IRQP from Km. 210.5 to Km. 225 was sanctioned in 2012. Bidding has been stopped due to non-

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
						responsiveness of bidders. Hon'ble MP has been appraised about the matter. 44.4 Km. of the stretch is 2 laned, 34.50 Km. is intermediate laned and 14.0 Km. is single laned. The DPR for the development as 2 lane with paved shoulder is in progress. Stretch (244 to 260 km. are in poor condition)
12.	98	Hariharganj-Amba-Chhatrapur-Parwa More	0	55.4	55.4	Widening/strengthening from Km. 25.6 to Km. 79.147 has been completed under LWE in 2012-13. The entire stretch is 2 laned.
13.	99	Dobhi- Chatra-Balumath-Chandwa.	0	106.0	106.0	Widening/strengthening to 2-lane with pav shoulder from Km. 31.0 to Km. 61.0 is under tender evaluation. Under LWE, widening/strengthening from Km. 61.00 to Km. 79.20 and from Km. 79.20 to Km. 117.175 (total 56.175 Km). Work is in progress in Km. 11.20 to Km. 30.00 (18.80 Km.)
14.	100	Chatra-Simaria-Hazaribaagh-Bishnugarh- Bagodar.	0	120.0	120.0	Under LWE, widening/strengthening from Km. 21 to Km. 39, Km. 74 to Km. 101.30 and Km. 101.30 to Km. 119.175 have been completed (total 63.175 Km.). Work is in progress in Km. 0 to Km. 21 and in Km. 62.65 to Km. 73.00 (total 31.35 Km.)
15.	114A	West Bengal/Jharkhand Border-Sikaripara -Dumka - Lakrapahari-Jama - Jarmundi -Choupa More-	0	298.0	298.0	Widening/strengthening to 2 lane with paved shoulder from Km. 216.00 to Km. 244.48 is in progress.

Deoghar - Sarath -Madhupur - Girdih -Dumri				175.6 Km. of the stretch is 2-laned and 122.4 Km. is intermediate laned. This is a newly declared NH entrusted to RCD Jharkhand on 23.03.2013.	
16.	133	Bihar/Jharkhand Border to Chopa More	0	139.0	139.0
Stretch (147 to 171 km are in poor condition) Widening/strengthening to 2 lane with paved shoulder from Km. 94.00 to Km. 131.00 is in progress.					
85.12 Km. of the stretch is 2-laned and 53.88 Km. is intermediate laned.This is a newly declared NH entrusted to RCDJharkhand on 23.09.2014.					
17.	133 A	Pakur - Baharwa	0	42.0	42.0
Stretch (62 to 82 km. are in poor condition) The entire stretch is 2-laned.The maintenance of this stretch is with RCD Jharkhand.This is a newly declared NH entrusted to RCD Jharkhand on 23.09.2014.					
18.	143 A	Kuku-Gumla	0	71.0	71.0
Stretch (0 to 12.80 km. are in poor condition) 45.0 Km. is Intermediate laned and 26.0 Km. is 2-laned. The maintenance of this stretch is with RCD Jharkhand.					
This is a newly declared NH entrusted to RCD Jharkhand on 23.09.2014					
19.	220	Chaibasa-Hata-Jamshedpur	0	54.0	54.0
The entire stretch is two laned. PR/IRQP work from Km. 41.0 to Km. 54.20 was sanctioned in February 2015.					

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
20.	333	Bihar/Jharkhand Border - Deoghar	0	20.0	20.0	This is a newly declared NH entrusted to RCD Jharkhand on 31.05.2013 The entire stretch is 2-laned. The maintenance of this stretch is with RCD Jharkhand. This is a newly declared NH entrusted to RCD Jharkhand on 22.03.2013
21.	333 A	Godda-Bihar/ Jharkhand Border	0	12.5	12.5	The entire stretch is 2-laned. The maintenance of this stretch is with RCD Jharkhand. This is a newly declared NH entrusted to RCD Jharkhand on 23.09.2014
22.	343	Chhattishgarh/Jharkhand Border-Garhwa	0	47.0	47.0	Widening/strengthening to 2 lane with paved shoulder of the entire stretch has been proposed in Annual Plan 2015-16. The entire stretch is 2 laned.
23.	419	Kulti - Jamtara-Gobindpur	0	58.0	58.0	Widening/strengthening to 2 lane with paved shoulder of the entire stretch has been proposed in Annual Plan 2015-16. 21.5 Km of the stretch is single laned and 36.5 Km is two laned.
24.	133 B	Sahibganj-Bihar Border	0	11.0	11.0	This is a newly declared NH entrusted to RCD Jharkhand on 23.09.2014 This is a newly declared NH entrusted to RCD Jharkhand

Ring road projects in cities

800. SHRI D. KUPENDRA REDDY: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has taken up/ initiated to take up ring road projects around various cities of the country by providing special funds/budgetary allocations;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor; and
- (c) what are other steps taken/being taken by Government to develop roads around cities in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN P.): (a) to (c) The Government had approved Phase-VII of National Highway Development Project (NHDP) in November, 2007 which envisages construction of stand alone Ring Roads, bypasses, flyovers, elevated roads, tunnels, grade separators, Road Over Bridges, underpasses, service roads, etc., for removing identified traffic bottlenecks on the existing National Highways (NHs) at a total estimated cost of Rs. 16,680 crore. Under this programme, the State Governments are required to provide requisite assistance such as sharing of expenditure / effort towards pre-construction activities (Land Acquisition and shifting of utilities) including Resettlement and Rehabilitation (R&R) and signing of State Support Agreement.

At present, project in about 22 km length has been completed and works in about 98 km is in progress.

Special methods for construction of roads

†801. SHRI HARIVANSH: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the plans for landing of all types of aircrafts on roads is under consideration and if so, the locations being considered for construction of such types of roads;
- (b) whether the Ministry is considering to construct the roads by special methods; and
- (c) whether all the security measures have been taken into account before initiating such a practice and if so, the details thereof?

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN P.): (a) to (c) The Ministry is primarily responsible for development and maintenance of National Highways (NHs). Discussions were held on necessity for setting up emergency landing facilities along major NH corridor for fixed wing Aircraft between this Ministry and officers of Ministry of Defence.

The Ministry has requested Ministry of Defence to set up a Group to prepare locations deemed suitable for the requirements of the Ministry of Defence.

Under construction NHs in Rajasthan

†802. SHRI NARAYAN LAL PANCHARIYA: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of National Highways (NHs) under construction in Rajasthan, at present;
- (b) whether the construction work of these NHs is not being completed, within the prescribed time limit; and
- (c) if so, the reasons therefor and the agencies responsible for non-completion of works in time and the action being taken against them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN P.): (a) to (c) The construction works on 19 National Highways in Rajasthan are at various stages of implementation. Some of the projects have been delayed mainly due to delay in land acquisition, shifting of utilities, forest & environment clearances, delay by agencies etc. The necessary action is taken by implementing authorities as per contract agreement.

Phasing out of old vehicles

803. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY:

SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI:

Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has assured the Supreme Court that it would come out with a policy to phase out all four wheelers that were ten-to-fifteen years old to combat rising air pollution;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and by when the draft policy would be made available to the public;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) whether Government has made any study on the emission levels of various diesel cars like SUVs and luxury cars and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, whether Government would commission any expert study group to find out the emission levels of various diesel cars?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN P.): (a) and (b) No, Sir, no such proposal is under consideration of the Ministry at present. However, Ministry has drafted a concept note on "Voluntary Vehicle Fleet Modernization Programme" which has been uploaded on the Ministry's website inviting comments and suggestion. This concept note aims to incentivise the scrapping of old vehicles.

(c) and (d) Department of Heavy Industries has instituted a study on the emission levels by various diesel vehicles as compared to the source of air pollution.

Reduction in man-days under MGNREGA

†804. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH MAHRA: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has reduced the yearly man-days for each person with regard to employment guarantee under MGNREGA;

(b) if so, the gap between man-days determined, at present and those determined earlier;

(c) the number of man-days fixed for each person annually, at present and the reasons therefor; and

(d) whether the man-days have been curtailed, in view of unsatisfactory performance under MGNREGA?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) provides a legal guarantee for 100 days of employment in a financial year to every rural household of the country whose adult members volunteer to do unskilled manual work. Not less than 100 days of employment are provided to registered workers, upon receipt of their demand.

(d) No, Sir.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Delay in payment of wages under MGNREGA

805. SHRI DEREK O' BRIEN: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that more than 65 per cent of all wage payments under the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) was delayed;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;
- (c) the steps being taken by Government in this regard; and
- (d) the cost incurred due to delay in compensation payable to workers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV): (a) and (b) As per the Programme Management Information System (MIS), details of wages which have been delayed beyond the period of 15 days in the Financial Year 2015-16 is given in the Statement-I (*See below*). Cases of delay in payment of wages in States/UTs have been reported in the Ministry due to following reasons:-

- Implementation issues like delay in measurement, inadequate staff, poor spread of banking infrastructure, etc.
- Internet connectivity for maintaining the programme database (MGNREGA-soft)

(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 Governments.

For ensuring timely payment of wages, the Central Government has also started National Electronic Fund Management System (NeFMS) in 11 States (Assam, Bihar, Haryana, Karnataka, Kerala Odisha Punjab, Rajasthan, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh and Uttarakhand) and launched Dashboard for tracking of pending Fund Transfer Orders, Public Fund Management System, electronic Fund Management System, Direct Benefit Transfer etc.

(d) As per MIS, the status of payment towards delay compensation during the Financial Years 2015-16 and 2016-17 is given in the Statement-II.

Statement-I*Delayed Payment (FY: 2015-16)*

Sl. No.	State	%age of Delayed Payment
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	19.18
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	80.79
3.	Assam	79.48
4.	Bihar	84.67
5.	Chhattisgarh	92.26
6.	Goa	68.74
7.	Gujarat	65.51
8.	Haryana	70.00
9.	Himachal Pradesh	69.90
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	85.77
11.	Jharkhand	28.86
12.	Karnataka	69.28
13.	Kerala	80.44
14.	Madhya Pradesh	72.36
15.	Maharashtra	65.26
16.	Manipur	17.93
17.	Meghalaya	99.23
18.	Mizoram	20.60
19.	Nagaland	83.83
20.	Odisha	62.85
21.	Punjab	86.03
22.	Rajasthan	54.53
23.	Sikkim	57.10
24.	Tamil Nadu	68.24
25.	Telangana	31.62
26.	Tripura	43.76

1	2	3
27.	Uttar Pradesh	79.79
28.	Uttarakhand	75.34
29.	West Bengal	82.70
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	90.80
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	NR
32.	Daman and Diu	NR
33.	Lakshadweep	38.32
34.	Puducherry	79.78
TOTAL		62.42

Statement-II

*Status of payment towards delay compensation: Year-2015-16
and 2016-17 (as on 21/07/2016)*

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Delay compensation paid (Rs. Lakh)		
		2015-16	2016-17	Total
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0	0	0
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	8.95	0	8.95
3.	Assam	0	0.003	0.003
4.	Bihar	0.12	0.34	0.46
5.	Chhattisgarh	13.59	0	13.59
6.	Goa	0	0	0
7.	Gujarat	0.0109	0.0591	0.07
8.	Haryana	0.07	0.07	0.14
9.	Himachal Pradesh	0.01	0.06	0.06
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0
11.	Jharkhand	32.15	8.25	40.4
12.	Karnataka	0.4	10.29	10.69
13.	Kerala	1.98	0.39	2.38
14.	Madhya Pradesh	43	11.81	54.8

1	2	3	4	5
15.	Maharashtra	466.01	121.91	587.92
16.	Manipur	0	0	0
17.	Meghalaya	0	0	0
18.	Mizoram	0.50856	0	0.50856
19.	Nagaland	0	0	0
20.	Odisha	7.1	0.77	7.86
21.	Punjab	0	0.0999	0.0999
22.	Rajasthan	18.65	5.39	24.04
23.	Sikkim	6.07	0.06	6.13
24.	Tamil Nadu	0.67	222.47	223.14
25.	Telangana	0	0	0
26.	Tripura	0.2	1.79	1.99
27.	Uttar Pradesh	0	0	0
28.	Uttarakhand	0.37	0.96	1.32
29.	West Bengal	7.03	0.16	7.19
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0
31.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0
32.	Puducherry	0	0	0
TOTAL		606.88946	384.882	991.74146

Development of villages under SAGY

806. SHRI K.T.S. TULSI: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state the details of development, in terms of power, jobs, infrastructure and usable and functional toilets, in villages adopted by various MPs under the Saansad Adarsh Gram Yojana (SAGY), till date?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV): The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Gram Shree Melas

807. SHRI K.K. RAGESH: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has partnered with Non-Governmental Organisations to organize Gram Shree Melas during the last three years;
- (b) if so, the names and the details of such organisations, event-wise; and
- (c) the amount of money spent for each of such events and the respective turnover generated?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Question does not arise.

Construction of houses under IAY

808. SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) what is the demand and supply gap in rural housing;
- (b) whether there has been a decline in number of houses constructed under the Indira Awas Yojana (IAY) during the last few years and if so, the reasons therefor;
- (c) the details of houses constructed under IAY during the last five years for each State;
- (d) whether Government proposes to change the features of IAY to make it more effective; and
- (e) if so, the details in this regard and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV): (a) The Working Group on Rural Housing for the Twelfth Five Year Plan (2012-17), has estimated the total housing shortage in rural areas at 4.367 crore units. The houses constructed under Government of India's rural housing

scheme from 2012-13 to 2016-17 are to the tune of 72.35 lakh units. Under Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana-Gramin (PMAY-G) one crore houses are to be constructed in a period of three years from 2016-17 to 2018-19.

(b) and (c) A Statement indicating no. of houses constructed under PMAY-G (previously IAY) during last five years is given in the Statement (*See* below).

(d) and (e) To pursue the objective of 'Housing for All by 2022' as envisioned by the Government, the Union Cabinet approved re-structuring of the erstwhile rural housing scheme Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY) into Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana -Gramin (PMAY-G) on 23rd March, 2016. PMAY-G proposes to cover all eligible beneficiaries i.e. houseless and households living in dilapidated houses in rural areas. The salient features of the scheme are:

- (i) Providing assistance for construction of 1.00 crore houses in rural areas over the period of 3 years from 2016-17 to 2018-19.
- (ii) Enhancement of unit assistance from ₹ 70,000 to Rs.1.20 lakh in plain areas and from ₹ 75,000 to ₹ 1.30 lakh in NE States/hilly States/difficult areas/ LWE districts.
- (iii) The Minimum house size enhanced from the existing 20 sq. mt. to 25 sq. mt. including a dedicated area of by gienic cooking.
- (iv) Provision of toilets at ₹ 12,000 from Swachh Bharat Mission (SBM) or any other dedicated financing source.
- (v) 90/95 days unskilled wage labour under MGNREGA over and above unit assistance cost.
- (vi) Identification of beneficiaries using Socio Economic Caste Census 2011 (SECC 2011) data. The identification and selection of beneficiaries shall be done by the community through the Gram Sabha, from SECC 2011 list, based on the housing deficiency and other social deprivation parameters.
- (vii) If the beneficiary so chooses, he/she will be facilitated to avail loan from Financial Institutions for an amount upto ₹ 70,000.
- (viii) Setting up of National Technical Support Agency at national level to provide technical support in achieving the target set under the project.

Statement*Houses targeted and constructed under PMAY-G (previously IAY) in the last Five years*

Sl. No.	State	2011-12			2012-13			2013-14			2014-15			2015-16		
		House targeted	House constructed	4	House targeted	House constructed	6	House targeted	House constructed	8	House targeted	House constructed	10	House targeted	House constructed	12
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
1.	Andhra Pradesh	249013	249013	270399	250945	207313	206075	78258	46722	65976	27941					
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	7548	1400	8339	1611	6870	454	2017	110	1357	1					
3.	Assam	166913	143770	184408	104725	138695	75103	183171	99704	123193	70024					
4.	Bihar	737486	469885	816305	619577	605550	275869	280255	493874	236271	274211					
5.	Chattisgarh	37466	77485	41511	28344	48004	29895	42889	27274	36158	24263					
6.	Goa	1547	1087	1714	28	1393	616	586	1093	495	22					
7.	Gujarat	123168	111999	136470	69539	107880	37126	34105	65355	28753	40269					
8.	Haryana	17293	17282	19163	12764	18029	4532	34771	7196	29314	12977					
9.	Himachal Pradesh	5659	6019	6271	6283	7064	6565	4688	1620	2635	3064					
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	17578	9042	19476	5892	15952	429	13484	1736	7579	1989					
11.	Jharkhand	63477	117343	69503	64569	67153	46651	49701	30681	41901	25305					
12.	Karnataka	96760	26965	107210	109923	87816	92575	94995	104098	80087	155627					
13.	Kerala	53808	54499	59620	43607	45738	55996	59060	46448	49792	51081					
14.	Madhya Pradesh	76135	98447	84358	100552	112936	47391	115186	45465	97109	14481					
15.	Maharashtra	151063	141479	167379	143725	137314	189602	188319	45082	158763	122122					

16. Manipur	6552	2956	7238	4555	8011	416	4658	1248	3133	96
17. Meghalaya	11412	13147	12608	5356	13865	6374	8433	10076	5672	838
18. Mizoram	2432	3227	2687	2308	3661	521	1293	276	870	378
19. Nagaland	7552	13362	8343	0	10439	1480	1114	996	633	
20. Odisha	142082	141398	155363	128868	128057	109844	160610	11474	135403	275813
21. Punjab	21386	16622	23696	5881	19531	1417	56750	1911	47844	0
22. Rajasthan	61894	125642	68578	84022	85460	82446	101015	92069	85162	64835
23. Sikkim	1444	1805	1596	1410	1436	798	1834	1538	1234	212
24. Tamil Nadu	100553	91631	111410	42872	88436	69955	53429	28869	45044	28524
25. Telangana							67312	57437	56748	84242
26. Tripura	14704	26529	16245	0	13368	0	9550	23056	6423	6158
27. Uttar Pradesh	332804	307012	368322	163301	297223	157012	425299	220739	358551	156598
28. Uttarakhand	15488	15573	17162	13790	14012	2396	11443	4196	6432	7725
29. West Bengal	199176	186224	219553	170909	185594	92071	432803	182128	364877	355408
30. Andaman and Nicobar Islands	2389	57.8	2646	415	2081	238	867	148	609	0
31. Dadra and Nagar Haveli	398	0	441	0	419	0	223	0	157	0
32. Daman and Diu	178	0	197	2	162	0	60	0	43	0
33. Lakshadweep	154	0	171	0	188	0	22	0	16	0
34. Puducherry	1190	0	1318	0	1065	0	412	0	549	0
TOTAL	2726702	2471421	3009700	2185773	2480715	1592367	2518978	1652737	2079146	1804837

Note: Progress reported by States/UTs on MPR/MIS

Performance review of MGNREGA

809. SHRIMATI WANSUK SYIEM: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is in the final stage of bringing out a performance review of MGNREGA during 2015-16 which would come handy while making midcourse correction during 2016-17;

(b) whether the performance of MGNREGA during 2015-16 is marked by highest ever expenditure of Rs. 56,000 crore including Rs. 12,000 crore paid in pending wages; and

(c) whether the performance review, as an attempt to bring more transparency to the functioning of MGNREGA revealed that it continues to lag behind in addressing delayed payment issues with only 34.3 per cent wages paid in time?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV): (a) The Ministry has established a comprehensive system of monitoring and review mechanism for Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA). The evaluation of works under MGNREGA is regularly done in the Performance Review Committee meetings, Video conferences and weekly meetings. State specific reviews of States 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. During these reviews, the implementation aspects that need strengthening are identified including the areas for improvement in the quality of assets. The major steps taken by the Government to improve the programme implementation under MGNREGA are given in the Statement-I (*See below*).

(b) State/UT-wise details of the expenditure incurred and liability paid during the FY 2015-16 is given in Statement-II (*See below*).

(c) As per Management Information System, around 37.6% transactions are paid on time to MGNREGA workers during the Financial Year 2015-16.

Statement-I

Major steps taken by the Government to improve the programme implementation under MGNREGA

Better planning and asset identification

- An Intensive Participatory Planning Exercise (IPPE) /Mission Antyodaya has been launched in 2569 most backward blocks. This exercise has helped in identifying better quality assets that need to be created.

- For improving convergence with the line departments, and thereby to improve the quality of assets, the State Convergence Plans have been formulated.

Improving the quality of works

- The associated outcomes of each work are being recorded before taking up the work, and the same is being measured after completion of the work—thereby bringing in more focus on outcomes.
- Ministry has conducted training of Technical Resource Persons from the States/UTs on different technical aspects of works which can be taken up under the scheme. States have been asked to train Block resource persons and district resource persons to form technical teams.
- The States/UTs have been asked to deploy State Quality Monitors to inspect the quality of assets created under the Scheme.
- States have been advised to engage technical assistants/barefoot engineers for better technical planning and supervision of works 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.
- 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.
- 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.

Fund management and avoiding delays in payment

The Ministry has initiated Electronic Fund Management System (e-FMS) which directly credits the wages into the respective beneficiary's accounts using the core banking system. The Central Government has also started National Electronic Fund Management System (NeFMS) in 11 States (Assam, Bihar, Haryana, Karnataka, Kerala

Odisha Punjab, Rajasthan, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh and Uttarakhand) and launched Dashboard for tracking of pending Fund Transfer Orders, Public Fund Management System, electronic Fund Management System, Direct Benefit Transfer etc. ,

Project LIFE - MGNREGA

- The Government has launched Project Livelihood in Full Employment- Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (Project LIFE-MGNREGA). It aims to plan and implement tailor-made livelihood interventions for rural households in convergence with National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM), Krishi Vigyan Kendras (KVKs) and Deen Dayal Updhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojna (DDU-GKY) thereby, converting them into skilled persons.
- Focus on NRM and individual assets.

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.

Statement-II

State/UTs wise details of the expenditure incurred and liability paid during FY 2015-16

(₹ in lakh)

Sl. No.	State	Financial year 2015-16	
		Expenditure	Liability
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	449688.01	55528.9
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	6558.81	8487.8
3.	Assam	62124.14	68644.2
4.	Bihar	161917.44	55218.2
5.	Chhattisgarh	128319.57	74049.5
7.	Gujarat	42862.92	9112.9

1	2	3	4
8.	Haryana	14139.49	3913.7
9.	Himachal Pradesh	38845.67	7800.0
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	76853.95	40202.0
11.	Jharkhand	133251.23	8674.2
12.	Karnataka	182227.07	36103.9
13.	Kerala	148318.42	53892.2
14.	Madhya Pradesh	250002.67	63374.0
15.	Maharashtra	184503.76	23470.9
16.	Manepur	23119.44	0.0
17.	Meghalaya	27363.1	48695.3
18.	Mizoram	29858.81	0.0
19.	Nagaland	19448.55	37082.6
20.	Odisha	205205.29	45424.7
21.	Punjab	30006.39	12178.6
22.	Rajasthan	326885.19	57856.0
23.	Sikkim	9730.76	6750.33
24.	Tamil Nadu	625499.46	62297.91
25.	Telangana	237500.95	32223.65
26.	Tripura	137156.76	7347.63
27.	Uttar Pradesh	297606.16	89110.68
28.	Uttarakhand	49237.03	17023.38
29.	West Bengal	485155.35	333589.90
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	327.86	90.84
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	NR	NR
32.	Daman and Diu	NR	NR
33.	Goa	300.59	12.19
34.	Lakshadweep	29.83	2.36
35.	Puducherry	917.82	5.83
TOTAL		4384962.49	1258164.26

NR=Not Reported

Employment provided to rural unemployed youth

810. SHRI SHADI LAL BATRA: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of employment provided to the rural unemployed youth in the country during the last two years and the current year, scheme-wise and State/UT-wise;

(b) the details of funds allocated and utilised by the State/UTs during the said period; and

(c) the remedial measures being taken by Government to generate rural employment in the country particularly in Haryana?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV): (a) to (c) Employment generation has been one of the most important priorities of the Government. The Department of Rural Development is implementing Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) to provide unskilled wage employment in the rural areas of the country including Haryana. The Act guarantees at least 100 days of wage employment in a financial year to every household whose adult members volunteer to do unskilled manual work. The State/UT-wise number of households provided employment, persondays of employment generated, funds released and expenditure incurred during last two years and current year under MGNREGA are given in the Statement (*See below*).

The Department is also implementing Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana- National Rural Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NRLM) for strengthening livelihoods security and promoting self-employment and Deen Dayal Upadhyay- Gramin Kaushalya Yojana (DDU-GKY), a sub scheme of DAY-NRLM, to promote skilled wage employment in the rural areas of the country including Haryana.

Statement

(A) State/UT-wise No. of households provided employment and Persondays generated under MGNREGA

		(In lakhs)					
Sl. No.	State	No. of HH provided employment			Persondays generated		
		2014-15	2015-16	2016-17 as on 18/07/2016	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17 as on 18/07/2016
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	32.97	35.95	31.54	1555.87	1986.59	1108.26
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1.36	1.82	0.70	19.05	50.64	10.60

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
3.	Assam	9.67	15.13	5.75	210.89	495.10	120.42
4.	Bihar	10.36	15.49	8.01	352.73	701.55	215.64
5.	Chhattisgarh	17.48	21.76	17.22	555.79	1014.65	564.82
6.	Gujarat	5.13	5.57	4.44	181.52	225.51	154.43
7.	Haryana	2.18	1.69	1.37	61.65	48.48	23.68
8.	Himachal Pradesh	4.53	4.23	1.59	190.73	177.08	30.59
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	3.32	6.53	0.60	120.90	316.39	14.16
10.	Jharkhand	11.11	11.27	12.59	453.28	586.50	394.27
11.	Karnataka	10.95	12.37	8.38	433.70	599.21	276.05
12.	Kerala	13.80	15.06	6.48	588.72	741.71	81.38
13.	Madhya Pradesh	27.89	27.02	14.79	1172.10	1237.72	430.99
14.	Maharashtra	11.60	12.75	10.36	613.88	763.50	406.16
15.	Manipur	4.69	4.74	1.71	101.17	75.33	13.05
16.	Meghalaya	3.51	3.68	0.34	167.35	199.71	5.41
17.	Mizoram	1.94	1.94	1.85	43.60	132.92	46.32
18.	Nagaland	4.05	4.17	4.11	89.93	218.76	97.62
19.	Odisha	14.68	19.98	12.19	534.84	894.53	331.10
20.	Punjab	2.89	4.74	2.84	64.60	144.19	49.48
21.	Rajasthan	36.85	42.21	34.67	1685.46	2341.22	1281.58
22.	Sikkim	0.57	0.65	0.36	24.13	43.84	9.16
23.	Tamil Nadu	56.58	60.53	49.78	2679.65	3686.75	1129.06
24.	Telangana	24.63	25.51	21.24	1047.27	1412.07	632.67
25.	Tripura	5.82	5.70	5.30	511.76	538.77	131.32
26.	Uttar Pradesh	39.16	54.59	33.40	1312.72	1830.63	751.66
27.	Uttarakhand	4.56	5.45	2.62	147.50	224.29	51.13
28.	West Bengal	51.20	61.11	25.38	1697.08	2865.26	488.13
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.13	0.06	0.00	5.11	1.45	0.02
30.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
31.	Daman and Diu	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
32.	Goa	0.07	0.06	0.02	1.72	1.07	0.18
33.	Lakshadweep	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.13	0.03	0.00
34.	Puducherry	0.30	0.33	0.06	3.78	5.62	0.46
TOTAL		413.97	482.10	319.67	16628.59	23561.07	8849.81

NR=Not Reported

(B) State/UT-wise funds released and expenditure
incurred under MGNREGA

Sl. No.	State	Central Release			Total Expenditure			(₹ in lakh)
		2014-15	2015-16	2016-17 as on 18/07/2016	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17 as on 18/07/2016	
1.	Andhra Pradesh	290314.10	307380.33	338835.08	283946.01	449688.01	127601.82	
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	2704.16	4395.10	9525.22	3441.52	6558.81	97.35	
3.	Assam	50023.46	87830.06	45511.58	50310.65	62124.14	73966.00	
4.	Bihar	95968.24	102412.26	76551.00	108170.99	161917.44	52813.94	
5.	Chhattisgarh	150570.49	106341.30	133272.13	175421.54	128319.57	153733.78	
6.	Gujarat	35442.93	30598.72	43199.86	47121.78	42862.92	33561.73	
7.	Haryana	16715.29	12470.72	6445.17	21647.06	14139.49	10095.10	
8.	Himachal Pradesh	35542.86	39610.32	26172.66	40623.27	38845.67	12911.27	
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	52171.08	55801.83	44887.03	39159.25	76853.95	31690.47	
10.	Jharkhand	72433.41	97879.90	95645.56	102908.13	133251.23	79534.01	
11.	Karnataka	171687.07	99155.27	126815.30	167569.57	182227.07	115.193.42	
12.	Kerala	158758.02	152633.88	85250.89	161696.54	148318.42	77650.08	
13.	Madhya Pradesh	245163.12	236732.20	204440.40	280536.80	250002.67	159917.03	
14.	Maharashtra	79951.77	123834.73	112850.70	160988.49	184503.76	119357.46	
15.	Manipur	21997.13	25532.29	27723.41	26713.59	23119.44	3909.98	

16.	Meghalaya	27785.90	22182.56	55560.99	30934.71	27363.10	38541.02
17.	Mizoram	11141.23	28517.36	1992.14	11420.13	29858.81	1825.64
18.	Nagaland	11305.27	26665.95	50152.80	15781.96	19448.55	41.86
19.	Odisha	103530.34	147941.05	114656.75	106892.48	205205.29	104962.07
20.	Punjab	18948.18	24533.37	20962.62	21350.00	30006.39	25700.48
21.	Rajasthan	297609.87	269583.23	287915.51	325186.44	326885.19	253020.70
22.	Sikkim	7386.41	8623.44	5953.46	7734.68	9730.76	4259.12
23.	Tamil Nadu	378180.33	547037.47	235845.08	391954.05	625499.46	213028.86
24.	Telangana	191996.00	182484.92	124305.00	190374.75	237500.95	95913.63
25.	Tripura	63662.48	135894.19	47392.36	82239.49	137156.76	33095.86
26.	Uttar Pradesh	251341.40	269569.44	208114.53	313908.73	297606.16	214733.92
27.	Uttarakhand	28636.22	45076.65	27368.35	31845.33	49237.03	31063.29
28.	West Bengal	374495.29	471174.20	304528.98	401287.47	485155.35	358087.85
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1301.94	1035.72	253.08	904.58	327.86	0.00
30.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.00	0.00	0.00	NR	NR	NR
31.	Daman and Diu	0.00	0.00	0.00	NR	NR	NR
32.	Goa	137.95	246.82	111.27	457.15	300.59	52.43
33.	Lakshadweep	45.06	11.85	0.00	70.50	29.83	11.01
34.	Puducherry	739.69	1292.57	300.15	650.20	917.82	79.23
TOTAL		3247686.69	3664479.70	2862539.06	3603247.84	4384962.49	2426450.41

NR=Not Reported

Increase in allocation of houses under PMAY-G

811. SHRI A.K. SELVARAJ: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has been receiving requests from the State Governments for increasing the allocation of houses under the Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana-Gramin (PMAY-G);

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the State Government of Tamil Nadu has requested for allocation of two lakh houses under PMAY-G from the year 2016-17 onwards; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV): (a) and (b) Yes Sir. Two States till date have submitted request for revising the allocation of houses under Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana-Gramin. The detail is given as under:

Sl. No.	State	Present allocation	Request
1.	Kerala	24,341	1.5 lakh houses in next 3 years.
2.	Tamil Nadu	1,31,831	2 lakh houses from the year 2016-17 onward.

(c) and (d) Yes Sir. Under Mantri Awaas Yojana-Gramin (PMAY-G), as per Socio Economic Caste Census (SECC) 2011 data, the targets fixed for Tamil Nadu for current financial year are 1,31,831 housing units. For three years from 2016-17 to 2018-19 the targets are 3,93,611 housing unit for the state of Tamil Nadu.

Construction of roads under PMGSY in Gujarat

†812. SHRI LAL SINH VADODIA: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the quantum of funds proposed to be given to Gujarat under the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) during 2014-15 and 2015-16 and the quantum of funds provided during that period, year-wise; and

(b) the total length of roads proposed to be constructed, each year and the length of roads constructed in the State?

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV): (a) Year-wise details of funds released under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) to Gujarat are as under:

(₹ in cr)		
Year	Allocation	Fund released
2014-15	400.00	418.77
2015-16	474.10	474.10

(b) Year -wise details of target length and length completed under PMGSY in Gujarat are as under:

(in km)		
Year	Road length Target	Road length completed
2014-15	990	1892.16
2015-16	2000	1670.68

Changes in MGNREGA

813. SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has made some changes in MGNREGA and incorporated more items of works and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether Government proposes to link MGNREGA with its other flagship programmes and if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of households/persons, who received 100 days of work in 2015 and the mandays of work provided till 30th June, 2016, State-wise; and

(d) the steps being taken by Government for effective implementation of the scheme throughout the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV): (a) The Ministry has comprehensively revised the list of permissible works under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) vide Gazette Notification dated 3.1.2014. The revised works as listed in Para 4(1), Schedule I of MGNREGA, 2005 is given in the Statement-I (*See* below).

(b) There is provision for convergence of Mahatma Gandhi NREGA works with related works under other programmes like Indira Awas Yojana, Integrated Water

Management Programme, National Rural Livelihood Mission, Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana of Ministry of Rural Development, Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana, etc. The Government has launched Project LIFE-MGNREGA, a convergence initiative with Aajeevika Skills Mission (NRLM) and Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana to skill the youth from families that are solely dependent on MGNREGA works.

(c) State/UT-wise details of the number of households completed 100 days' employment under MGNREGA during 2015-16 and the person-days generated during 2015-16 (till June, 2016) are indicated in the Statement-II (*See below*).

(d) The major steps taken by the Government to improve the programme implementation under MGNREGA are given in the Statement-II [*Refer to the Statement Appended to the Answer to USQ NO. 809 Part (a)*].

Statement-I

Revised works as listed in para 4 (1)] Schedule-I of the MGNREGA, 2005

I. Category A: PUBLIC WORKS RELATING TO NATURAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT:

- (i) Water conservation and water harvesting structures to augment and improve groundwater like underground dykes, earthen dams, stop dams, check dams with special focus on recharging ground water including drinking water sources;
- (ii) Watershed management works such as contour trenches, terracing, contour bunds, boulder checks, gabion structures and spring shed development resulting in a comprehensive treatment of a watershed;
- (iii) Micro and minor irrigation works and creation, renovation and maintenance of irrigation canals and drains;
- (iv) Renovation of traditional water bodies including desilting of irrigation tanks and other water bodies;
- (v) Afforestation, tree plantation and horticulture in common and forest lands, road margins, canal bunds, tank foreshores and coastal belts duly providing right to usufruct to the households covered in Paragraph 5; and
- (vi) Land development works in common land.

II. Category B: COMMUNITY ASSETS OR INDIVIDUAL ASSETS FOR VULNERABLE SECTIONS (ONLY FOR HOUSEHOLDS IN PARAGRAPH 5):

- (i) Improving productivity of lands of households specified in Paragraph 5 through land development and by providing suitable infrastructure for irrigation including dug wells, farm ponds and other water harvesting structures;
- (ii) Improving livelihoods through horticulture, sericulture, plantation, and farm forestry;
- (iii) Development of fallow or waste lands of households defined in Paragraph 5 to bring it under cultivation;
- (iv) Unskilled wage component in construction of houses sanctioned under the Indira Awaas Yojana or such other State or Central Government Scheme;
- (v) Creating infrastructure for promotion of livestock such as, poultry shelter, goat shelter, piggery shelter, cattle shelter and fodder troughs for cattle; and
- (vi) Creating infrastructure for promotion of fisheries such as, fish drying yards, storage facilities, and promotion of fisheries in seasonal water bodies on public land;

III. Category C: COMMON INFRASTRUCTURE INCLUDING FOR NRLM COMPLIANT SELF HELP GROUPS:

- (i) Works for promoting agricultural productivity by creating durable infrastructure required for bio-fertilizers and post-harvest facilities including pucca storage facilities for agricultural produce; and
- (ii) Common work-sheds for livelihood activities of self-help groups.

IV. Category D: RURAL INFRASTRUCTURE:

- (i) Rural sanitation related works, such as, individual household latrines, school toilet units, Anganwadi toilets either independently or in convergence with schemes of other Government Departments to achieve 'open defecation free' status, and solid and liquid waste management as per prescribed norms.
- (ii) Providing all-weather rural road connectivity to unconnected villages and to connect identified rural production centres to the existing pucca road network; and construction of pucca internal roads or streets including side drains and culverts within a village;

- (iii) Construction of play fields;
- (iv) Works for improving disaster preparedness or restoration of roads or restoration of other essential public infrastructure including flood control and protection works, providing drainage in water logged areas, deepening and repairing of flood channels, chaur renovation, construction of storm water drains for coastal protection;
- (v) Construction of buildings for Gram Panchayats, women self-help groups' federations, cyclone shelters, Anganwadi centres, village haats and crematoria at the village or block level.
- (vi) Construction of Food Grain Storage Structures for implementing the provisions of The National Food Security Act 2013 (20 of 2013);
- (vii) Production of building material required for construction works under the Act as a part of the estimate of such construction works.
- (viii) Maintenance of rural public assets created under the Act; and
- (ix) any other work which may be notified by the Central Government in consultation with the State Government in this regard.

Statement-II

State/UT-wise details of Households completed 100 days' employment and the persondays generated during 2015-16 (till June 2016)

Sl. No.	State/UT	HHs completed 100 days (FY 2015-16)	Persondays generated till Jun 16 (FY 2016-17)*
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	587948	1139.01
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1923	10.56
3.	Assam	44489	117.72
4.	Bihar	61339	214.68
5.	Chhattisgarh	242721	572.70
6.	Goa	21	0.19
7.	Gujarat	19248	155.73
8.	Haryana	3597	24.86

1	2	3	4
9.	Himachal Pradesh	20261	31.49
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	34675	14.38
11.	Jharkhand	174714	386.23
12.	Karnataka	133208	279.73
13.	Kerala	165962	74.19
14.	Madhya Pradesh	225553	429.83
15.	Maharashtra	218446	411.53
16.	Manipur	1	13.09
17.	Meghalaya	48785	6.53
18.	Mizoram	0	46.81
19.	Nagaland	1551	95.55
20.	Odisha	197470	334.94
21.	Punjab	7461	49.14
22.	Rajasthan	468720	1314.55
23.	Sikkim	9732	8.90
24.	Tamil Nadu	846361	1215.48
25.	Telangana	416872	647.97
26.	Tripura	304867	125.04
27.	Uttar Pradesh	187043	772.41
28.	Uttarakhand	19960	49.30
29.	West Bengal	410926	469.02
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	198	0.28
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	NR	NR
32.	Daman and Diu	NR	NR
33.	Lakshadweep	3	0.00
34.	Puducherry	6	0.54
TOTAL		4854061	9012.40

* Data reported till 21st July, 2016.

NR=Not Reported

Coverage of day-NRLM in Tamil Nadu

814. DR. R. LAKSHMANAN: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Central Government has sanctioned funds to only 60 blocks for implementation of Deen Dayal Antyodaya Yojana—National Rural Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NRLM) in Tamil Nadu whereas State Government has sought funds for implementing in 265 blocks;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the Central Government would take immediate steps to allocate funds to remaining 205 blocks of the State for which State Perspective Plan has already been submitted by the State; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV): (a) to (d) Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana - National Rural Livelihoods Mission (DAY -NRLM), a Centrally Sponsored Scheme, is being implemented across the country in a mission mode with the objective of organizing the rural poor women into Self Help Groups (SHGs), and continuously nurturing and supporting them till they attain appreciable increase in incomes over a period of time and improve their quality of life and come out of abject poverty. Since it is a highly process oriented programme requiring intensive application of resources, both financial and human, it has been decided to implement it only in a phased manner. At present, the programme is being implemented in 3045 blocks in 430 districts across the country. Under DAY -NRLM, State-wise allocation of funds is made on the basis of inter-se poverty ratio as fixed by the Planning Commission, except for North Eastern States (except Assam) and the State of Jammu & Kashmir where funds are provided to meet requirement to cover all two third of all rural households in a fixed time-frame. The Government of Tamil Nadu has been allotted funds under DAY - NRLM for the year 2016-17, as per their entitlement based on poverty ratio. Since the State-wise allocation is based on a prescribed criterion, it may not be feasible to enhance the allocation of funds for one State as the same may adversely affect the fund allocation of other States as compared to their entitlement.

Status of proposal under PMGSY from Tamil Nadu

815. SHRI T. RATHINAVEL: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether many State Governments have submitted proposals under the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana, (PMGSY) for taking up roads and bridge's works;

(b) whether the State Government of Tamil Nadu has also submitted a proposal under PMGSY Phase X at an estimated cost of ₹ 795.01 crore to the Central Government;

(c) if so, whether the Central Government has approved the above proposal; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV): (a) to (d) As per the guidelines of Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY), the State Governments are required to submit Detailed Project Reports (DPRs) for construction of roads and bridges to the Ministry of Rural Development for consideration and approval. The project proposals are scrutinised by National Rural Roads Development Agency (NRRDA) to ensure that they are duly vetted by the State Technical Agencies (STAs) in the States and are in accordance with the programme guidelines. The proposals of the State are then placed before the Inter-Ministerial Empowered Committee chaired by Secretary (RD) in the Ministry of Rural Development, for its consideration and the proposals meeting the requirements prescribed in the programme guidelines are approved by the Government of India.

The Ministry had received project proposals under PMGSY from the State of Tamil Nadu during the financial year 2015-16 and the same was considered and recommended by the Inter Ministerial Empowered Committee in its meeting held on 24th February, 2016. Accordingly, the Ministry issued a clearance/sanction letter on 21.6.2016 of project proposals for construction/upgradation of 573 roads and 22 Long Span Bridges measuring 1366.80 km at the cost of ₹ 758.44 crore.

Utilization of funds under SAGY

816. SHRI K.T.S. TULSI: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state the total amount of funds utilized by various MPs under the Saansad Adarsh Gram Yojana (SAGY), till date?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV): 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 Adarsh Gram Yojana (SAGY).

Construction of rural roads in Himachal Pradesh

817. SHRIMATI RAJANI PATIL: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the construction of link roads, Bakhuli-Magwani-Nandla, AmboiTiproli and Shirol-Banthal, in Chirgaon Tehsil in Shimla district of Himachal Pradesh are lagging behind, as per schedule;

(b) if so, the action taken against concerned officials for the delay;

(c) whether the Central Government would ask the State Government to complete these roads before starting of apple season so that farmers may send their apples directly to the market; and

(d) the details of status of link roads Jangla-Nandla, Jalwari-Kailu and ThanaDhoul Dhar in that Tehsil?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV): (a) As reported by State Government of Himachal Pradesh, the status of link roads is as under:

Bakholi -Mangwani Nandla:- This road is being constructed under NABARD and the stipulated date of completion is 12.2.2017. About 50% work is completed.

Nandia-Amboi-Tiprolī:- This road has been constructed up to Jailot (1.800 k.m.) as a deposit work from District Collector (D.C.) and beyond Jailot to Tiprolī is being constructed as per availability of funds under State Head. Tender has been called for the same.

Shirolī Banthal:- 800 mtr. road has been constructed on private land by utilising State funds. Further road construction depends on the availability of funds and forest clearance.

(b) State Government has reported that the works are being done as per availability of funds and as per site condition, therefore, no action is, at the present moment, being contemplated, against any officials for the delay.

(c) State Government has reported that all the efforts are being made to provide the funds and seek forest clearance from Ministry of Environment and Forest.

(d) As reported by State Government of Himachal Pradesh, the status of link roads is as under:

Jangla Nandla:- It is proposed to be executed from State Government funds. Alignment of the said road has been done. Himachal Pradesh Public Works Department (HPPWD) is pursuing the stake holders for donating the land.

Jhalwari kailu:- It is proposed to be executed from State Government funds & survey of the said road has been done.

Thana Doldhar:- It has been constructed up to 2.00 k.m.

Construction of houses under PMAY-G

818. SHRI DEREK O' BRIEN: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of rural housing units built, the number of beneficiaries of such units and the total expenditure under the Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana—Gramin (PMAY-G) during the last two years;

(b) the targeted number of houses to be built under PMAY-G during the next two years and the estimated expenditure thereon; and

(c) in what ratio the cost would be shared between the Centre and the States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV): (a) A Statement indicating no. of house constructed under Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana-Gramin (PMAY-G) during the last two years is given in the Statement-I. (*See below*)

(b) The number of house to be built and expenditure to be incurred for the period 2016-17 to 2018-19 under Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana-Gramin (PMAY-G) is given as under:

(Units in nos. & ₹ in crore)

Year	House to be targeted	Expenditure to be incurred by Central Government
2016-17	33,00,000	27,052
2017-18	33,50,000	27,462
2018-19	33,50,000	27,462

(c) Funds are shared between Government of India and State Governments in the ratio 60:40. In the case of eight North Eastern States and three Himalayan States (Jammu & Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh and Uttarakhand) the ratio is 90:10. For Union Territories, the entire cost is borne by the Central Government.

Statement

*Houses constructed under PMAY-G (previously IAY) in the last two years**

(Units in Nos.)

Sl. No.	State	House constructed in 2014-15	House constructed in 2015-16
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	46722	27941
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	110	1
3.	Assam	99704	70024
4.	Bihar	493874	274211
5.	Chhattisgarh	27274	24263
6.	Goa	1093	22
7.	Gujarat	65355	40269
8.	Haryana	7196	12977
9.	Himachal Pradesh	1620	3064
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	1736	1989
11.	Jharkhand	30681	25305
12.	Karnataka	104098	155627

1	2	3	4
13.	Kerala	46448	51081
14.	Madhya Pradesh	45465	14481
15.	Maharashtra	45082	122122
16.	Manipur	1248	96
17.	Meghalaya	10076	838
18.	Mizoram	276	378
19.	Nagaland	1114	633
20.	Orissa	11474	275813
21.	Punjab	1911	0
22.	Rajasthan	92069	64835
23.	Sikkim	1538	212
24.	Tamil Nadu	28869	28524
25.	Telangana	57437	84242
26.	Tripura	23056	6158
27.	Uttar Pradesh	220739	156598
28.	Uttarakhand	4196	7725
29.	West Bengal	182128	355408
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	148	0
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0
32.	Daman and Diu	0	0
33.	Lakshadweep	0	0
34.	Puducherry	0	0
TOTAL		1652737	1804837

* Progress reported by States/UTs on MPR/MIS

Performance under MGNREGA

819. SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the amount spent on works under MGNREGA during the last three years, State-wise;

- (b) the number of days of employment provided during that period, State-wise;
- (c) the details of MGNREGA wage rates during the above period; and
- (d) the mode of payment and the average duration between the work and the wages paid to the workers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV): (a) State/UT-wise details of the amount spent on works under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme(MGNREGS)during the last three years is given in the Statement-I (*See* below).

(b) State/UT-wise details of the average number of workdays of employment generated during the last three years is given in the Statement-II (*See* below).

(c) Wage rates for workers under the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act(MGNREGA), 2005 are notified and periodically revised by the Central Government in accordance with the provisions of Section 6(1) of the Act. State/UT-wise details of wage rates under MGNREGA during the last three years are given in the Statement-III (*See* below).

(d) Under MGNREGA, wages are paid to the workers in accordance with the Schedule of Rates as fixed by the State Governments. Output of a MGNREGA worker is measured and payment is made accordingly. More than 96% of the wages are paid through the electronic Fund Management System (e-FMS) to MGNREGA workers.

Section 3(3) of MGNREGA, 2005 provides that the disbursement of daily wages shall be made on a weekly basis or in any case not later than a fortnight after the date on which the work was done. As per Management Information System (MIS), on an average 56.76% of wage payments to workers are made within time.

Statement-I

State/UT-wise details of amount spent on works under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme during last three years

(In lakh)

Sl. No.	State	Total Expenditure on works		
		2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	534401.28	283946.01	449688.01
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	9593.54	3441.52	6558.81
3.	Assam	69976.59	50310.65	62124.14

1	2	3	4	5
4.	Bihar	202702.34	108170.99	161917.44
5.	Chhattisgarh	202397.6	175421.54	128319.57
6.	Gujarat	48902.62	47121.78	42862.92
7.	Haryana	38161.54	21647.06	14139.49
8.	Himachal Pradesh	56959.21	40623.27	38845.67
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	76971.19	39159.25	76853.95
10.	Jharkhand	91244.1	102908.13	133251.23
11.	Karnataka	206841.31	167569.57	182227.07
12.	Kerala	130056.59	161696.54	148318.42
13.	Madhya Pradesh	261894.5	280536.8	250002.67
14.	Maharashtra	127467.66	160988.49	184503.76
15.	Manipur	25476.92	26713.59	23119.44
16.	Meghalaya	31849.02	30934.71	27363.10
17.	Mizoram	26037.67	11420.13	29858.81
18.	Nagaland	29479.9	15781.96	19448.55
19.	Odisha	128680.21	106892.48	205205.29
20.	Punjab	25891.9	21350	30006.39
21.	Rajasthan	262961	325186.44	326885.19
22.	Sikkim	10889.61	7734.68	9730.76
23.	Tamil Nadu	393853.2	391954.05	625499.46
24.	Telangana		190374.75	237500.95
25.	Tripura	107504.47	82239.49	137156.76
26.	Uttar Pradesh	346067.61	313908.73	297606.16
27.	Uttarakhand	38083.54	31845.33	49237.03
28.	West Bengal	372517.24	401287.47	485155.35
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1788.27	904.58	327.86
30.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	NR	NR	NR
31.	Daman and Diu	NR	NR	NR
32.	Goa	297.4	457.15	300.59
33.	Lakshadweep	73.64	70.5	29.83
34.	Puducherry	1136.83	650.2	917.82
TOTAL		3860158.50	3603247.84	4384962.49

NR=Not Reported

Statement-II

*State/UT-wise details of average number of workdays of employment
generated during last three years*

Sl. No.	State	Average Days		
		2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	50	47	55
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	26	14	28
3.	Assam	24	22	33
4.	Bihar	42	34	45
5.	Chhattisgarh	52	32	47
6.	Gujarat	40	35	40
7.	Haryana	36	28	29
8.	Himachal Pradesh	52	42	42
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	51	36	48
10.	Jharkhand	38	41	52
11.	Karnataka	50	40	48
12.	Kerala	57	43	49
13.	Madhya Pradesh	42	42	46
14.	Maharashtra	45	53	60
15.	Manipur	25	22	16
16.	Meghalaya	59	48	54
17.	Mizoram	75	22	69
18.	Nagaland	45	22	52
19.	Odisha	42	36	45
20.	Punjab	33	22	30
21.	Rajasthan	51	46	55
22.	Sikkim	70	43	67
23.	Tamil Nadu	59	47	61
24.	Telangana		43	55

1	2	3	4	5
25.	Tripura	88	88	94
26.	Uttar Pradesh	35	34	34
27.	Uttarakhand	42	32	41
28.	West Bengal	37	33	47
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	48	38	25
30.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	NR	NR	NR
31.	Daman and Diu	NR	NR	NR
32.	Goa	23	24	18
33.	Lakshadweep	24	26	22
34.	Puducherry	21	13	17
TOTAL		46	40	49

Statement-III

State/UT-wise details of wage rates under MGNREGA during last three years

(in ₹)

Sl. No.	States	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	149	169	180
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	135	155	167
3.	Assam	152	167	179
4.	Bihar	138	158	162
5.	Chhattisgarh	146	157	159
6.	Gujarat	147	167	178
7.	Haryana	214	236	251
8.	Himachal Pradesh	138-171	154-193	162-203
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	145	157	164
10.	Jharkhand	138	158	162
11.	Karnataka	174	191	204
12.	Kerala	180	212	229
13.	Madhya Pradesh	146	157	159

1	2	3	4	5
14.	Maharashtra	162	168	181
15.	Manipur	153	175	190
16.	Meghalaya	145	153	163
17.	Mizoram	148	170	183
18.	Nagaland	135	155	167
19.	Odisha	143	164	174
20.	Punjab	184	200	210
21.	Rajasthan	149	163	173
22.	Sikkim	135	155	167
23.	Tamil Nadu	148	167	183
24.	Telangana		169	180
25.	Tripura	135	155	167
26.	Uttar Pradesh	142	156	161
27.	Uttarakhand	142	156	161
28.	West Bengal	151	169	174
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	198-210	222-235	228-241
30.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	175	182	196
31.	Daman and Diu	150	170	181
32.	Goa	178	195	208
33.	Lakshadweep	166	195	210
34.	Puducherry	148	167	183
35.	Chandigarh	209	227	239

Social audit under MGNREGA

†820. SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD:

CH. SUKHRAM SINGH YADAV:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the social audit is not being done in some States under MGNREGA; and

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) if so, the details of steps being taken by Government to conduct social audit in all the States under MGNREGA to bring more transparency in the works?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV): (a) and (b) Social audit of all works executed and expenditure incurred is a statutory commitment under the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA), 2005. The following steps have been taken by the Ministry to ensure social audits in States/UTs:

- Training of nearly 8000 Social Audit Resource Persons under a 30-day certificate course on Social Audit in partnership with the Tata Institute of Social Science and National Institute of Rural Development.
- Linking release of further tranche of funds to States to the successful institutionalization and conduct of social audits in the States.

Acquisition of agricultural land by foreign companies

821. SHRI MD. NADIMUL HAQUE: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether foreign companies are taking over agricultural land on a large scale in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof during each of the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise;

(c) whether Government proposes to check procurement of agricultural land by foreign companies in the country;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps being taken by Government to check the decreasing agricultural land?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV): (a) to (e) The subject of "Land and its management" is covered within the legislative jurisdiction of the States as provided in Entry No. 18 of List II (State List) of the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution. So far, no State Government has reported any large scale procurement of agriculture land in the country by foreign companies.

As regards acquisition of land, there exist certain conditions for acquisition of agricultural land by companies. As per provisions laid down under Section 2(1) and

2(2)(b) of the Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013, land can be acquired for private companies only for public purposes, provided the land acquiring companies obtain prior consent of at least eighty per cent of "affected families" at the stage of conduct of "Social Impact Assessment" study.

Further, Section 10 of the Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013 contains special provisions to safeguard food security and includes prescription of limits on quantum/ extent of agricultural land that can be acquired.

Policy for maintenance of rural roads under PMGSY

†822. CH. SUKHRAM SINGH YADAV:

SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether steps have been taken to hand over the maintenance of roads built under the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) to the States after five years from the time of their construction;

(b) if so, the names of States that have given their consent and made rules for maintenance of roads and are acting thereon; and

(c) the details of steps taken with regard to those States that have not framed such policies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV): (a) to (c) All Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) roads are covered by a 5-year maintenance contract, entered into along with construction contract, with the same contractor, in accordance with the Standard Bidding Document (SBD) prescribed under PMGSY by the Ministry of Rural Development. Maintenance funds to service the contract are budgeted by the State Governments. On expiry of 5-year post-construction maintenance, the State Governments are required to make necessary budget provision to place such roads under zonal maintenance contracts.

National Rural Roads Development Agency (NRRDA) and the Ministry of Rural Development, in partnership with International Labour Organization and World Bank

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

has extended support to the States in the maintenance management of rural roads. Accordingly, a Model Policy Framework for Maintenance of Rural Roads along with a Guidance note for the States has been finalized in close consultation with the States. Based on these documents, the States are required to formulate State Rural Road Maintenance Policies to suit State specific needs. 13 States i.e. Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Uttar Pradesh, Punjab, Rajasthan, Bihar, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Tamil Nadu, Assam, Meghalaya and West Bengal have formulated their State Rural Roads Maintenance Policy. Balance States are being regularly requested during Regional Review Meetings and Empowered Committee Meetings to formulate and notify Maintenance Policy.

Renovation of ponds under MGNREGA

†823. SHRI LAL SINH VADODIA: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Government is seriously contemplating to undertake renovation of ponds situated in different parts of the country under MGNREGA;
- (b) if so, whether Government has taken any steps in this regard; and
- (c) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV): (a) to (c) As per Schedule-1, 4. (1), I, (iv) of the Mahatma Gandhi NREGA, "Renovation of traditional water bodies including desilting of irrigation tanks and other water bodies", is permissible work under MGNREGA.

As per the Act "District Programme Coordinator shall ensure that at least 60% of the works to be taken up in a district in terms of cost, shall be for creation of productive assets directly linked to agriculture and allied activities through development of land, water and trees" which includes the renovation of ponds.

Increase in demand for work under MGNREGA

824. SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the demand for work under MGNREGA has sharply increased by upto 50 per cent during 2016-17 in comparison to the last financial year due to drought situations in the country;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

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

(c) the details of jobs provided under MGNREGA so far during 2016-17, State wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV): (a) and (b) The participation of rural households in the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) was increased in the year 2016-17 as compared to the year 2015-16. Persondays generated during the year 2016-17 has been increased by 62.54 percentage as compared to persondays generated during the year 2015-16. State/UT-wise details of number of person days generated during the year 2015-16 (upto June, 2015) and 2016-17 (upto June, 2016) are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(c) State/UT-wise details of number of person days generated during the year 2016-17 (upto June, 2016) are given in the Statement.

Statement

Persondays generated upto June in 2015-16 and 2016-17

Sl. No.	State	Persondays generated upto June in FY: 2015-16 (In lakh)	Persondays generated upto June in FY: 2016-17 (In lakh)	%age change
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1103.43	1139.01	3.22
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	15.23	10.39	-31.79
3.	Assam	63.98	116.95	82.78
4.	Bihar	75.01	213.63	184.81
5.	Chhattisgarh	188.10	567.75	201.83
6.	Goa	0.39	0.18	-53.36
7.	Gujarat	34.49	154.29	347.37
8.	Haryana	13.69	24.25	77.17
9.	Himachal Pradesh	41.36	31.10	-24.81
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	8.97	14.27	59.14
11.	Jharkhand	163.90	384.48	134.59

1	2	3	4	5
12.	Karnataka	35.64	275.65	673.42
13.	Kerala	101.30	73.86	-27.09
14.	Madhya Pradesh	119.30	427.08	257.99
15.	Maharashtra	295.46	407.93	38.07
16.	Manipur	5.02	13.03	159.35
17.	Meghalaya	10.92	6.10	-44.17
18.	Mizoram	5.20	46.71	798.69
19.	Nagaland	84.03	95.49	13.64
20.	Odisha	143.54	331.38	130.85
21.	Punjab	23.75	49.14	106.86
22.	Rajasthan	780.73	1300.99	66.64
23.	Sikkim	2.09	8.79	320.91
24.	Tamil Nadu	858.00	1182.63	37.84
25.	Telangana	591.30	647.97	9.58
26.	Tripura	39.49	124.51	215.30
27.	Uttar Pradesh	499.06	751.29	50.54
28.	Uttarakhand	19.67	48.80	148.02
29.	West Bengal	155.19	461.57	197.42
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.51	0.18	-64.54
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	NR	NR	NR
32.	Daman and Diu	NR	NR	NR
33.	Lakshadweep	0.01	0.00	-96.50
34.	Puducherry	2.79	0.46	-83.64
TOTAL		5481.56	8909.85	62.54

NR=Not Reported

Progress of work under PMGSY

†825. SHRI PRABHAT JHA: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government plans to connect all the villages in the country to main roads by 2019 under the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY);

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the progress of work under PMGSY is commensurate with its targets; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV): (a) to (d) 'Rural Roads' is a State subject and Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) is a one-time special intervention to provide rural connectivity, by way of a single all-weather road, to the eligible unconnected habitations in the core network with a population of 500 persons (as per 2001 Census) and above in plain areas. In respect of 'Special Category States' (North-East, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir and Uttarakhand), the Desert areas, the Tribal (Schedule V) areas and Selected Tribal and Backward districts as identified by the Ministry of Home Affairs/ Planning Commission, the objective is to connect eligible unconnected habitations as per Core-Network with a population of 250 persons and above (Census 2001). In the critical LWE affected blocks (as identified by MHA), additional relaxation has been given to connect habitations with population 100 persons and above.

For accelerated execution of PMGSY, the Ministry of Rural Development in consultation with the Ministry of Finance and the State Governments, has formulated an Action Plan to achieve the target of the Scheme early, with enhanced financial allocation to the States and modified funding pattern in the Scheme. Accordingly, the fund sharing pattern of PMGSY has been made in the ratio of 60:40 between the Centre and States for all States except for 8 North Eastern and 3 Himalayan States for which it will be 90:10. In view of the availability of substantial additional allocation of funds under the Scheme, it has also been decided to consider new proposals from the States for sanctioning the projects to provide connectivity to the balance eligible unconnected habitations under PMGSY and to substantially complete them by March, 2019, so as to provide connectivity to target habitations.

PMGSY envisages to provide connectivity to a total of 1,83,599 numbers of eligible unconnected habitations as per Core Network. Upto May, 2016, the Ministry has cleared the projects for providing connectivity to 1,50,301 eligible unconnected habitations and the States have reported that connectivity has been provided to 1,17,398 habitations. State-wise details of total targeted eligible habitations along with details of cleared and connected habitations are given in the Statement.

Statement*Habitations cleared & connected under PMGSY upto May 2016*

Sl. No.	State(s)	Eligible Habitations	Habitations cleared upto May 2016	Habitations connected upto May 2016	% of Habs connected w.r.t cleared
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1591	1117	1347	121%
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	438	389	368	95%
3.	Assam	16026	9854	7728	78%
4.	Bihar (RWD & NEA)	35496	27184	15947	59%
5.	Chhattisgarh	11108	9809	8758	89%
6.	Goa	20	2	2	100%
7.	Gujarat	3077	3059	3021	99%
8.	Haryana	1	1	1	100%
9.	Himachal Pradesh	3124	2232	2010	90%
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	2504	1783	1469	82%
11.	Jharkhand	13375	8516	5907	69%
12.	Karnataka	297	297	276	93%
13.	Kerala	435	435	380	87%
14.	Madhya Pradesh	18429	18002	14530	81%
15.	Maharashtra	1516	1321	1282	97%
16.	Manipur	654	549	426	78%
17.	Meghalaya	702	475	203	43%
18.	Mizoram	252	161	157	98%
19.	Nagaland	110	93	90	97%
20.	Odisha	17901	13368	10361	78%
21.	Punjab	397	390	413	106%
22.	Rajasthan	16570	16229	13734	85%
23.	Sikkim	366	296	273	92%
24.	Tamil Nadu	2004	1983	1951	98%

1	2	3	4	5	6
25.	Telangana	934	734	599	82%
26.	Tripura	1916	1874	1756	94%
27.	Uttar Pradesh	13452	11623	11228	97%
28.	Uttarakhand	2233	1087	861	79%
29.	West Bengal	18671	17438	12320	71%
GRAND TOTAL		183599	150301	117398	78%

Note: The total eligible habitations are 1,78,184. However if habitations of 100+ to 249 population in 267 LWE affected blocks (identified by MHA) are added (there are 5415 habitations) then the total becomes 1,83,599.

Delay in allocation of funds under MGNREGA

†826. SHRI HARIVANSH: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of people who have got work for 150 days under MGNREGA in drought affected States;

(b) whether the Central Government is intentionally delaying the allocation of additional seventeen thousand crore rupees under MGNREGA and if not, the quantum of amount allocated and the details of amount released, State-wise; and

(c) the types of assets created under MGNREGA in the drought affected areas and the number of States who have sent their proposals to the Ministry for including extra works under MGNREGA?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV): (a) Details of households provided more than 100 days of employment in drought affected 10 States under The Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) are given in the Statement-I (*See below*).

(b) The Budget Provision is ₹ 38500/- crore under MGNREGA during the current FY 2016-17, against this an amount of ₹ 29045.09/- crore has been released till 20.07.2016. State/UT-wise release position is given in the Statement-II (*See below*). This Ministry has requested for additional funds in the first supplementary demand.

(c) As per Management Information System (MIS), number of assets created in the drought affected 10 States is given in the Statement-III.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Statement-I

Details of households provided more than 100 days' employment in drought affected 10 States under MGNREGA

Financial Year 2015-16

Sl. No.	States	Household Employed more than 100 days (In Nos)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	418822
2.	Chhattisgarh	236574
3.	Jharkhand	160652
4.	Karnataka	126281
5.	Madhya Pradesh	204648
6.	Maharashtra	215447
7.	Odisha	180497
8.	Rajasthan	211742
9.	Telangana	374976
10.	Uttar Pradesh	154723
TOTAL		2284362

Statement-II

Central funds released to MGNREGA States during 2016-17

(₹ in lakh)

Sl.No.	States	Central Funds Released
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	338835.080
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	9525.220
3.	Assam	49015.136
4.	Bihar	79235.900
5.	Chhattisgarh	133272.130
6.	Gujarat	43199.860
7.	Haryana	6445.172
8.	Himachal Pradesh	26172.660

1	2	3
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	44887.030
10.	Jharkhand	95645.560
11.	Karnataka	126971.451
12.	Kerala	87919.328
13.	Madhya Pradesh	204440.400
14.	Maharashtra	112850.700
15.	Manipur	27723.410
16.	Meghalaya	55560.990
17.	Mizoram	1992.140
18.	Nagaland	50152.800
19.	Odisha	114656.747
20.	Punjab	27511.916
21.	Rajasthan	300002.114
22.	Sikkim	5953.460
23.	Tamil Nadu	235845.080
24.	Telangana	124305.000
25.	Tripura	49976.753
26.	Uttar Pradesh	218859.374
27.	Uttarakhand	28360.242
28.	West Bengal	304528.980
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	253.075
30.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.000
31.	Daman and Diu	0.000
32.	Lakshadweep	0.000
33.	Pondicherry	300.150
34.	Chandigarh	0.000
35.	Goa	111.270
TOTAL		2904509.129

Statement-III

Number of assets created in the drought affected States under MGNREGA during the Financial Year 2015-16

Sl. No.	State	Completed Works			
		Public works relating to natural resources management	Individual assets for vulnerable sections (only for households in paragraph 5)	Common infrastructure for NRLM Compliant Self Help Groups	Rural Infrastructure
1.	Andhra Pradesh	20914	840	0	124451
2.	Chhattisgarh	15392	11959	2612	25512
3.	Jharkhand	24749	17082	208	29141
4.	Karnataka	58231	111523	14718	139134
5.	Madhya Pradesh	44977	80088	4920	90155
6.	Maharashtra	24616	38959	940	28709
7.	Odisha	21790	64779	37	37234
8.	Rajasthan	14262	21029	998	29854
9.	Telangana	3473	170	0	64040
10.	Uttar Pradesh	82390	71539	9536	190338
TOTAL		310794	417968	33969	758568

Permanent constructions under MGNREGA

827. SHRIMATI JHARNA DAS BAIDYA: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether local villagers would be encouraged to undertake pucca and permanent constructions under MGNREGA by associating them with local rural development works; and

(b) if so, whether it would be fruitful to connect each village with sustainable development under MGNREGA through construction of pucca drains, pucca toilets, school buildings, hospital rooms, pucca houses and roads and pucca small reservoirs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV): (a) Yes, Sir. The objective of the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) is "Providing not less than on

hundred days of unskilled manual work as a guaranteed employment in a financial year to every household in rural areas as per demand, resulting in creation of productive assets of prescribed quality and durability."

(b) Construction of pucca drains, pucca toilets, rural roads and pucca water harvesting structure (reservoir) are permissible works, whereas construction of School buildings and hospital rooms are non-permissible works under the MGNREGA.

While taking up all the works under the Scheme by the Gram Panchayat and other implementing agencies, the cost of the material component including the wages of the skilled and semi-skilled workers, shall not exceed the forty per cent at the district level.

Development of rivers in Goa

828. SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) whether any developmental activities regarding the six nationalised rivers of Goa have started;

(b) if so, what are the activities that have been started and the names of the rivers where these activities have started;

(c) the names of the agencies involved in doing these activities;

(d) the estimated amount incurred, spent, proposed to be spent; and

(e) the details of local or Central Government agencies from whom the permission have been obtained and the nature of the permission?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN P.): (a) and (b) The status of activities for the development of six National Waterways (NWs) of Goa is as follows:

River	Status
Mandovi (NW68)	(i) Detailed Project Report (DPR) completed.
Zuari (NW 111)	(ii) Tendering process being initiated for fairway development of Mandovi and Zuari rivers under Engineering, Procurement and Construction (EPC) contract (Phase 1). (iii) Environment Impact Assessment (EIA) / Environment Management Plan (EMP) / Coastal Regulation Zone (CRZ) and wild life clearance studies initiated.
Cumberjua (NW 27)	(i) DPR completed. (ii) EIA / EMP/ CRZ and wild life clearance studies initiated.
Chapora (NW25)	
Mapusa (NW71)	Prefeasibility study completed.
Sal (NW 88)	

(c) The following agencies have been engaged for preparation of various reports for the development of six NWs of Goa:

- (i) M/s RITES India Ltd. Gurgaon for preparation of DPR for Mandovi, Zuari rivers and Cumberjua canal.
- (ii) M/s Tractebel Engineering Pvt. Ltd. Gurgaon for preparation of DPR for Sal, Mapusa and Chapora rivers.
- (iii) M/s WAPCOS India Ltd. Gurgaon for preparation of EIA / EMP / CRZ and Wild Life Clearance report.

(d) The expenditure incurred earlier on preparation of DPRs is ₹ 42 lakhs. The expenditure likely to be incurred would be based on an assessment of the recommendations to be implemented in the study reports.

(e) The requisite permissions required under various statutes such as environmental clearances are obtained on need basis from the concerned authorities of Central and State Governments.

Capacity improvement of major ports

829. SHRI P. L. PUNIA: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

- (a) the capacity of major ports in the country during the last five years, port-wise;
- (b) the targets set by the Ministry to improve the capacity of 12 major ports; and
- (c) whether the Ministry has finalised on corporatisation of major ports and if so, the details thereof and if not, what alternative steps are being taken to modernise and develop ports?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN P.): (a) Capacity of Major Ports in India during the last five years, port-wise, is given as under:

Port	Capacity (In MMT)				
	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
1	2	3	4	5	6
Kolkata	17.14	17.14	17.44	21.10	21.10
Haldia	50.75	46.75	49.75	49.75	65.89
Paradip	80.30	102.30	108.80	119.80	126.94

1	2	3	4	5	6
Vizag	66.33	67.33	88.92	96.76	107.75
KPL	31.00	31.00	31.00	37.00	45.00
Chennai	83.19	85.59	86.04	86.04	93.44
VOC	33.34	33.34	42.06	44.55	59.26
Cochin	41.86	44.66	49.66	49.66	49.66
New Mangalore	50.97	76.77	77.77	77.77	77.77
Mormugao	41.90	36.40	36.65	43.76	48.79
Mumbai	44.53	44.53	44.53	44.53	49.33
JNPT	64.00	65.88	65.88	79.37	89.37
Kandla	91.22	93.22	102.32	121.43	131.06
TOTAL	696.53	744.91	800.52	871.52	965.36

(b) The Capacity in Major Ports as on 31.3.2016 is 965.36 MTPA. The capacity likely to be created in Major Ports by 2018-19 will be about 1257 MTPA.

(c) No. Sir. Expansion and modernisation of Major Ports in the country is an on-going process to keep the ports abreast with new technologies and also to meet trade (traffic) requirements. The process primarily involves:

- (i) construction of new berths and terminals,
- (ii) mechanisation of existing berths and terminals,
- (iii) capital dredging for deepening of drafts for attracting large of vessels in port channels,
- (iv) installation of vessel traffic management system (VTMS),
- (v) implementation of Web Based Port Community System,
- (vi) installation of scanners at all container terminals,
- (vii) implementation of 104 initiatives to reduce time and cost of operations in ports to benchmark their performance to international standards (30 recommendations have been implemented and the remaining will be implemented in phases by 2019) and
- (viii) Green Port initiatives like creation of Solar Power Projects, E- Governance etc.

Capacity addition of ports

830. SHRI RIPUN BORA: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has planned for capacity addition of ports in the country;
- (b) if so, the present operational details and cargo traffic handling during the last four years;
- (c) the budget plan and development of 'Jal Marg Vikas' programme therein, port-wise; and
- (d) the inland waterways development and revival plan for 2021?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN P.): (a) Modernisation and increasing the capacity of Major Ports is a continuous process. Government is regularly monitoring the Port projects to modernise/upgrade to increase capacity of the ports and also to bring them to the international standards through construction and modernisation of berths, installation of state of art equipment and mechanisation of cargo handling system at ports including the dredging projects to accommodate large vessels at major ports.

(b) The details of cargo traffic handled during the last four years are given as under:

Major Ports	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
1	2	3	4	5
Kolkata Dock System	11844	12874	15283	16688
Haldia Dock Complex	28084	28511	31010	33507
TOTAL KOLKATA	39928	41385	46293	50195
Paradip	56552	68003	71011	76386
Visakhapatnam	59040	58503	58004	57033
Kamarajar (Ennore)	17885	27337	30251	32206
Chennai	53404	51105	52541	50058
V.O. Chidambaranar	28260	28642	32414	36849
Cochin	19845	20887	21595	22099
New Mangalore	37036	39365	36566	35582

1	2	3	4	5
Mormugao	17693	11739	14711	20776
Mumbai	58038	59184	61660	61110
JNPT	64490	62333	63801	64029
Kandla	93619	87004	92497	100051
Overall:	545790	555487	581344	606374

(c) Development of multi-modal inland waterway transport terminals under the Jal Marg Vikas Project has been planned at Varanasi in Uttar Pradesh, Sahibganj in Jharkhand and Haldia in West Bengal along the National Waterway-1. Development programme for Phase-I, these terminals have been firmed up and the estimated cost thereof is given below:

- (i) Multimodal terminal at Varanasi: Cost of construction of Phase - I (A), mainly offshore works, on 5.586 hectare of land already available with the Inland Waterways Authority of India - ₹169.60 crore.
- (ii) Multimodal terminal at Sahibganj: Cost of acquisition of 195 acres of land, including cost of Rehabilitation and Resettlement measures for the project affected families - ₹ 187.00 crore; and estimated cost of construction of Phase -1 of the terminal - ₹ 292.10 crore.
- (iii) Multimodal terminal at Haldia: Estimated cost of construction of Phase - I on 61 acres of land taken on a 30 year lease from the Kolkata Port Trust - ₹ 510.00 crore approx.

Proposed budget plan for these terminals: 50% World Bank loan and 50% Government budget allocation.

(d) The National Waterways Act, 2016 declaring 111 NWs has been enacted on 12th April, 2016.

Growth of cruise shipping

831. SHRI AJAY SANCHETI: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has made any assessment of exploitation of immense potential that exists for growth of cruise shipping;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) what has been the response of global cruise operators to the initiatives taken by Government in this area?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN P.): (a) to (c) A Task Force has been set up by the Ministry of Tourism for promotion of cruise tourism in the country. The Task Force has suggested exploitation of the immense potential that exists for the growth of cruise tourism in India. Accordingly, the work for preparation of action plan for development of cruise tourism in India has been initiated.

Development of sea port in Sagar Island

832. SHRI MD. NADIMUL HAQUE: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the development of sea port at Sagar Island has been delayed;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the details of timeline for development of port there;
- (d) the details of funds allocated for 186 development of the port along with the detailed break-up; and
- (e) the feasibility of developing a sea port at Sagar Islands?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN P.): (a) and (b) No, Sir.

(c) The timeline for development of Sagar Port is given in the Statement-I (*See below*).

(d) The cost of the project as per Revenue Model is estimated at INR 1464 crores. The work related to reclamation, dredging and provision of basic infrastructure will be undertaken by Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV) and Kolkata Port Trust. Total cost of these works is estimated to be ₹515 crores. The construction of port related infrastructure like berths etc. will be undertaken by the concessionaire at an estimated cost of ₹ 948.6 crores. The break-up of cost is given in the Statement-II (*See below*).

The Project is now being taken for Phase-I. The total Phase-I cost of Sagar Port Development has been estimated to ₹ 1464 crores.

(e) Kolkata Port has been facing the challenges in terms of draft limitations, limited headroom for expansion and efficiency. The constraints has necessitated the need to have an alternative port near to sea, having sufficient draft and no river navigation, as it has been there in Kolkata Port.

Sagar Island has been selected after a detailed study for locating the port. A new port in Sagar will share the hinterland of the Haldia and Kolkata ports, particularly the power and steel plants in the eastern region, and containers from the eastern parts of India (Western UP, Odisha, Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh etc.) and neighboring landlocked countries- Nepal and Bhutan. The port will be a viable alternative to serve as for spill-over cargo, specifically non-POL bulk from the Haldia dock complex.

Containers will be another major variant to be handled at the Sagar port. This is primarily due the limitation of capacity and the inability to expand the Haldia and Kolkata ports, which can result in an overflow of containers that can be handled at the Sagar port.

The traffic for the Sagar port is projected to be around 3.5 MTPA in 2020 increasing to around 27 MTPA in 2035.

Statement-I

Details of timeline of development of Sagar Port

Activity	Timeline
PPPAC Presentation	22 March, 2016
Preparation of bid documents (including reclamation and dredging)	Already submitted to PPPAC and MOS
PPPAC Approval to be recd*+	Awaited
EFC Memo**	07 June, 2016
Notification of Port Limits	24 June, 2016
CCEA Approval To Be Recd*	Awaited
TOR Amendment Presentation	29 July, 2016
RFQ Issue Date	20 August, 2016
Last date of receiving RFQ queries	16 September, 2016
Pre-application conference (RFQ)	22 September, 2016
Authority response to queries	29 September, 2016

Activity	Timeline
Application due date (RFQ)	09 October, 2016
Announcement of short list of applicants	26 October, 2016
RFP Issuance Date	03 November, 2016
CRZ Recommendation from State Coastal Zone Management Authority (SCZMA)	07 November, 2016
Final application to MoEF& CC for Environmental Clearance (EC) with final EIA report to be submitted	30 November, 2016
RFP Submission Date	18 December, 2016
Security clearance to be obtained	31 December, 2016
Letter of Award	31 January, 2017
Environmental Clearance	28 February, 2017
Signing of Concession Agreement	28 February, 2017

* Indicated by MoS

+ The Sagar Port proposal decision was postponed at the PPPAC meeting held on March 22, 2016.

** EFC Memo for approval of INR 515 Cr as grant to execute the works by BSPL was submitted in June, 2016. After EFC approval of the grant for INR 515 Cr, the RFQ, RFP and DCA already prepared for selection of Concessionaire will be updated as per the suggested amendments which will be further be submitted to PPPAC and CCEA for approval. Preparation of draft Tender documents for basic infrastructure, land reclamation and dredging related activities undertaken by SPV will be initiated after approval of EFC Memo

Please note that the dates mentioned above are subject to change after EFC Approval.

Statement-II

Breakup of cost of the port

(₹ in crores)			
Sl. No.	Works	SPV EPC Model	PPP (DBFOT Model)
1	2	3	4
1.	Dredging	28.2	
2.	Land Reclamation, Clearing & Land Improvement	324.3	8.3
3.	Common Infrastructure Facilities (Administration building, Gate House, Customs Building, Harbour Master Block and control room, Signal Station, Fire Station building, Users building, etc.)		92.4
4.	Development of Berths & Cargo Terminal (Berthing Jetty, Approach Trestle, Stack Yard, Paved storage yard, Other Miscellaneous works)		346.8

1	2	3	4
5.	Cargo Handling Equipment		276.5
6.	Navigational aids	2	
7.	Harbour Crafts & locomotives		
8.	Provision of External Power	11.5	45.7
9.	Provision of Water supply		2.4
10.	Provision of Telecommunication		5.9
11.	External Road	32.8	
12.	Internal Main / Secondary Roads to Operational Areas and Parking		18.9
13.	Railway Lines and Rail Yard in Mainland	67.1	
14.	Contingencies@ 15%	23.1	41.3
15.	Environment Aspects		12
16.	Fire Fighting System/ Hazard Mitigation		12
17.	Project management & Engineering consultancy		5.3
	TOTAL	489	867.5
18.	Other costs (EIA, VTMS, IDC, etc.)	26.4	81.1
	TOTAL COST OF THE PROJECT	515.4	948.6

Enhancing capacity of major ports

833. DR. R. LAKSHMANAN: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the capacity of major ports located in Tamil Nadu viz., Chennai Port, Kamarajar Port and Tuticorin Port has dwindled over the years;

(b) if so, the details of capacity of major ports during the last ten years;

(c) whether Government has formulated any comprehensive plan to enhance the capacity of major ports from the existing level to the higher level;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN P.): (a) and (b) No, Sir. Capacity of Major Ports located in Tamil

Nadu viz. Chennai Port, Kamarajar Port and VOC Port (Tuticorin Port) has not dwindled over the years. Details of the capacity of the above ports during the last ten years is given in the Statement-I (*See* below).

(c) to (e) Yes, Sir. The Government has targeted to award 33 projects during the current Financial Year with an investment of ₹13123 crore. Similarly, 29 projects are targeted for completion during 2016-17. Enhancement of capacity at Major Ports is a continuous process. Government is regularly monitoring the port projects to increase the capacity of the ports and also to bring them to the international standards through construction and modernisation of berths, installation of state of art equipment and mechanisation of cargo handling system at ports including the dredging projects to accommodate large vessels at Major Ports.

Statement

Details of the capacity of the ports during the last ten years

Ports	Capacity (In million tonnes)									
	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
Chennai	48.80	50.00	53.35	55.75	71.32	79.72	83.19	85.59	86.04	86.04
Kamarajar Port	16.00	16.00	19.00	31.00	31.00	31.00	31.00	31.00	37.00	45.00
VOC Port, Tuticorin	20.55	20.55	20.75	22.81	23.72	27.04	33.34	33.34	42.06	44.55

Subsidy for ship building industry

834. SHRI DILIPBHAI PANDYA: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the subsidy scheme for ship building industry, which had expired, has been extended and if not, the reasons therefor;

(b) the details of old accounts thereof cleared and those which are pending;

(c) whether ship building and ship repair industry has been granted infrastructure status and if so, the details thereof along with the benefits likely to accrue to the industry;

(d) whether there is any plan to increase percentage share of India in the world in ship building and ship repair industry; and

(e) whether any vision document has been prepared in this regard and by when its targets are intended to be achieved?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN P.): (a) and (b) The Government of India had earlier extended shipbuilding subsidy scheme to all Indian shipyards on 25th October, 2002. The scheme expired on 14th August, 2007. Government decided in March 2009 to make payments for shipbuilding subsidy for shipbuilding contracts signed upto 14th August, 2007 for which budgetary provision was made upto 31st March, 2014. Out of 228 shipbuilding contracts signed during 2002-2007, subsidy amounting to ₹ 1142 crores has been released for construction of 121 vessels. A new shipbuilding financial assistance policy has been announced for orders secured during April 1, 2016 to March 31, 2026.

(c) Yes, Sir. The Department of Economic Affairs has notified the inclusion of standalone 'Shipyards' in the Harmonized Master List of Infrastructure Sub-sectors on April 13, 2016. Infrastructure status would enable Indian shipyards to avail cheaper and long-term financing of capital. The attendant tax benefits would enable the shipyards to reduce their cost disadvantage and invest in capacity expansion thereby giving a boost to the Indian shipbuilding industry.

(d) and (e) Maritime Agenda 2010-20 has *inter-alia* set a target to increase percentage share of India to 5% in global ship building and 10% share in global ship repair for India by 2020.

Building of largest cruise centre in Mumbai

†835. SHRI LAL SINH VADODIA: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is contemplating to build the largest cruise centre in Mumbai;

(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 IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN P.): (a) to (c) The Mumbai Port has a terminal where cruise ships are handled. The Mumbai Port has undertaken a study for giving recommendations for upgrading the terminal.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Introduction of digital tracking system of containers

836. SHRI HISHEY LACHUNGPA: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Jawaharlal Nehru Port Trust, with a view to introduce transparency in the container operation, is going to introduce digital tracking system of containers;

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

(c) what are the features of this digital tracking system and by when it would be made fully operational;

(d) whether Government intends to introduce this digital tracking system in other major ports also; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and by when the system would be introduced in other major ports?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN P.): (a) to (e) Jawaharlal Nehru Port (JNPT) has signed an agreement with Delhi-Mumbai Industrial Corridor Development Corporation on 14.04.2016. Commercial Operation of Logistics Data Bank (LDB) Project has been operationalized at JNPT *w.e.f.* 01.07.2016 on a pilot basis. The logistics Data Bank Service would bring efficiency in the current Logistics and Supply Chain environment through use of information technology that would be helpful for tracking and viewing the movement of containers across the port to the ICD and end users.

Each container is tagged with RFID tag at JNPT and the same can be tracked through different RFID readers installed at different locations. This will provide visibility and transparency an EXIM container movement. This would also help in reducing overall lead time of the container movement across the western corridor and lower the transaction cost incurred by the shippers and consignees as a result of predictability and optimization achieved through Logistics Data Bank (LDB) services.

Plan to start Roll-on and Roll-off service for transportation in Ganga

837. SHRI NARENDRA KUMAR SWAIN: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry has any plan to start Roll-on and Roll-off (RO-RO) service to transport cars between Kolkata-Varanasi stretch of river Ganga in near future;

- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the Jal Marg Vikas project between Allahabad and Haldia on river Ganga is taken up speedily;
- (d) if so, the amount of money Government proposes to spend on this project;
- (e) whether any time limit has been fixed for completion of the said project; and
- (f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN P.): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. A Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) has been signed between Inland Waterways Authority of India (IWAI) and M/s Maruti Suzuki India Ltd. for transportation of cars through inland vessels. IWAI has deployed one vessel at Varanasi for this purpose. The IWAI has planned transportation of cars from Varanasi to Kolkata on National Waterway-1 *i.e.* River Ganga.

(c) to (f) Yes, Sir. "Jal Marg Vikas" has been commissioned with technical and financial assistance of the World Bank for capacity augmentation of National Waterway - 1 from Haldia to Allahabad (1620 km). The project aims at developing the fairway to enable safe navigation of at least 1,500 ton vessels. The project would be completed over a period of six years at an estimated cost of ₹ 4,200 crore.

Regulation of ship breaking industries

838. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

- (a) whether a committee was formed to regulate various activities of ship breaking industries;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the details regarding the number of ships received for breaking during each of the last three years and the current year, location-wise; and
- (d) the details regarding the quantity of steel generated from ship breaking during that period, year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN P.): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. A Ship Breaking Scrap Committee has been constituted to streamline measures relating to modernization/upgradation of ship breaking

yards; matters relating to Shipbreaking Code, 2013; welfare measures for workers engaged in shipbreaking and administering Ferrous Scrap Development Fund.

(c) and (d)

Number of Ships received for breaking

Location	Years			
	2013-2014	2014-2015	2015-2016	April to July, 2016
Kerala	3	4	0	0
Kolkata	10	11	7	1
Mumbai	58	38	20	4
Alang-Sosiya	299	275	249	65

Quantity of Steel generated (in Metric Tonnes)(approximate)

Location	Years			
	2013-2014	2014-2015	2015-2016	April to July, 2016
Kerala	3137	1576	0	. 0
Kolkata	24083	9602	5227	2256
Mumbai	192000	45000	32000	3000
Alang-Sosiya	3059890	2490154	2431749	687433

Port-rail connectivity projects under Sagarmala

839. SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI:

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY:

Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

- (a) how many port-rail connectivity projects are identified under Sagarmala and what is the total estimated cost thereof;
- (b) how many projects are being considered by Indian Port Rail Corporation Limited (IPRCL);
- (c) the details of projects already awarded for quick evacuation of cargo;
- (d) the details of projects being taken up by Railways; and
- (e) what is the time-line by which these projects would be completed, project-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN P.): (a) Twenty six (26) port-rail connectivity projects have been identified in National Perspective Plan, April, 2016 under Sagarmala at a total estimated cost of ₹ 29,500 crore.

(b) Twenty two (22) rail connectivity projects have been identified by Indian Port Rail Corporation Limited (IPRCL) for implementation.

(c) Out of the 26 projects identified under Sagarmala, 2 projects are completed and 16 projects have been awarded for construction by Railways.

Out of the 22 projects taken up by IPRCL, 4 projects have been awarded for implementation by IPRCL.

(d) and (e) The details of the projects undertaken by Railways with time-line and details of projects undertaken by IPRCL, with time-line are given in the Statement-I and II respectively.

Statement-I

Details of project undertaken by Railways, with time-line

Sl. No.	Name of project	Port	Completion Timelines
1	2	3	4
1.	Connection of Western DFC to Hazira	Hazira	To be completed by 2019
2.	Connection of Western DFC to Pipavav	Pipavav	To be completed by 2019
3.	Connection of Western DFC to Mundra	Mundra	To be completed by 2019
4.	IB signalling for RV line	Vizag	To be completed by 2017
5.	Decongesting RV line (Vizag & Gangavaram port) - 2nd line	Vizag	To be completed by 2018
6.	Heavy Haul railways corridor from Talcher to Paradip port	Paradip	Under discussion with Ministry of Coal and Ministry of Power
7.	3rd line from Bhadrak to Nergundi	Dhamra	To be completed by 2020
8.	3rd and 4th line from Budhapank-Salegaon <i>via</i> Rajatgarh	Paradip	To be completed by 2020
9.	Doubling of line from Rajatgarh to Barang	Paradip	To be completed by 2017

1	2	3	4
10.	Doubling of line from Sambhalpur to Talcher	Paradip	To be completed by 2019
11.	Doubling of line from Titlagarh to Sambhalpur	Paradip	To be completed by 2019
12.	New Line from Angul to Sukhinda Road	Paradip	To be completed by 2020
13.	New Line from Haridaspur to Paradip	Paradip	To be completed by 2019
14.	Rail evacuation from port to Hospet and Bellary (Hubli - Ankola link)	Mangalore	Will be taken up after environment clearance of the project
15.	Rail connectivity between Krishnapatnam to Obulavaripalle	Krishnapatnam	To be completed by 2019
16.	Hospete-Hubballi-Londa-Tinaighate-Vasco da Gama at Mormugao	Mormugao	To be completed by 2020
17.	Third line from Sukhinda Road to Jakhapura	Paradip	To be completed by 2016
18.	New line from Jharsuguda to Barpalli	Paradip	To be completed by 2016

Statement-II*Details of project undertaken by IPRCL, with time-line*

Sl. No.	Name of project	Port	Completion Time-lines
1	2	3	4
1.	Upgradation of the Track Nos. 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22 and 23 at EJC yard	Kolkata Port Trust	To be completed by 2018
2.	Modernization and upgradation of the existing railway network at Kolkata Dock System (KDS)	Kolkata Port Trust	To be completed by 2018
3.	Doubling of Railway line from Durga Chak to Haldia Dock Complex	Kolkata Port Trust	To be completed by 2019
4.	Single line Rail connectivity project from Basulaia to Shalukkhali	Kolkata Port Trust	To be completed by 2019
5.	Providing railway connectivity from the port to the Power Plants	V.O. Chidambaranar Port Trust	Detailed Project Report to be finalised

1	2	3	4
6.	Last mile rail /road connectivity for development of Enayam Port in Kanyakumari, District	Colachel Port	Survey Work is under way
7.	Providing railway track between Marshalling Yard and Hare Island	VO. Chidambaranar Port Trust	To be completed by 2018
8.	Northern rail link from Minjur station	Kamarajar Port	Land Acquisition is under process
9.	Laying of new railway track at west of western yard I and providing paving block platform in between new track and western yard I	Chennai Port Trust	To be completed by 2018
10.	Extension of rail track No. 13, 14, & 15	Kandla Port Trust	To be completed by 2019
11.	Providing rail connectivity to berth No. 13, 14, 15 & 16 from take -off point to west end of berth	Kandla Port Trust	To be completed by 2019
12.	Heavy Haul Corridor for Salegaon to Paradip Port Trust	Paradip Port Trust	Detailed Project Report is under preparation
13.	Additional Line no IE on the eastern side of the R&D Yard	Visakhapatnam Port Trust	To be completed by 2018
14.	Extension of line No.11 to 15 to full length at R&D yard	Visakhapatnam Port Trust	To be completed by 2018
15.	<p>Signalling works:</p> <p>RRI at R&D yard.</p> <p>Panel interlocking at 'B' Cabin.</p> <p>Panel interlocking at 14 Level goompty.</p> <p>Panel interlocking at dumper cabin.</p> <p>Service building and glued joints.</p>	Visakhapatnam Port Trust	To be completed by 2019
16.	Electrification of VPT railway line 45.143 TKM	Visakhapatnam Port Trust	To be completed by 2019
17.	Providing direct connection between OEC and Western sector joining at NAD curve from E. Co. Railway	Visakhapatnam Port Trust	To be completed by 2018

1	2	3	4
18.	Connection of dead end line at North of R& D yard to Eastern Grid (Third line) from E. Co. Railways	Visakhapatnam Port Trust	To be completed by 2018
19.	Direct connectivity to Mindi Yard from E. Co. Railways/ SC Railways	Visakhapatnam Port Trust	Under discussion with NHAI and Ministry of Railways regarding cost sharing
20.	Upgradation of Platform no.2 & 3 in the Port Marshalling yard	New Mangalore Port Trust	To be completed by 2018
21.	Upgradation of Railway Line 1 & 2		To be completed by 2018
22.	Upgradation modifications of ICD yards	Jawaharlal Nehru Port Trust	To be completed by 2019

Development of Chabahar port

840. SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI:

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY:

Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) consequent upon Chabahar port development agreement with Iran, which countries India can have direct access to;

(b) the details of ports in India which would get the benefit because of this agreement;

(c) the amount likely to be provided by India for development of Chabahar port and in what time schedule; and

(d) by what time, the whole complex of Chabahar port would be operational for navigation, berthing and other functions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN P.): (a) India will get access to Eastern transit Corridor to:

- Eastern part of Iran
- Afghanistan, which is a landlocked country
- CIS countries like Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan etc.
- Alternative to North South Corridor (Access to Russia and North Baltic countries)

(b) West Coast of India Ports like Kandla (550 NM) and Mumbai / JNPT (786 NM) will get the maximum benefit.

(c) The following amounts are likely to be provided to the Iranian side:

- Making credit of USD 150 million available for development of phase 1 of the port, within 4 months of receiving their application through Central Bank of Iran.
- Equipping the both terminals with equipment worth USD 85 million within 18 months above funding.

(d) Overall it is expected that it will take 18 to 24 months for Commercial Operations to commence at Chabahar Port.

Flow of all major rivers

841. SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry maintains a record of increase or decrease in flow of all major rivers across the country;

(b) if so, the details of flow of all major rivers across the country for the last ten years;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether any steps are being taken by Government to maintain a natural flow of rivers and if so, details in this regard and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(e) what are the major factors causing decrease in flow of major rivers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (DR. SANJEEV KUMAR BALYAN):

(a) to (c) Central Water Commission (CWC) under this Ministry is having a network of 878 sites on 401 rivers and its tributaries throughout India for measurement of Hydro-meteorological data. Out of these 878 sites, CWC observes flow of rivers at 557 locations. The annual average flows for last ten years in some major rivers are given in the Statement (*See* below).

(d) Integrated management of water resources, considering water as an integrated part of the ecosystem, is undertaken to maintain the quality and quantity of water, including maintaining the natural flow of rivers. The National Water Policy (2012) formulated by this Ministry has, *inter-alia*, recommended that ecological needs of the river should be determined, through scientific study, recognizing that the natural river flows are characterized by low or no flows, small floods (freshets), large floods, etc., and should accommodate developmental needs. The Policy has further recommended that a portion of river flows should be kept aside to meet ecological needs ensuring that the low and high flow releases are proportional to the natural flow regime, including base flow contribution in the low flow season through regulated ground water use.

(e) The flow in the rivers is dynamic parameter and depends on several factors such as distribution and intensity of rainfall in the catchment of rivers, catchment characteristics and withdrawals/utilizations from the rivers etc. Also, as per annual average flows of last 10 years, there is no increase/decrease trend in the flow of major rivers in the country.

*Statement**Average annual flow of major rivers for last 10 years*

Sl.No.	River	Site/ Locations	Distt.	Annual Flows in Cumecs										
				2014-15	2013-14	2012-13	2011-12	2010-11	2009-10	2008-09	2007-08	2006-07	2005-06	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	
1.	Ganga	Farakka	Murshidabad	7084.21	15491.81	7828.91	11258.50	8078.18	6328.43	10570.90	10068.24	7408.24	7975.84	
2.	Brahmaputra	Pandu	Kamrup	7623.07	11156.83	14302.68	14568.45	16182.75	14562.78	16322.02	14571.38	12317.69	13806.62	
3.	Barak	A. P. Ghat	Cachar	1035.30	587.65	349.15	609.72	1437.88	837.41	599.85	866.44	561.69	667.77	
4.	Godavari	Polavaram	West Godavari	1846.16	4752.46	2907.73	1765.13	3715.47	915.51	1856.07	2967.63	4181.52	3380.36	
5.	Krishna	Vijaywada	Krishna	75.25	357.12	54.38	231.67	438.39	460.11	309.39	832.76	847.95	1142.62	
6.	Cauvery	Musiri	Tiruchirapalli	153.90	184.87	22.18	263.34	182.49	202.33	297.46	387.32	285.70	398.20	
7.	Brahmani	Jenapur	Jajpur	503.65	502.75	444.88	692.76	171.39	346.89	630.24	712.65	469.56	524.66	
8.	Baitarni	Anandpur	Keonjhar	135.53	205.00	95.91	221.63	41.45	88.03	166.56	271.98	173.56	167.69	
9.	Mahanadi	Tikarapara	Angul	2170.03	1742.53	1534.90	1430.21	1246.06	1380.23	1641.85	1878.39	1969.63	1484.53	
10.	Pennar	Chenuur	Cuddapha	86.69	107.85	20.67	77.63	139.55	102.36	70.11	152.33	60.20	109.43	
11.	Sabarnati	Kheroj	Sabarkantha	5.26	4.79	7.52	20.93	14.64	3.85	4.07	19.14	35.59	14.84	
12.	Narmada	Garudeshwar	Narmada	300.76	1688.92	727.79	674.05	260.40	210.78	142.45	582.75	1031.34	814.17	

13. Tapi	Sarangkheda	Nandurbar	1189.15	1059.79	1301.23	196.14	222.01	97.37	586.06	605.99	963.74	272.75
14. Yamuna	Agra	Agra	85.71	260.88	158.98	258.32	695.22	61.40	230.18	51.24	74.20	135.64
15. Ghagra	Ayodhya	Faizabad	1964.75	2282.54	1966.65	2679.90	2454.20	2212.06	2962.14	2746.75	1481.70	1621.25
16. Chambal	Dholpur	Dholpur	527.85	1361.70	375.64	935.29	121.00	146.11	409.55	378.95	1119.97	295.18
17. Kosi	Baltara	Khagaria	1695.79	1398.12	1888.99	2376.35	2811.96	2324.80	2479.29	2377.24	1801.41	1752.85
18. Gandak	Lalganj	Vaishali	1462.94	2299.58	1738.92	2159.97	1638.73	1178.61	2057.27	1628.92	1123.92	1170.42
19. Sone	Koelwar	Arrah	124.10	325.17	302.80	482.25	89.26	122.52	242.34	143.86	343.25	397.19
20. Ramganga	Dabri	Farukhabad	136.79	247.17	120.14	539.24	480.94	194.85	350.61	190.29	102.42	304.70
21. Bhagirathi	Berhampore	Murshidabad	1190.93	1185.26	1096.20	1082.39	1128.22	1122.58	1133.82	1133.27	1128.23	1155.77
22. Padma/ Mahananda	Englishbazar	Malda	105.58	171.03	85.68	182.02	102.28	111.94	150.21	122.27	71.39	153.05
23. Purna	Gopalkheda	Akola	109.89	93.24	111.03	19.00	44.38	9.34	14.63	89.40	93.07	37.31
24. Mahi	Mataji	Ratlam	22.32	110.59	70.71	94.91	19.76	40.36	8.81	68.31	128.59	32.33

Inter-linking of rivers

†842. SHRI PRABHAT JHA: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the inter-linking of rivers to address the water crisis in the country is being undertaken on a brisk pace;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether various programmes are afoot by the Central Government to deal with water crisis; and
- (d) if so, the details of achievement of those programmes during the last two years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (DR. SANJEEV KUMAR BALYAN):

(a) and (b) Interlinking of River (ILR) Programme has been taken up on high priority. This Ministry has formulated a National Perspective Plan (NPP) for water resources development envisaging inter basin transfer of water in the country. Under NPP, National Water Development Agency (NWDA) has identified 14 links under Himalayan River Component and 16 links under Peninsular Rivers Component based on field survey and investigation and detailed studies. Out of these, Feasibility Reports of 14 links under Peninsular Component and 2 links (Indian portion) under Himalayan Component have been prepared. Present status of Inter Basin Water Transfer Links, the States involved, names of rivers and status of Feasibility Reports/Detailed Project Report is given in the Statement (*See below*).

Four priority links for preparation of Detailed Project Report (DPR) under Peninsular Rivers Component have been identified *viz*; Ken-Betwa link phase -I & II, Damanganga-Pinjal Link, Par-Tapi-Narmada link and Mahanadi-Godavari link. Detailed Project Report (DPR) of Ken - Betwa Link Project is ready and its various statutory clearances are in the advance stages. The Ken-Betwa Link Project Phase-I has been duly considered by Advisory Committee of MoWR, RD&GR during its 129th meeting held on 8.7.2016 for techno-economic clearance. The Government is planning to start implementing this National Project as model link project of ILR programme. The Detailed Project Report

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(DPR) of Damanganga-Pinjal link is also ready and has been apprised by CWC. The project has been duly considered by Advisory Committee of MoWR, RD&GR during its 129th meeting held on 8.7.2016 for techno-economic clearance. Detailed Project Report (DPR) of Par-Tapi-Narmada link project benefiting drought prone areas of Kutch and Saurashtra of Gujarat has been completed and submitted to the concerned States of Gujarat and Maharashtra.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. Special focus is given under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) for water conservation and water harvesting structures to augment ground water. During the period 2014-16, a total of 6,87,561 water conservation and recharge structures have been completed. In addition, priority has been given for construction of farm ponds in the year 2016-17 to harvest rain water; the target for 2016-17 is to construct 8,82,325 farm ponds.

CGWB has taken up Aquifer Mapping and Management programme during XII Plan, under the scheme of Ground Water Management and Regulation. The Aquifer Mapping is aimed at delineating aquifer disposition and their characterization for preparation of aquifer/area specific groundwater management plans, to involve the communities in the management of the groundwater. An area of 2.28 lakh sq.km. has been mapped till March, 2016.

Central Ground Water Authority (CGWA) has issued advisory to States/ Union Territories and Ministry of Urban Development to take necessary measures for adopting rain water harvesting/ artificial recharge in all the Government buildings. 30 States/UTs have made rain water harvesting mandatory by enacting laws or by formulating rules & regulations or by including suitable provisions in Building bye-laws or through suitable Government Orders.

This Ministry has also launched 'Jal Kranti Abhiyan' (2015-16 to 2017-18) in order to consolidate water conservation and management in the Country through a holistic and integrated approach involving all stakeholders, making it a mass movement.

The Government of India has launched National Water Mission (NWM) under National Action Plan for Climate Change (NAPCC) 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.

Statement

Present status of Interbasin Water Transfer Links, the States involved, names of the rivers and status of Feasibility Report/ Detailed Project Report

Sl. No.	Name	Rivers	States concerned	Status
1	2	3	4	5
Peninsular Component				
1.	Mahanadi (Manibhadra) -Godavari (Dowlaiswaram) link	Mahanadi & Godavari	Odisha, Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, & Chhattisgarh	FR Completed
2.	Godavari (Inchampalli) -Krishna (Pulichintala) link	Godavari & Krishna	-do-	FR Completed
3.	Godavari (Inchampalli) -Krishna (Nagarjunasagar) link	Godavari & Krishna	Odisha, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka & Chhattisgarh	FR Completed
4.	Godavari (Polavaram) -Krishna (Vijayawada) link	Godavari & Krishna	Odisha, Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, & Chhattisgarh	FR Completed
5.	Krishna (Almatti) - Pennar link	Krishna & Pennar	-do-	FR Completed
6.	Krishna (Srisailem) -Pennar link	Krishna & Pennar	-do-	FR Completed

7.	Krishna (Nagarjunasagar) -Pennar (Somasila) link	Krishna & Pennar	Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh & Karnataka	FR Completed
8.	Pennar (Somasila) Cauvery (Grand Anicut) link	Pennar & Cauvery	Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Kerala & Puducherry	FR Completed
9.	Cauvery (Kattalai) - Vaigai -Gundar link	Cauvery, Vaigai & Gundar	Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Kerala & Puducherry	FR Completed
10.	Ken-Betwa link	Ken & Betwa	Uttar Pradesh & Madhya Pradesh	FR& DPR (Ph-I&II) Completed
11.	Parbati -Kalisindh-Chambal link	Parbati, Kalisindh & Chambal	Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan & Uttar Pradesh (UP requested to be consulted during consensus building)	FR Completed
12.	Par-Tapi-Narmada link	Par, Tapi & Narmada	Maharashtra & Gujarat	FR& DPR Completed
13.	Damanganga - Pinjal link	Damanganga & Pinjal	Maharashtra & Gujarat	FR& DPR Completed
14.	Bedti - Varda link	Bedti & Varda	Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh & Karnataka	PFR Completed
15.	Netravati - Hemavati link	Netravati & Hemavati	Karnataka, Tamil Nadu & Kerala	PFR Completed

1	2	3	4	5
16.	Pamba - Achankovil - Vaippar link	Pamba, Achankovil & Vaippar	Kerala & Tamil Nadu,	FR Completed
Himalayan Component				
1.	Manas-Sankosh-Tista-Ganga (M-S-T-G) link	Manas-Sankosh-Tista-Ganga	Assam, West Bengal, Bihar & Bhutan	FR taken up
2.	Kosi-Ghaghra link	Kosi & Ghaghra	Bihar, Uttar Pradesh & Nepal	FR in Indian portion started
3.	Gandak-Ganga link	Gandak & Ganga	-do-	Draft FR completed (Indian portion)
4.	Ghaghra-Yamuna link	Ghaghra & Yamuna	-do-	FR completed (Indian portion)
5.	Sarda-Yamuna link	Sarda & Yamuna	Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, Haryana, Rajasthan, Uttarakhand & Nepal	FR completed (Indian portion)
6.	Yamuna-Rajasthan link	Yamuna & Sukri	Uttar Pradesh, Gujarat, Haryana & Rajasthan	Draft FR completed
7.	Rajasthan-Sabarmati link	Sabarmati	-do-	Draft FR completed

8.	Chunar-Sone Barrage link	Ganga & Sone	Bihar & Uttar Pradesh	Draft FR completed
9.	Sone Dam - Southern Tributaries of Ganga link	Sone & Badua	Bihar & Jharkhand	FR taken up
10.	Ganga(Farakka)-Damodar-Subernarekha link	Ganga, Damodar & Subernarekha	West Bengal, Odisha & Jharkhand	Draft FR completed
11.	Subernarekha-Mahanadi link	Subernarekha & Mahanadi	West Bengal & Odisha	Draft FR Completed
12.	Kosi-Mechi link	Kosi & Mechi	Bihar, West Bengal & Nepal	PFR completed Entirely lies in Nepal
13.	Ganga (Farakka)-Sunderbans link	Ganga & Ichhamati	West Bengal	Draft FR completed
14.	Jogighopa-Tista-Farakka link (Alternative to M-S-T-G)	Manas, Tista & Ganga	-do-	(Alternative to M-S-T-G Link) dropped

-
- PFR- Pre Feasibility Report
 - FR- Feasibility Report
 - DPR- Detailed Project Report

Opposing new dams in upper basin of Ganga in Uttarakhand

843. SHRIMATI WANSUK SYIEM: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether contradicting the common stand of other concerned Ministries, the Ministry has made known its views to the Supreme Court, opposing any new dams in the upper basin of the Ganga in Uttarakhand;

(b) whether the Ministry has told the apex court that the three tributaries of Ganga—Alaknanda, Mandakini and Bhagirathi and the Ganga river from Dev Prayag downwards should remain in their current condition without further disruptions/interruptions or diversions; and

(c) what impact this stand could cause for more than 70 projects with 9,000 megawatt capacity already planned in the region?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (DR. SANJEEV KUMAR BALYAN):

(a) and (b) In May, 2016, the Ministry has filed an affidavit in Hon'ble Supreme Court in the matter of IA no. 6 of 2013 in Civil Appeal No. 6736 of 2013- Alaknanda Hydropower Co. Ltd. vs Anuj Joshi & Ors.

In the above affidavit, it has *inter-alia* been conveyed that to ensure the continuous flow of rivers in Upper Ganga basin (which include the rivers Alaknanda, Bhagirathi and Mandakini) from their source upto Gangasagar, these rivers should flow continuously without any interruption to maintain their ecological characteristics and as such there is a need for review of the projects in the larger public interest and commitment for the concept of sustainable development and precautionary principle.

(c) As the matter is *subjudice*, it may not be appropriate to comment at this stage on impact of affidavit on the hydropower projects.

Proposal to frame a law for misuse and wastage of water

844. SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to frame a law for optimum use of water, conservation of rivers and underground water and to provide safe drinking water;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the fresh steps taken by Government to check misuse and wastage of water along with continuous recharging of water bodies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (DR. SANJEEV KUMAR BALYAN):

(a) and (b) Water being a State subject, State Governments undertake several measures for water conservation, improved water management and water use efficiency, etc. Central Government supplements the efforts of the State Governments by way of support through various schemes/programmes and also by framing laws/rules/regulations/ guidelines etc. in this regard.

The National Water Policy (2012) has emphasized 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.

A Committee headed by Dr. Y.K. Alagh was constituted by this Ministry for Drafting National Water Framework Law on 3rd July, 2012. The Committee submitted its Report to the Government in May, 2013. The report was circulated among all States/ Union Territories and related Central Ministries and also placed on the website of this Ministry. The Draft National Water Framework Law prepared by the Committee proposes to establish a framework with governing principles for protection, conservation and regulation of waters and for matters connected and incidental thereto.

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. The Committee has submitted its draft report in May, 2016. The draft National Water Framework Bill, 2016 prepared by the Committee has been circulated to all the State Governments/ UTs for inviting their comments thereon. It has also been placed on the website of this Ministry for obtaining comments from general public.

Further, this Ministry had circulated a Model Bill to regulate and control the development of ground water to all State/UTs in 1970. The Model Bill was re-circulated in 1992, 1996 and again in 2005 for adoption. So far, 15 States/UTs have adopted and implemented the ground water legislation on the lines of Model Bill.

(c) There is a special focus under the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) for water conservation and water harvesting structures to augment ground water. During the period 2014-16, a total of 6,87,561 water conservation and recharge structures have been completed. In addition, priority has been given for construction of farm ponds in the year 2016-17 to harvest rain water; the target for 2016-17 is to construct 8,82,325 farm ponds.

CGWB has taken up Aquifer Mapping and Management programme during XII Plan, under the scheme of Ground Water Management and Regulation. The Aquifer Mapping is aimed at delineating aquifer disposition and their characterization for preparation of aquifer/area specific ground water management plans, to involve the communities in the management of the groundwater. An area of 2.28 lakh sq.km has been mapped till March, 2016.

Central Ground Water Authority (CGWA) has issued advisory to States/ Union Territories and Ministry of Urban Development to take necessary measures for adopting rain water harvesting/ artificial recharge in all the Government buildings. 30 States/UTs have made rain water harvesting mandatory by enacting laws or by formulating rules and regulations or by including suitable provisions in Building bye-laws or through suitable Government Orders.

This Ministry has also launched 'Jal Kranti Abhiyan' (2015-16 to 2017-18) in order to consolidate water conservation and management in the Country through a holistic and integrated approach involving all stakeholders, making it a mass movement.

The Government of India has launched National Water Mission (NWM) under National Action Plan for Climate Change (NAPCC) 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.

Assistance to DDP areas under AIBP

†845. SHRI RAM NARAIN DUDI: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of districts in Rajasthan which have been identified as falling under the Desert Development Prone Programme (DDP);

(b) whether Government intends to provide 90 per cent assistance under the Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme (AIBP) to DDP areas like those under special category States; and

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (DR. SANJEEV KUMAR BALYAN):

(a) Sixteen districts of Rajasthan fall under Desert Prone Area (DPA) as per information given by Ministry of Rural Development.

(b) and (c) Ministry of Finance has decided the funding pattern of core schemes which include Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sichai Yojana (PMKSY) of which AIBP is a sub scheme. The funding ratio for 8 NE States and 3 Himalayan States is 90:10 and for other areas maximum funding ratio is 60:40. As per current guidelines of Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme, New DDP area projects under AIBP scheme are eligible for 60% Central assistance.

New legislation for Ganga Rejuvenation

†846. SHRI MAJEED MEMON: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that all the five member States agreed to a new legislation for Ganga rejuvenation in a recently held meeting of the National Ganga River Basin Authority (NGRBA);

(b) whether the said legislation would guide the implementation of work relating to Ganga rejuvenation in future; and

- (c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (SHRI VIJAY GOEL): (a) to (c) Yes Sir. All the member present during the 6th meeting of the National Ganga River Basin Authority (NGRBA) held on 4th July, 2016, including representatives of the five member States, agreed on preparation of Ganga Act with consent from States. Further, they also authorized Justice Giridhar Malviya to take lead in drafting the draft legislation on Ganga.

The legislation would indeed guide the future works relating to Ganga rejuvenation.

Namami Gange Programme

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

(a) what are the various projects undertaken by Government under the Namami Gange Programme;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (b) whether projects have been launched in all the States of the country;
- (c) if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) the amount of funds allocated for these projects by Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (SHRI VIJAY GOEL): (a) Namami Gange (Integrated Ganga Conservation Mission under National Ganga River Basin Authority) programme was introduced in 2014 as an umbrella programme, with the aim of integrating previous and currently ongoing initiatives by enhancing efficiency, extracting synergies and supplementing them with more comprehensive and better coordinated interventions. The Cabinet approved the Namami Gange programme on 13th May, 2015 for ₹ 20,000 crore.

"Namami Gange" aims to focus on pollution abatement interventions namely Interception, diversion and treatment of waste water flowing through the open drains through bio-remediation / appropriate *in-situ* treatment / use of innovative technologies / sewage treatment plant (STPs) / effluent treatment plant (ETPs); rehabilitation and augmentation of existing STPs and Immediate short term measures for arresting pollution at exit points on river front to prevent inflow of sewage etc. into the river; common effluent treatment plant (CETP) for major industrial clusters and Operation and Maintenance (O&M) for a definite period etc. Apart from these projects, interventions on rural sanitation, river front development / management, solid waste / refuse management, sewerage network, National Ganga Monitoring Centre have been there. Capacity building, research / pilot studies, non-point pollution mitigation, GIS mapping / applications, restoration of special properties of Ganga, sand mining, biodiversity conservation, habitat improvement, institutional development, river flow improvement, Ganga task force, communication and public outreach activities and other activities / pilot projects included in NGRBA Programme Framework are also planned to be carried out.

The Government recently launched 231 entry level and medium term projects under Namami Gange on 7th July, 2016. These projects include Ghat Development, Crematoria, setting up of Sewage treatment plants, afforestation etc.

(b) No, Sir. The projects have currently been taken up in the 5 main-stem Ganga States, namely Uttarakhand, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Jharkhand and West Bengal, and 2 States of Haryana and Delhi located along Yamuna.

- (c) Does not arise.

(d) Government of India has allocated ₹ 20,000 crore for Namami Gange Programme which includes ₹ 7272 crore for existing projects and ₹ 12728 crore for new initiatives. 97 projects have been sanctioned under Namami Gange programme (including the existing projects sanctioned under NGRBA programme) in 53 towns at an estimated project cost of ₹ 8588.21 Crore. Out of these, 12 projects have been sanctioned exclusively under new component of Namami Gange programme at a sanctioned cost of ₹ 351.42 Crore. In addition 231 entry level activities have been taken up.

Funds spent on advertisements for Namami Gange Programme

848. SHRI K.T.S. TULSI: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state the details of funds earmarked under the Namami Gange Programme for cleaning operations and of funds spent on advertisements of the same, since 2014?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (SHRI VIJAY GOEL): The Namami Gange Programme has been approved for ₹ 20,000 crore on 13th May, 2015. This includes ₹ 7272 crore for the existing programmes and ₹ 12728 crore for new initiatives. ₹ 100 crore is earmarked for Media and Communication & public outreach activities and strengthening Public Participation in Ganga Rejuvenation and Public Awareness in the total budgeted amount.

The total expenditure in advertisement during the year 2014-15 and 2015-16 is ₹ 2.8 crore.

Execution of Namami Gange Programme

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

- (a) whether Government has taken up execution of its ambitious Namami Gange Programme with 231 projects relating to Ganga rejuvenation;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) by when these projects would be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (SHRI VIJAY GOEL): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Government has launched 231 short-term to medium term projects on 7th July,

2016 under Namami Gange Programme. These projects pertain to modernization and/or development of ghats, Crematoria, setting up biodiversity centers, deploying trash skimmers for river surface cleaning, setting up Sewage treatment plants, sewage pumping stations, fisheries centre, pilot projects for *in-situ* treatment of waste water in drains, ghat cleaning, medicinal plantations, afforestation etc. along Namami Gange Programme to be taken in various towns along Ganga and its tributaries. A total of 123 Ghats, 65 Crematoria, 8 sewage infrastructure and 35 other projects have been taken up.

(c) The target set for completion of these projects range between 18 months to 24 months.

Implementation of Namami Gange Programme

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

(a) the implementation status of steps taken by Government in the Namami Gange Programme;

(b) whether Government has partnered with any private agencies in the project and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any studies have been conducted to identify grossly polluting industries which cause major damage to water bodies across the country, including Ganga; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the action being taken by Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (SHRI VIJAY GOEL): (a) The steps taken by the Government include holding regular meetings of the National Ganga River Basin Authority (NGRBA), High Level Task Force (HLTF) and Empowered Steering Committee (ESC) to expedite the implementation of Namami Gange Programme.

The status of the Namami Gange Programme as on 30th June 2016 is given below:

97 projects has been sanctioned under Namami Gange programme (including the existing projects sanctioned under NGRBA programme) in 53 towns at an estimated project cost of ₹ 8588.21 Crore. Out of these, 12 projects have been sanctioned exclusively under new component of Namami Gange programme at a sanctioned cost of ₹ 351.42 Crore.

Apart from above, the other initiatives taken include:

- "River Surface and Ghat Cleaning" programme using thrash skimmers has been taken up initially in 6 cities namely Mathura-Vrindavan, Kanpur, Allahabad, Varanasi, Patna and New Delhi under the Namami Gange programme.
- Five Central Public Sector Undertakings namely WAPCOS, EIL, NBCC, NPCC, EPIL have been recently engaged to carry out work on condition Assessment and Feasibility Studies and Entry level activities under Namami Gange Programme in their respective river stretches in Uttarakhand, UP, Bihar, Jharkhand and West Bengal. 59 towns have been surveyed so far and 27 pre-feasibility reports prepared and received. The other activities taken up under entry level activities include repair and modernization of Ghats, provision of public amenities, village level drain (VLD) treatment, repair and modernization of crematoria etc.
- 1242 ghats, 369 crematoria and 411 VLDs identified so far from the surveys and out of these 191 Ghats and 64 Crematoriums are recommended by ESC till date.

(b) No, Sir. The Government has not partnered with any private agencies in this project. The works are implemented through open tendering and all eligible parties, including private players, are free to compete in the tendering process.

(c) and (d) The Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) studies show that 5 key industrial sectors (Pulp & paper, Distillery, Sugar, Textile and Tannery) have been contributing 90% of organic pollution load (118 tonnes/day) from 674 industrial units out of 764 identified units. CPCB has issued directions (March, 2015) under Section 18 (1) (b) of Water Act, 1974 to five State Pollution Control Boards on the main stem of Ganga, for obtaining the action plan from the said industrial units for achieving Zero Liquid Discharge (ZLD) standards. Regular monitoring of the industrial units is being carried out by CPCB for the compliance verification of discharge standards. Closure notices have been issued to defaulters.

Toxic pollutant in ground water

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

(a) whether it is a fact that more than 100 million people in the country live in areas where the ground water is infected with atleast one toxic pollutant;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps being taken by Government to control the discharge of effluents and rejuvenate polluted aquifers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (DR. SANJEEV KUMAR BALYAN):

(a) and (b) Ground water quality data generated by Central Ground Water Board (CGWB) indicates that ground water has concentration of contaminants higher than the norms, prescribed by the Bureau of Indian Standards, in various parts of the Country, as per the following details:

Sl. No.	Contamination & Pollution Hazard	No. of States/UT
1.	Arsenic	10
2.	Fluoride	20
3.	Nitrate	21
4.	Iron	26
5.	Heavy Metals (Lead, Chromium & Cadmium)	15

(c) Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) in association with the State Pollution Control Boards ensures compliance of the effluent discharge norms and take action against the defaulting industries under section 5 of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 or section 33 A of the Water Act, 1974.

Ground water pollution in Udham Singh Nagar

†852. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH MAHRA: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that the ground water adjacent to the industrial areas of Udham Singh Nagar in Uttarakhand is getting polluted continuously;

(b) whether Government would consider sending a Central team to look into the reasons for ground water contamination in this district; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (DR. SANJEEV KUMAR BALYAN): (a) to (c) Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) has identified 88 hot spot industrial clusters in the country, which includes Udham Singh Nagar in Uttar Pradesh. Central Ground Water Board (CGWB) has initiated ground water pollution study in these CPCB identified 88 hot spots industrial cluster including Udham Singh Nagar. Ground water quality samples have been collected for analysis.

Feasibility report for linking of rivers under NPP

853. SHRI N. GOKULAKRISHNAN: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the National Water Development Agency has prepared pre-feasibility/feasibility reports for linking of 30 rivers in the country under the National Perspective Plan (NPP);

(b) if so, whether it is also a fact that Pennar (Somasila)-Cauvery (Grand Anicut) link has also been identified for inter river basin water transfer;

(c) whether the above link would benefit the States of Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka and Puducherry;

(d) if so, the present status of the project, including the allocations made and spent, so far; and

(e) by when it is likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (DR. SANJEEV KUMAR BALYAN): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. National Water Development Agency (NWDA) has prepared Pre-Feasibility Reports of the 30 links (16 links under Peninsular Component and 14 links under Himalayan Component) as identified under National Perspective Plan (NPP) for water resources development through inter basin transfer of water, of this Ministry. Pennar (Somasila)-Cauvery (Grand Anicut) (P-C) link is one of them. The P-C link will benefit the States of Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka and Puducherry.

(d) and (e) The Feasibility Report (FR) of the P-C link has been prepared by NWDA and sent to the concerned States Governments. The planning and Detailed Project Report (DPR) of P-C link is dependent on the planning of Mahanadi - Godavari link, a mother link of 9 link systems viz., Mahanadi - Godavari - Krishna - Pennar - Palar

- Cauvery - Vaigai - Gundar linkage which has been envisaged under NPP. Efforts are on to build consensus on Mahanadi-Godavari link, which is the first and critical link of above mentioned nine river link System. Based on the suggestions of Water Resources Department, Government of Odisha, NWDA has prepared a revised preliminary proposal of Mahanadi-Godavari link Project with reduced submergence and the same has been presented to the Government of Odisha for their comments. After the finalisation of Mahanadi - Godavari Link Project proposal, NWDA will take up the preparation of Detailed Project Report of the remaining links of Mahanadi - Godavari - Krishna - Pennar - Palar -Cauvery - Vaigai - Gundar linkage in consultation with concerned States. The expenditure has been incurred for studies for establishing viability of the proposals from hydrological and technical angles. The expenditure incurred, is not maintained project-wise/State-wise.

The time-limit for the completion of individual link project can be known only after Detailed Project Reports are techno-economically approved.

Ganga Rejuvenation

854. SHRI D. KUPENDRA REDDY: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has recently announced a number of projects in connection with Ganga rejuvenation;

(b) if so, the details thereof, along with the funds earmarked, allocated and spent since inception of the programme;

(c) whether Government has taken any steps to remove encroachments along the Ganga river banks;

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

(e) the targets set for each and every projects under the programme and for completion of the programme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (SHRI VIJAY GOEL): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Government has launched 231 short-term to medium term projects on 7th July, 2016 under the Namami Gange programme. These projects pertain to modernization and/ or development of ghats, modernization/development of Crematoria, setting up biodiversity centres, deploying trash skimmers for river surface cleaning, setting up

Sewage treatment plants, sewage pumping stations, fisheries centre, pilot projects for *in-situ* treatment of waste water in drains, ghat cleaning, medicinal plantations, afforestation etc. along Namami Gange programme to be taken in various towns along Ganga and its tributaries. A total of 123 Ghats, 65 Crematoria, 8 sewage infrastructure and 35 other projects are taken up.

The Namami Gange Programme is approved for ₹ 20,000 crore which include ₹ 12728 crore towards new initiatives. 12 projects have been sanctioned exclusively under this with a sanctioned cost of ₹ 351.42 crore.

(c) and (d) As part of NGRBA framework, the project has a cost component pertaining to Environmental and Social Management Plan, which incorporates compensation for removal of encroachment, if required. Generally, State Government is responsible for providing encroachment free land for project execution.

(e) The target for completion of these projects range between 18 months to 48 months. The overall completion target for the programme is 2020.

Implementation of Namami Gange Programme

†855. SHRI NARAYAN LAL PANCHARIYA: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

- (a) by when the implementation of Namami Gange Programme would be initiated;
- (b) the nature of works to be undertaken under this Programme; and
- (c) by when the Programme would be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (SHRI VIJAY GOEL): (a) and (b) Namami Gange programme was introduced in 2014 as an umbrella programme, with the aim at integrating previous and currently ongoing initiatives by enhancing efficiency, extracting synergies and supplementing them with more comprehensive and better coordinated interventions. The Cabinet approved the Namami Gange programme on 13th May, 2015 for ₹ 20,000 crore.

"Namami Gange' aims to focus on pollution abatement interventions namely Interception, diversion and treatment of waste water flowing through the open drains through bio-remediation / appropriate *in-situ* treatment / use of innovative technologies/

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

sewage treatment plant (STPs)/effluent treatment plant (ETPs), rehabilitation and augmentation of existing STPs and Immediate short term measures for arresting pollution at exit points on river front to prevent inflow of sewage etc. in river; common effluent treatment plant (CETP) for major industrial clusters and Operation and Maintenance (O&M) for a definite period etc. Apart from these projects, interventions on rural sanitation, river front development / management, solid waste / pious refuse management, sewerage network, National Ganga monitoring centre, capacity building, research / pilot studies, non-point pollution mitigation, GIS mapping / applications, restoration of special properties of Ganga, sand mining, biodiversity conservation, habitat improvement, institutional development, river flow improvement, Ganga task force, communication and public outreach activities and other activities / pilot projects included in NGRBA Programme Framework is also planned to be undertaken.

The Government recently launched 231 entry level and medium term projects under Namami Gange on 7th July, 2016. These projects include Ghat Development, Crematoria, setting up of Sewage treatment plants, afforestation etc.

- (c) The Namami Gange programme is scheduled to be completed by 2020.

Supply of water to farmers

856. SHRIMATI JHARNA DAS BAIDYA: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Central Government has formulated any integrated scheme to supply adequate quantity of water to farmers throughout the country, according to their crops;
- (b) if so, the outline thereof and the number of farmers benefited thereby, so far;
- (c) if not, whether Government proposes to formulate any such scheme; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (DR. SANJEEV KUMAR BALYAN): (a) to (d) Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY) has been launched to serve as a platform for convergence of investments in irrigation through comprehensive District and the State Irrigation Plans. It envisages end to end solution in irrigation

supply chain viz. water resources, distribution, efficient application and extension services. The focus is on improving water use efficiency at farm level and bridging the gap between irrigation potential created and utilisation. The main components are:

- Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme (AIBP): To focus on faster completion of ongoing Major and Medium Irrigation, including National Projects.
- PMKSY (Har Khet ko Pani): Source augmentation, distribution, ground water development, lift irrigation, diversion of water from water surplus to water scarce areas, supplementing rain water harvesting beyond IWMP and MGNREGA, repair, restoration, renovation of traditional water bodies.
- PMKSY(Per Drop More Crop): Micro level storage structures, efficient water conveyance and application, precision irrigation systems, topping up of input cost beyond MGNREGA permissible limits, secondary storage, water lifting devices, extension activities, coordination and management.
- PMKSY (Watershed): Ridge area treatment, drainage line treatment, soil and moisture conservation, water harvesting structure, livelihood support activities and other watershed works.

During the year, 2015-16, an area of 12.58 lakh ha. was benefitted through the above components.

Legislation on commercial supply of water

857. SHRIMATI JHARNA DAS BAIDYA: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that several industrialists have commercialised water supply in the country;
- (b) if so, the names of major companies presently engaged in this activity;
- (c) whether Government proposes to make any law to ban indiscriminate exploitation of ground water in urban and rural areas, keeping in view the depleting ground water level day by day; and
- (d) if so, by when it is likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (DR. SANJEEV KUMAR BALYAN):

- (a) to (d) Water being a State subject, supply of water is being regulated by concerned

State Governments. To regulate and control the development of ground water, Union Government has circulated a Model Bill to all States/UTs in 1970. The Model Bill was re-circulated in 1992, 1996 and again in 2005 for adoption. So far, 15 States/UTs have adopted and implemented the ground water legislation on the lines of Model Bill. Further, Central Ground Water Authority (CGWA) has been constituted under 'The Environment (Protection) Act, 1986' for the purpose of regulation and control of ground water development and management in the Country. In areas notified by CGWA, no permission can be granted to extract ground water through any energised means for any purpose other than drinking water. However, for 'Non-notified' areas, ground water withdrawal by industries/infrastructure/mining projects is being regulated by means of guidelines/criteria.

National Mission for Clean Ganga

858. DR. SUBRAMANIAN SWAMY: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the project titled National Mission for Clean Ganga, which has made progress since 2014, has fixed targets for cleaning of Ganga;
- (b) the expenditure to date on the Mission activities under various heads; and
- (c) by which date will the Mission achieve its target of clean Ganga?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (SHRI VIJAY GOEL): (a) National Mission for Clean Ganga is the implementing arm of National Ganga River Basin Authority (NGRBA) established through the Gazette notification of the Government of India (Extraordinary) No. 328 dated the February 20, 2009 issued at New Delhi. NGRBA has been mandated as a planning, financing, monitoring and coordinating authority for strengthening the collective efforts of the Central and State Governments for effective abatement of pollution and conservation of river Ganga so as to ensure that by the year 2020 no untreated municipal sewage or industrial effluent will flow into the river Ganga.

(b) The expenditure incurred under the various heads by National Mission for Clean Ganga for the period 01.04.2014 to 31.05.2016 is as under:

Total Expenditure is ₹480.13 crore, out of which Operational Expenses - PMG account for ₹ 46.58 crore, Operational Expenses - SPMG - ₹ 7.21 crore, Executive Agencies - ₹ 3.69 crore and Priority Infrastructure Development - ₹ 422.65 crore.

- (c) The target date to clean the river Ganga is 2020.

Untreated sewage flow into river Yamuna

859. SHRI K.K. RAGESH: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has the details about the untreated sewage which is flowing in rivers every year;
- (b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise;
- (c) where Government has taken or considering to take any concrete steps to address it;
- (d) if so, what is the status of sewage water treatment facilities in the NCT of Delhi; and
- (e) whether Government has the details of untreated sewage which flows into river Yamuna every day?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (SHRI VIJAY GOEL): (a) and (b) As per the assessment made by Central Pollution Control Board in 2015, about 61948 MLD of sewage is generated in the country as against the developed sewage treatment capacity of 23277 MLD. The balance of around 37000 MLD untreated sewage is discharged directly either to water bodies or land. State-wise details are given in the Statement (*See* below).

(c) CPCB has issued directions under Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 to all State Pollution Control Boards/Pollution Control Committees to make it mandatory for local/urban bodies to set up STPs of adequate capacity and provide underground sewerage system to cover the entire local/urban areas and to bridge the treatment gap.

CPCB has also issued directions u/s 5 of Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 to 46 Municipal authorities of metropolitan cities and 20 municipal authorities of State Capitals for treatment and utilization of sewage for restoration of water quality of rivers.

(d) As informed by the Delhi Jal Board, 55% areas are sewered and remaining comprising of mainly unauthorized colonies/unplanned settlements are yet to be covered with sewerage facilities. Waste water flows generated in such area finds its way through the drains into the Yamuna river. It is estimated that around 1136- 1363 mld (250-300 mgd) untreated waste water flows into the River Yamuna in Delhi stretch from

Wazirabad to Okhla. The waste water flows in Delhi stretch also includes about 341-364 mld (75-80 mgd) untreated waste water coming from Haryana territory through Najafgarh Drain. There are 33 Sewage Treatment Plants (STPs) at 20 locations in Delhi. Against the installed capacity of 2733 MLD, about 2090 mld is being treated.

(e) According to CPCB, the total sewage generation from 15 cities along Yamuna river is estimated as 5021.4 MLD out of which 3273 MLD is treated through STPs and balance 1748.4 MLD untreated sewage is discharged into river or land.

Statement

*Status of Sewage Generation and Treatment Capacity of
Urban Population of India*

(Estimated as on March, 2015)

Estimation of sewage generation is computed based on the same factor as calculated in assessment of 2008 (calculated @ 148 LPCD). In case of Delhi, Sewage Generation is as per actual.

Sl. No.	State	Sewage Generation of Urban Population in 2015 (MLD)	Installed Treatment Capacity (As on March, 2015) (MLD)
1	2	3	4
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	22	0
2.	Andhra Pradesh	2871	247.27
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	50	—
4.	Assam	703	0.21
5.	Bihar	1879	124.55
6.	Chandigarh	164	314.5
7.	Chhattisgarh	951	0
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	26	-
9.	Daman and Diu	29	-
10.	Goa	145	74.58
11.	Gujarat	4119	3062.92
12.	Haryana	1413	852.7
13.	Himachal Pradesh	110	114.72

1	2	3	4
14.	Jammu and Kashmir	547	264.74
15.	Jharkhand	1270	117.24
16.	Karnataka	3777	1304.16
17.	Kerala	2552	152.97
18.	Lakshadweep	8	-
19.	Madhya Pradesh	3214	482.23
20.	Maharashtra	8143	5160.36
21.	Manipur	132	-
22.	Meghalaya	95	1
23.	Mizoram	90	10
24.	Nagaland	92	-
25.	Delhi	4155	2693.7
26.	Odisha	1121	385.54
27.	Pondicherry	136	68.5
28.	Punjab	1664	1245.45
29.	Rajasthan	2736	865.92
30.	Sikkim	24	31.88
31.	Tamil Nadu	5599	1799.72
32.	Telangana	1671	685.8
33.	Tripura	154	0.05
34.	Uttar Pradesh	7124	2646.84
35.	Uttarakhand	495	152.9
36.	West Bengal	4667	416.9
TOTAL		61948	23277

Implementation of interlinking of rivers

860. SHRI P.L. PUNIA: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of projects in operation for interlinking of rivers in India; whether a feasibility report has been prepared for each of those projects and for the proposed

projects; if so, the key difficulties being faced in implementation of interlinking of rivers and the solution adopted by the Ministry;

(b) whether the Ministry has received complaints or objections from State Governments pertaining to the projects and the time-frame laid down for completion of these projects; and

(c) the number of people who have been displaced due to interlinking of rivers, the funds spent on their rehabilitation and the number of people who are yet to be rehabilitated?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (DR. SANJEEV KUMAR BALYAN):

(a) and (b) Under the National Perspective Plan (NPP) for water resources development through inter basin transfer of water prepared by this Ministry, NWDA has identified 30 links (16 under Peninsular Component and 14 under Himalayan Component) for preparation of Feasibility Reports. The pre-feasibility report of the all 30 links have been prepared and circulated to the concerned State Governments by the NWDA. After survey and investigations Feasibility Reports of 14 links under Peninsular Component and Feasibility Reports of 2 links and draft Feasibility Reports of 7 links (Indian portion) under Himalayan Component have been completed.

The Government is pursuing the Interlinking of River program in a consultative manner. Its implementation is dependent upon the consensus and co-operation of the concerned States and upon obtaining various mandatory clearances from Ministry/ Departments of Central and State Governments including statutory clearances. The details of objections raised by concerned State Governments for taking up Feasibility Report (FR)/DPR of proposed inter-linking of river projects are given in the Statement (*See below*). The time-limit for the completion of individual link project can be known only after Detailed Project Reports are techno-economically approved.

(c) The implementation of any interlinking project is yet to be taken up. Therefore nobody has been displaced and no funds were spent for rehabilitation. The estimated number of individuals will be known only after the completion of DPR of individual River Link Project. As per DPRs, the estimated numbers of families, which are likely to be affected due to the river-linking project in Ken-Betwa Link Project (Phase I & Phase II), Damanganga Link Project and Par-Tapi-Narmada Link Project are 2529, 2302 and 2509 respectively.

Statement

Details of objections raised by concerned State Governments for taking up of Feasibility Report (FR)/ DPR of proposed interlinking of river projects

Sl. No.	Name of Link Project	Concerned States	Views/Observations
1	Pamba - Achankovil -Vaippar link	Tamil Nadu & Kerala	Kerala Assembly has passed a resolution against taking up of the Link Project (2003)
2	Parbati - Kalisindh-Chambal link	Madhya Pradesh & Rajasthan	Government of MP has prepared and submitted the DPRs of Mohanpura Multipurpose Project and Kundaliya dam as a major intra-State link project (important components of Parbati-Kalisindh-Chambal link) to CWC.
3	Mahanadi (Manibhadra)-Godavari link	Odisha, Maharashtra, AP, Karnataka, & Chhattisgarh,	Govt, of Odisha is not agreeable to this link Project due to large submergence of Manibhadra dam/reservoir and to the water balance and quantum of water to be diverted.
4	Godavari (Inchampalli)-Krishna link Projects	Odisha, Maharashtra, MP, AP, Telangana, Karnataka, & Chhattisgarh,	Govt, of Telangana is not agreeable to the water balance at Inchampalli dam site in Godavari basin.
5	Netravati - Hemavati link	Karnataka, Tamil Nadu & Kerala	Govt, of Karnataka intends to utilize Netravati water as per its own plan.

Cleaning of Ganga

861. SHRI P.L. PUNIA: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

(a) what steps the Ministry has taken to expedite the process of solid waste floating in rivers in India especially in the Ganga;

(b) whether the Ministry has outsourced the work of cleaning to private contractors or plans to do so and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the funds allocated and spent in cleaning of Ganga river during the last two years and the details of new technologies used in cleaning of the river?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (SHRI VIJAY GOEL): (a) Sir, the Government has taken up River Surface Cleaning using thrash skimmer initially in 6 cities namely Mathura-Vrindavan, Kanpur, Allahabad, Varanasi, Patna and New Delhi under the Namami Gange programme. Tendering process for River surface cleaning activities at other Priority towns is also completed.

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, UP, Bihar, Jharkhand and West Bengal.

(b) The work of cleaning river surface is by inviting open tenders. Private contractors are eligible to compete in the tendering process.

(c) The funds allocated and spent in cleaning of Ganga river during the last two years is given in table below:

Funds allocated and spent so far on Cleaning of Ganga during last two years (2014-15 and 2015-16)

(₹ in crore)		
FY	RE	Expenditure by Govt. of India
2014-15	2,053.00	326.00
2015-16	1,650.00	1,632.00
TOTAL	3,703.00	1,958.00

The Government has invited Expression of Interest (EOI) from innovative technology providers for taking up demonstration projects on *in-situ* treatment of drains discharging into river Ganga.

The House then adjourned for lunch at one of the clock.

The House re-assembled after lunch at two of the clock,

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN *in the Chair.*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Let me have Messages from Lok Sabha.
...(Interruptions)... Let me listen to Messages. ...(Interruptions)...

MESSAGES FROM LOK SABHA — Contd.

(I) Motion Re. Nomination of a Member to Joint Committee on Offices of Profit.

(II) Motion Re. Nomination of ten Members to Committee on Welfare of Other Backward Classes

SECRETARY-GENERAL: Sir, I have to report to the House the following messages received from the Lok Sabha, signed by the Secretary-General of the Lok Sabha:

(I)

"I am directed to inform you that Lok Sabha, at its sitting held on Monday, the 25th July, 2016, adopted the following motion:-

"That this House do recommend to Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha do elect one Member of Rajya Sabha, in accordance with the system of proportional representation by means of the single transferable vote, to the Joint Committee on Offices of Profit in the vacancy caused by the retirement of Shri K.C. Tyagi from Rajya Sabha and do communicate to this House the name of the member so elected by Rajya Sabha to the Joint Committee".

I am to request that the concurrence of Rajya Sabha in the said motion, and also the name of the member of Rajya Sabha appointed to the Joint Committee, may be communicated to this House".

(II)

"I am directed to inform you that Lok Sabha, at its sitting held on Monday, the 25th July, 2016, adopted the following motion:-

"That this House do recommend to Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha do agree to elect ten members from amongst the members of the Rajya Sabha to join with the Committee on Welfare of Other Backward Classes for the term of one year beginning from the date of the first sitting of the Committee and do communicate to this House the names of members so elected to the Committee".

I am to request that the concurrence of Rajya Sabha in the said motion, and also the names of the members of Rajya Sabha so elected, may be communicated to this House".

RE. DEMAND FOR DISCUSSION ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILL - *Contd.*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Mr. Anand Sharma, what do you want?

SHRI ANAND SHARMA : Sir, in the morning, we had raised one issue and I had also mentioned that at two o'clock we propose to raise it as we never wanted any disruption of the Question Hour. But we are very clear that what happened on Friday, it was by design and it was planned by the Government to disrupt the House and to do injustice to the State of Andhra Pradesh. Now we were very clear in the morning when we said that it should be taken up again. That is a Private Members' Bill. Now we want Andhra Pradesh matter to be discussed officially in this House and the Government to give a categorical assurance to implement the package and the Special Status. We don't want to discuss anything until the Andhra issue is resolved.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. ...*(Interruptions)*... Anand Sharmaji, you made your point. Let me react to that. Till then you ask your Members to keep quiet. ...*(Interruptions)*... Let me also react to that. ...*(Interruptions)*... I have to react to that. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... कृपया आप लोग बैठिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*... जयराम जी, कृपया आप बैठिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*... I will allow you. ...*(Interruptions)*... You sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... Mistryji, you sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... I will allow you. ...*(Interruptions)*... The point is that let me remind the hon. Members that last Thursday we decided in the House that on Monday the Compensatory Afforestation Fund Bill would be taken up. That was the decision of the House. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: No; Sir, ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Jairamji, you cannot interrupt me. ...*(Interruptions)*... You cannot interrupt me. ...*(Interruptions)*... Let me complete. ...*(Interruptions)*... That was the decision and I also said that it would be taken up on Monday. Then the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs asked me if it was my ruling. I said that it was the decision of the House and ruling also. So, the decision of the House is there to take up this Bill. That is number one. Secondly, Mr. Anand Sharma, I don't say that you have raised an irrelevant issue. I don't say that. Yes, on Friday, we tried to take up the Private Members' Bill which is the right of a Private Member; I have no doubt about that. But, unfortunately, due to pandemonium in the House ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY: No; Sir, ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Let me say. ...(Interruptions)... Let me complete. ...(Interruptions)... Let me complete. ...(Interruptions)... I will allow you; let me complete. ...(Interruptions)... Allow me to finish what I am saying. ...(Interruptions).. Allow me to finish what I am saying. ...(Interruptions)... कृपया आप लोग बैठिए। ...(व्यवधान)... After I finish what I have to say, if necessary, I will allow you. But now, you sit down. Let me make the point very clear because every Member should understand what happened. That is what I am saying. When I say that there is pandemonium in the House or din in the House, I do not mean that it is the left side or the right side. For the Chair, left, right and front sides are all equal; every Member is equal. ...(Interruptions)... When the Opposition ...(Interruptions)... I will allow you also. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY (West Bengal): Sir, there is also the centre.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I mentioned the centre also...(Interruptions)... See, when the Opposition Members come into the Well and shout slogans, or, others come into the Well and shout slogans, for the Chair, it is not a matter as to who is coming; if the Chair finds it difficult to run the House smoothly, the Chair will adjourn the House. Regarding that day also, the Chair was not bothered about this side or that side, the Chair found it difficult to run the House. So, the Chair adjourned the House. Now, because of that, if you say that the Private Members' Business should be taken up today, the rule does not permit that. That is the point. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY: What we have decided should be taken up now. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Let me make it clear. The rule is very clear. The Private Members' Business will be taken up at 2.30 p.m. every Friday. On one Friday, it will be Resolutions and on the next Friday, it will be the Bills. So, the suggestion by Shri Anand Sharma cannot be considered by the Chair because the rule does not permit. Therefore, let us take up this Bill. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, is there any rule which says that the Private Members' Business should be disrupted? Does the rule permit?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Did I disrupt?

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Not you, Sir. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is the House.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: That is the point. That was the violation of the rule.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, definitely, disruption is a violation of the rule.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Then, Sir, permit this violation. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Yechury, one wrong cannot be corrected by another wrong. Violation is a wrong thing. So, the Chair cannot be a party to another violation.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: But, Sir, the Chair cannot be a party also to correct one wrong, but permit another wrong.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I am not allowing another wrong.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: That happened.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That was not done with my permission. ...*(Interruptions)*... I had not permitted that. How can you say that? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY: That justification is not convincing at all. It was decided before this happened and ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Your point is that you want discussion on the Andhra Bill. That is the point. But, the rule does not permit.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, there is a special package, which was cleared for Andhra after the bifurcation of the State. Now, it is a question of implementation, and the Special Status. Private Member's Bill should be taken up. There has to be a departure made. It should be taken up the coming Friday. The House makes the rules. The issue is not of Resolutions or the Bills, but the main issue is : why did the Government not bring it officially and discuss it today? Let this issue of Andhra Pradesh be settled. That is the point. It is not a question of Private Members' Business. Already, the previous Cabinet had cleared it. More than two years have passed. The present Government is sitting over it deliberately and when even a Private Member Bill comes up, they disrupt the House. The Minister had disrupted it. So, we cannot accept this situation. The issue of Andhra Pradesh must be discussed today. ...*(Interruptions)*... That is a matter of record. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY: The Telugu-speaking Andhra people waited with a bated breath, and they have been denied their right. ...*(Interruptions)*...

अल्पसंख्यक मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री तथा संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वी): सर, आनन्द शर्मा जी ने जो मुद्दा उठाया है, पिछले फ्राइडे को दोनों हाउसेज़ में राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा और संसद की सुरक्षा से जुड़े हुए मुद्दे पर चर्चा हो रही थी। केवल यही नहीं हो रही थी, दोनों हाउसेज़ में, लोक सभा में भी हो रही थी और यहां पर भी हो रही थी। यह बहुत संवेदनशील मुद्दा था, सभी माननीय सदस्य उसमें हिस्सेदारी कर रहे थे। लोक सभा की एक माननीय सदस्या और काउंसिल ऑफ मिनिस्टर्स की मेम्बर, वे उस मुद्दे पर कुछ बात कहना चाहती थीं, वे चेयर से परमिशन मांग रही थी, एक चीज़। दूसरी चीज़, इसमें जो महत्वपूर्ण बात है, जो आन्ध्र के प्राइवेट मेम्बर्स बिल की बात है, हमें कोई आपत्ति नहीं है, किसी भी तरह से हमें कोई ऑब्जेक्शन नहीं है, आप इसको फ्राइडे को चूँकि प्वाइंट ऑफ ऑर्डर यह है कि रूल 24 ...**(व्यवधान)**...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, an assurance should be given that it would be listed. ...**(Interruptions)**...

SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI: Sir, Rule 24 states, "Allotment of time for private members' business - Unless the Chairman otherwise directs, Not less than two and half hours of a sitting on Friday shall be allotted for the transaction of private members' business". Sir, this is rule 24. This is very clear. सर, हमें कोई आपत्ति नहीं है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... जब रूल में यह है कि प्राइवेट मेम्बर्स बिल फ्राइडे को लिया जाएगा और आनन्द शर्मा जी अगर यह कहें कि इसको अभी लीजिए, तो यह ठीक नहीं है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

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

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, you take the sense of the House. ...**(Interruptions)**...

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वी: अभी सीताराम जी कह रहे थे कि प्राइवेट मेम्बर्स बिल को आप किस रूल के तहत डिस्टर्ब कर रहे थे, तो हम उनसे पूछना चाहेंगे कि लेजिस्लेटिव बिजनेस, जो रोज डिस्टर्ब होता है, वह किस रूल के तहत होता है? ...**(व्यवधान)**...

SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY: Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, what we are saying is ...**(Interruptions)**...

SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY: Rule 24 also says... ...**(Interruptions)**...

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वी: इसलिए सर, हाउस चले, यह हमारी भी इच्छा है। हाउस में काम हो, जो लेजिस्लेटिव बिजनेसेज़ हैं, वे भी हों तथा जो और सरोकार से जुड़े हुए मुद्दे हैं, उन पर भी चर्चा हो। आप जो भी चाहें, जब चाहें, ...**(व्यवधान)**... क्योंकि प्राइवेट मेम्बर्स बिल फ्राइडे को ही हो सकता है, इसलिए हम उस पर चर्चा ही नहीं कर सकते हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

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

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: सर, मेरा एक प्वाइंट ऑफ ऑर्डर है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY: Sir, I have a point of order. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please read rule 24. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Let the Government give... ...*(Interruptions)*... Okay. I sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: What is your point of order? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY: Sir, rule 24 says, "Provided that the Chairman may allot different Fridays for the disposal of different classes of such business..." Further it says, "Provided further that the Chairman may, in consultation with the Leader of the Council, allot any day other than a Friday for the transaction of Private Members' Business." ...*(Interruptions)*... Do it today. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, the Leader of the House is here. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, the Leader of the House is here. Take his consent and decide it right now. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, Mr. Naresh Agrawal... ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि नियमावली में सारे नियम अपने अनुसार बने हुए हैं। लेकिन श्रीमन्, नियमावली में यह भी दिया हुआ है कि किसी भी नियम को चेयरमैन शिथिल कर सकता है या अगर हाउस की कंसेंसस हो तो किसी भी नियम को शिथिल किया जा सकता है। Rule 24 में तो यह नहीं है कि प्राइवेट मेम्बर्स बिल सिर्फ शुक्रवार को होगा! वह किसी भी दिन हो सकता है। जब रूलिंग पार्टी राजी है, हम लोग राजी हैं, तो आप अभी एक रिजॉल्यूशन कर दीजिए, कंसेंसस हो जाए और आन्ध्र प्रदेश पर चर्चा की शुरुआत हो जाए। जब एक चीज़ पर सहमति बनी थी, तो उस पर अभी चर्चा क्यों नहीं शुरू हो सकती है? उस पर चर्चा अभी शुरू होनी चाहिए और सरकार को आन्ध्र प्रदेश को विशेष राज्य का दर्जा देना चाहिए, हम लोग इससे सहमत हैं। इसलिए मैं यह चाहता हूँ कि आप अभी हाउस की कंसेंसस ले लीजिए और इस पर चर्चा की शुरुआत करा दीजिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*... ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY: Sir, the rule says this. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, Mr. Ramesh. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI C.M. RAMESH (Telangana): After two years, at least, the Congress has realised, what they did for Andhra Pradesh. ...*(Interruptions)*... Wait a minute. ...*(Interruptions)*... Now, they are really keen... ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY: You do not know Andhra... ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI C.M. RAMESH: No, no. I am coming to the point. Wait a minute.

...(Interruptions)... Sir, the Congress has killed Andhra and now they want a condolence meeting; we welcome it. ...(Interruptions)... Yes, a condolence meeting. ...(Interruptions)... We welcome it. You only spoiled Andhra Pradesh, and now, you have realised. ...(Interruptions)... I am supporting you. Let us take up this Business and then any other Business. We will support it. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: A point of order has been raised by Mistryji. It is very clear. I must thank Naqvi ji for reading rule 24. What Madhusudan Mistryji pointed out is also there. He had not read the whole thing. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI: I read the whole thing. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: For the sake of repetition, let me read it again. It says, "Provided further that the Chairman may, in consultation with the Leader of the Council, allot any day other than a Friday for the transaction of Private Members' Business." ...(Interruptions)... So, let us allot it for today and now. ...(Interruptions)... If your intention is clear. ...(Interruptions)... If the Government does not now agree, this means that they do not intend to implement the package and give the Special Status. ...(Interruptions)... Let the Government say. ...(Interruptions)... Let it be decided here and now.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Anand Sharmaji, you wanted to change the day for the Private Members' Business. सुनिए, आप प्राइवेट मेम्बर्स बिजनेस के दिन को परिवर्तित करना चाहते हैं। ...(व्यवधान)... Please sit down. अगर आप फ्राइडे की जगह मंडे चाहते हैं या कोई और दिन चाहते हैं, तो यह बाद की बात है, इसे आप अभी तय नहीं करेंगे। ...(व्यवधान)... अभी डे चेंज करने की बात हो रही है, अभी डिस्कशन की बात नहीं हो रही है। You wanted to change the day. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY: It may be decided with the consent of the House. ...(Interruptions)... You can take the consent of the House. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mistryji, let me now give a decision on that.

SHRI SATYAVRAT CHATURVEDI: Sir, may I submit something?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, please.

श्री सत्यव्रत चतुर्वेदी: सर, संसदीय प्रणाली और संसदीय प्रणाली के व्यवहार में - केवल आज की बात नहीं है, हमारे पूरे संसदीय इतिहास की बात है - ऐसे अनेक अवसर इस हाउस में भी आए, उस हाउस में भी आए, जब संसद में नियमों को शिथिल किया गया है और विशेष परिस्थितियों के कारण उस बात को ध्यान में रखा गया है। जहां तक चेयर का सवाल है, चेयर के लिए पूरा सदन एक है, मैं मानता हूं, लेकिन यह भी संसदीय प्रणाली के व्यवहार में रहा है और आज भी कायम है कि संसद के सदस्यों के हितों के संरक्षण की पूरी जिम्मेदारी चेयर पर होती है। यहां प्रश्न केवल संसद सदस्य के

[श्री सत्यव्रत चतुर्वेदी]

प्रस्ताव का नहीं है, यहां इस प्रस्ताव के पीछे आन्ध्र प्रदेश के उन करोड़ों लोगों की मनोभावना जुड़ी हुई है, उनके हित जुड़े हुए हैं। जब देश के करोड़ों नागरिकों के हित इस मुद्दे पर जुड़े हुए हों, उस मुद्दे पर इस सदन के अंदर यदि चेयर को कहीं अपना कोई discretion इस्तेमाल करना पड़ जाए, तो मैं समझता हूं कि यह चेयर के सम्मान की वृद्धि करेगा कि आप करोड़ों लोगों की भावनाओं को महत्व दे रहे हैं न कि केवल ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay, I have got the point. I will give the decision. What do you want to say, Mr. Jairam Ramesh?

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, we are discussing the urgency of the issue related to Andhra Pradesh. But I also want to say that the Government has * its real intention. On Thursday, ...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no; speak about the point of order. ...*(Interruptions)*... You are not doing that.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: One minute, Sir. I want to draw your attention to the events of Thursday night. When the Congress party walked out...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. It is a point of order.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: It is related to this. When we walked out, dissatisfied with the reply on the Calling Attention Motion on killings of *dalits* and atrocities on *dalits*, at 8.30 p.m., the hon. Minister of Parliamentary Affairs tried to * the CAMPA Bill. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no; it is not correct.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: I am a witness to it. ...*(Interruptions)*... I have seen what happened. ...*(Interruptions)*...

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

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, they tried to * the Bill in. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी: कम से कम शालीनता और भाषा ...**(व्यवधान)**... कुछ भाषा और शालीनता होनी चाहिए ...**(व्यवधान)**... यह तो listed था, business listed था।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: How can he do it without the consent of the Chair? ...*(Interruptions)*... Let me ask you. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: His intention was very clear. ...*(Interruptions)*...

*Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: How can he do without the Chair's consent?
...(Interruptions)...

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, his intention was very clear. ...(Interruptions)... I don't want to say anything about ...(Interruptions)... But his intention was very clear. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: If he wants to pass the Bill, let him pass it after a debate and after the amendments are moved, not in this backhanded way. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is correct, but Jairamji, ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY: Sir, I also want to make a submission.
...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mistryji, please sit down. I am on your point of order.

SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY: Sir, I also want to make a submission before you give your ruling. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Sit down, sit down. Jairamji, I want to tell you one thing. A Minister cannot bring in a Bill without the consent of the Chair. See, if a Bill is brought in, it is with the consent of the Chair. In that case, you have to blame only the Chair, not the Minister. Secondly, it is the duty of Ministers to try to pass maximum Bills. How can you blame that? That is their duty. That is there in their duty. Of course, I agree, you are also doing your duty. Therefore, on this account, you cannot blame the Minister. That is all what I have to say. Now, regarding the issue raised by ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY: Sir, I want to say something on this point of order.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, you have made your point.

SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY: Sir, it is on this point of order. Let me just submit it, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: On one point of order, how many points of order do you want to make?

SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY: Sir, this is on the Private Members' Bill. It is the ruling party which had disrupted it. This cannot be pardoned. You have to consult the Leader of the House and decide the date and time date and discuss this issue.
...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I am coming to that.

SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY: Because this is an issue ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I am coming to that. Now you sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... I am coming to that. Sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*...

See, it is very clear, The Rule says, "Provided further that the Chairman may, in consultation with the Leader of the Council, allot any day other than a Friday for the transaction of Private Members' business." That means, in consultation with the Leader of the House, it has to be decided to have a new day for the entire ...*(Interruptions)*... Let me say. ...*(Interruptions)*... Now, please ...*(Interruptions)*... Let me speak. ...*(Interruptions)*... Let me complete. ...*(Interruptions)*... I have read it. I have understood it. ...*(Interruptions)*... Don't interrupt. That is what I am saying. ...*(Interruptions)*... So, that means, the shifting of the entire List of Business of Private Members Bills of that day. You cannot pick out one Bill and pass it. You have to shift the entire business. If that is to be done, I need time. We have to consult the Leader of the Council and shift the day. ...*(Interruptions)*... That means, not today. ...*(Interruptions)*... That day's business is to be shifted to another day which is to be decided in consultation with the Leader of the Council. Therefore, you cannot take it up now. It is not for taking it up abruptly like this. ...*(Interruptions)*... It has to be a process. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please. ...*(Interruptions)*... I am on my legs. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: लेकिन मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री उपसभापति: मैं आपको अलाउ करूंगा। ...*(व्यवधान)*... It has to be a process. Firstly, shifting the entire business of the day; secondly, a proposal; and thirdly, consultation with the Leader of the Council. All that has to be done. It is not expected that suddenly, somebody comes and asks why we cannot take up the Private Members Business. So, it cannot be discussed today. ...*(Interruptions)*... It cannot be discussed today. That is my ruling. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. ...*(Interruptions)*... Yadavji, what is your Point of Order? ...*(Interruptions)*... Okay. आप बोलिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI BHUPENDER YADAV: Sir, I have two issues. पहला इश्यू यह है कि श्री जयराम रमेश जी ने जो मंत्री जी के कंडक्ट के बारे में कहा, जो शब्द यूज किया...

श्री उपसभापति: मैंने उसके बारे में बोल दिया। ...*(व्यवधान)*... मैंने भी बोल दिया। ...*(व्यवधान)*... अभी उसका जवाब दिया। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री भुपेन्द्र यादव: सर, हाउस को उसे condemn करना चाहिए। दूसरा विषय है कि 42,000 करोड़ रुपया जो इस देश के ट्राइबल्स के भले के लिए जाना है, क्या कांग्रेस पार्टी उसको रोकना चाहती है? ...**(व्यवधान)**... क्या कांग्रेस पार्टी देश के ट्राइबल्स के साथ अन्याय करना चाहती है? ...**(व्यवधान)**... सर, अगर ये चाहते हैं कि देश के ट्राइबल्स को न्याय मिले, तो इनको ...**(व्यवधान)**... सर, ये देश के ट्राइबल्स का नुकसान कर रहे हैं? ...**(व्यवधान)**... सर, इनको इसका खामियाजा भुगतना पड़ेगा। ...**(व्यवधान)**... ये ट्राइबल्स तक पैसा पहुंचा नहीं सके हैं और आज हम ये पैसा उनको देना चाहते हैं, तो कांग्रेस रोकना चाहती है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... जो ट्राइबल्स के लिए पैसा जा रहा है, जो गरीबों के लिए पैसा जा रहा है, उसको रोकने का काम कांग्रेस पार्टी कर रही है? ...**(व्यवधान)**... यह सच है कि प्राइवेट मेम्बर्स बिल के लिए कोई डेट फिक्स नहीं होती है और न ही यह सदन की रूलिंग में आता है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... सदन की रूलिंग के खिलाफ जाकर कांग्रेस काम कर रही है? ...**(व्यवधान)**... सर, आपको इसमें एक्शन लेना चाहिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... यह जो कानून बनने जा रहा है यह ट्राइबल्स के हित के लिए बनने जा रहा है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... सर, हमें आपका संरक्षण चाहिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... कांग्रेस को कम से कम देश को यह बताना चाहिए कि ...**(व्यवधान)**... सर, यह आपकी रूलिंग है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... सर, जो हमारे प्रतिपक्ष के नेता हैं, उन्होंने पिछली बार एश्योरेंस दिया था, आनन्द शर्मा जी, बैठे हैं, उन्होंने एश्योरेंस दिया था ...**(व्यवधान)**... आज जब ट्राइबल्स के लिए पैसा जा रहा है, तो उसको कांग्रेस रोक देना चाहती है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... सर, आपकी रूलिंग का वॉयलेशन हो रहा है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... सर, यह आदिवासी विरोधी दल है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... सर, यह आदिवासियों का विरोध है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... देश की करोड़ों जनता का विरोध है। सर, ये आदिवासी विरोधी हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... ये आदिवासियों के डेवलपमेंट के, विकास के विरोधी हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... ये आदिवासियों के खिलाफ हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... सर, जो पैसा आदिवासियों के लिए जाना है, उसको ये जाने नहीं देना चाहते हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... सर, कांग्रेस देश के विकास का विरोध कर रही है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... कांग्रेस देश के गरीबों को पैसा देना चाहती है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... आज जो यह विषय लिया जा रहा है ...**(व्यवधान)**... यह केवल देश के गरीबों ...**(व्यवधान)**... का विरोध किया जा रहा है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... यह गरीब विरोधी ...**(व्यवधान)**... यह गरीबों का विरोध करने के लिए रोका जा रहा है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... यह राज्यों के पैसे का विरोध करने के लिए रोका जा रहा है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... यह सुप्रीम कोर्ट के ऑर्डर के violation ...**(व्यवधान)**... देश के पर्यावरण ...**(व्यवधान)**... यह उसका विरोध करने के लिए किया है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... आज सदन में चर्चा बंद है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... कैम्पा पर चर्चा नहीं हो रही है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... ये राज्यों की चर्चा चाहते हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... कांग्रेस विरोध कर रही है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... केवल कांग्रेस विरोध कर रही है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... केवल अकेली कांग्रेस विरोध कर रही है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... देश सारे राज्यों के ...**(व्यवधान)**... बैठा है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... कांग्रेस देश के गरीबों को पैसे देने का विरोध कर रही है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, I would request the Members ...*(Interruptions)*... Hon. Members, Government has no objection to the discussion on the Private Members' Bill. ...*(Interruptions)*... We can have it next Friday. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री भुपेन्द्र यादव: कांग्रेस ...**(व्यवधान)**... नहीं देना चाहती है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... आज गरीबों के लिए पैसा ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: In any case, ...(Interruptions)... In any case, Private Members' Bills will not lapse. ...(Interruptions)... Bills will not lapse. ...(Interruptions)... You will get opportunity to discuss. ...(Interruptions)... Why do you insist that it should be now? ...(Interruptions)...

श्री भूपेन्द्र यादव: कांग्रेस विरोध कर रही है। ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It won't. ...(Interruptions)... No; please. ...(Interruptions)... No; please. ...(Interruptions)... Mistryji. ...(Interruptions)... No; please. ...(Interruptions)... See, I am only suggesting one point. ...(Interruptions)... A Private Member's Bill...(Interruptions)... No; please. ...(Interruptions)... No; please. ...(Interruptions)... A Private Member's Bill will not lapse. ...(Interruptions)... We can take it up next Friday. ...(Interruptions)... What difference does it make in two days? ...(Interruptions)... So, please co-operate and go back. ...(Interruptions)... Please co-operate. ...(Interruptions)... No, no. ...(Interruptions)... For that, I told you, I have to consult the Leader of the House. ...(Interruptions)... No, no. ...(Interruptions)... Next Friday is for Resolutions. ...(Interruptions)... I am not a dictator. ...(Interruptions)... I have to discuss with the Leader of the House. ...(Interruptions)... I cannot decide like that because there are other businesses also next Friday. ...(Interruptions)... What will happen to those MPs who have given Resolutions for next Friday? ...(Interruptions)... You cannot unilaterally decide that. ...(Interruptions)... The House is adjourned for fifteen minutes. ...(Interruptions)... Adjourned for fifteen minutes.

The House then adjourned at twenty-eight minutes past two of the clock.

The House reassembled at forty-three minutes past two of the clock,

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN *in the Chair.*

श्री आनन्द शर्मा: सर, आन्ध्र प्रदेश के साथ बेइंसाफी हो रही है। जिस तरह से हमारे सांसद के अधिकार को चोट पहुंचायी गयी, उससे लगा कि ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Anand Sharmaji ...(Interruptions)...

श्री आनन्द शर्मा: नेता सदन हाउस में बैठे थे, नेता सदन चले गए ...(व्यवधान)... आपने कहा था, "you will consult the Leaders" ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Anand Sharmaji, in any case ...(Interruptions)...

Anand Sharmaji, listen to me. ...(Interruptions)... In any case, discussion is not possible today on a Private Members' Bill. ...(Interruptions)... It is not possible. ...(Interruptions)... If it has to be taken up on any other day, there is a procedure. ...(Interruptions)... Yes; Dr. Maitreyan. ...(Interruptions)...

DR. V. MAITREYAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I don't think that this impasse will be cleared. ...*(Interruptions)*... My humble request to you is, in case you are going to adjourn the House, before doing so, kindly consider the Special Mentions, Sir. ...*(Interruptions)*... At least that, Sir. ...*(Interruptions)*... We may lay them on the Table. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I am not going to adjourn now. ...*(Interruptions)*... I am not going to adjourn now. ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. V. MAITREYAN: Whenever you adjourn the House. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I am not going to adjourn now. ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. V. MAITREYAN: Whenever you adjourn the House, take up the Special Mentions. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mistryji, don't do that. Don't go to that side. ...*(Interruptions)*... I can't allow that. ...*(Interruptions)*... The House is adjourned up to 3.00 p.m.

The House then adjourned at forty-six minutes past two of the clock.

The House re-assembled at three of the clock,

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN *in the Chair*:

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Bill. ...*(Interruptions)*... Dr. Ramachandra Rao, we would take up your Bill next Friday. Why don't you. ...*(Interruptions)*... Renukaji. ...*(Interruptions)*... What is it, Mr. Jairam Ramesh? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, on Friday. ...*(Interruptions)*... On Friday, when the Minister intervened, you adjourned the House immediately in three hours. ...*(Interruptions)*... Today you are doing it for 15 -15 minutes. What is this, Sir? ...*(Interruptions)*... * What about the Opposition? * ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Jairamji, my job is to facilitate the functioning of the House, not to adjourn. ...*(Interruptions)*... My job is to try and run the House, not to adjourn. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, you adjourned it in three hours that day, but today you are doing it for 15 minutes. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: We will take up your Bill next Friday if you go back to your seats. ...*(Interruptions)*... Special Mentions are only to be laid. I can allow Special Mentions to be laid. There is no harm in laying Special Mentions. ...*(Interruptions)*... Dr. V. Maitreyan; just lay it. ...*(Interruptions)*...

*Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

SPECIAL MENTIONS**Demand to address the concerns raised by the Tamil Nadu
Government on the GST Bill**

DR. V. MAITREYAN (Tamil Nadu) : Sir, the impact that the proposed GST Bill will have on the fiscal autonomy of States and the huge as well as permanent revenue loss it is likely to cause to a manufacturing and net- exporting State like Tamil Nadu is a matter of deep concern. Though some of the concerns raised by Tamil Nadu have been addressed, a number of concerns still need the urgent attention of the Government. The proposed GST Council as a constitutional body will impinge on the legislative sovereignty of both the Parliament and the State Legislatures and completely jeopardize the autonomy of the States in fiscal matters. The existing mechanism of the Empowered Committee of State Ministers which dealt with VAT issues is adequate to perform the functions reserved for the GST Council. Ideally, no statutory GST Council is required. The hon. Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu, Dr. Puratchi Thalaivi Amma, has already submitted Memorandum to the hon. Prime Minister seeking to strive for a broad consensus on important issues like the compensation period and methodology, revenue neutral rates, floor rates with bands, commodities to be excluded from GST, the IGST model and clarity on dual administrative control, so that the genuine apprehensions of States regarding loss of fiscal autonomy and permanent revenue loss are allayed. The issues raised in the Memorandum have wider ramifications in the fiscal relationship of States with the Centre.

Therefore, I urge upon the Government to address all the concerns of the Tamil Nadu Government on the GST Bill without further delay.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri K.T.S. Tulsi; no. Shri Majeed Memon; no. Sardar Sukhdev Singh Dhindsa; no. ...*(Interruptions)*...

Shri Rathinavel; lay it on the Table. ...*(Interruptions)*...

**Demand to immediate release of funds under Right to Education
Act to the State of Tamil Nadu**

SHRI T. RATHINAVEL (Tamil Nadu): The Right to Education Act is being implemented in Tamil Nadu in letter and spirit. The Government of Tamil Nadu, under the able leadership of our hon. Chief Minister Dr. Puratchi Thalaivi Amma, is committed to providing quality education to all children, those belonging to the lower strata in particular. The total number of admissions under the Right to Education Act in private schools in Tamil Nadu for 2013-14 is 49,864 and for 2014-15 is 86,729 and the reimbursement amount works out to ₹ 25.14 crores and ₹ 71.91 crores, respectively. In order to ensure that the education of children is not disrupted, the State Government has already reimbursed an amount of ₹ 97.05 crores to the private schools. The Centre is yet to release the amount of ₹ 97.05 crores to Tamil Nadu. It is reported that the Ministry of

Human Resource Development has taken a stand that only cases where admissions have been made from Class-I onwards would be eligible for reimbursement. Right to Education Act provides that the Central Government shall provide to the State Governments, as grants in aid of revenues, such percentage of expenditure in consultation with the State Governments. Therefore, the stand taken by the HRD Ministry is untenable as no such restriction exists in the Act and most private schools admit children only in the pre-school stage. Insisting on such a condition will deprive poor students of the opportunity provided by the RTE Act. I appeal to the Government to immediately release the amount of ₹ 97.05 crores to Tamil Nadu.

Demand to resolve the issues relating to Banking Regulation Act, 1949 vis-a-vis Cooperative Act in Kerala

SHRI C. P. NARAYANAN (Kerala): Sir, the 2002 amendment to Banking Regulation Act, 1949 has fixed regulatory norms for cooperative banks similar to those for commercial banks. They insist that cooperative banks cannot accept deposits from members without voting rights in cooperative institutions and such institutions cannot call themselves banks.

Cooperation is a subject which belongs to State List in the Constitution. There is the Cooperatives Act in force in Kerala passed by the State Legislature. Cooperative institutions in Kerala function according to the provisions of this Act. Applying provisions of the Banking Regulations Act and report of the Vaidyanathan Committee, Bakshi Committee, etc. based on it, to these cooperative institutions raises constitutional issues. These institutions have not availed of facilities extended by these reports nor have they implemented any of their recommendations. Hence, the Government of India is requested to consider cooperative banks in Kerala as a special case and consider request of the State Government in this regard favourably.

The Government of India is requested also to exclude cooperative institutions and banks in Kerala from paying service tax since they are rendering various kinds of help to peasants and other poorer sections of people.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri P.L. Punia; no. ...(*Interruptions*)...

Demand to take necessary steps for maintenance of a temple protected by A.S.I. and a school in Masroor Panchayat, Tehsil Dehra Gopipur, District Kangra in Himachal Pradesh

SHRIMATI VIPLOVE THAKUR (Himachal Pradesh): Sir, Masroor is a very old temple situated in Masroor Panchayat, Tehsil Dehra Gopipur, in Kangra district of Himachal Pradesh. It is made of one stone and is a prehistoric temple. It is under Archaeological Survey of India. But, I am pained to say that it is not being maintained

[Shrimati Viplove Thakur]

properly. There is no cleanliness and there is one *talab* which is also not being looked after properly. There is silt and there are leaves, flowers which fall from trees and not taken out.

I would also like to bring to the notice of the Government that there is one Government Senior School in this premises which needs repairs immediately. But, the A.S.I, is neither allowing school authorities to carryout repairs nor do they do it on its own. Roofs are leaking and there might occur some mishap with children.

Hence, I, therefore, request the Government to take necessary action for upkeep of temple and school building immediately. Thank you.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri Palvai Govardhan Reddy; no. ...*(Interruptions)*...
Shri Motilal Vora. ...*(Interruptions)*...

**Demand to pay full amount to Janshree Bima Yojana to the
aggrieved persons in Durg, Chhattisgarh by L.I.C.**

श्री मोती लाल वोरा (छत्तीसगढ़): महोदय, सरकार द्वारा 10 अगस्त, 2000 को देश की गरीब जनता के लिए 'जनश्री बीमा योजना' शुरू की गई थी, जिसका संचालन भारतीय जीवन बीमा निगम द्वारा किया जा रहा है। योजनान्तर्गत बीमित सदस्य की सामान्य मृत्यु पर 20,000 रुपए, दुर्घटना मृत्यु पर 50,000 रुपए और विकलांगता पर 25,000 रुपए की राशि के अविलम्ब भुगतान की व्यवस्था थी, जिसे 15 अगस्त, 2006 को संशोधित किया गया। अब बीमित सदस्य की सामान्य मृत्यु पर 30,000 रुपए, दुर्घटना में जनहानि पर 75,000 रुपए और विकलांगता पर 37,000 रुपए की राशि के भुगतान की व्यवस्था है।

'जनश्री बीमा योजना' में प्रीमियम प्रति व्यक्ति 200 रुपए है, जिसमें केन्द्र सरकार का अंशदान 100 रुपए, राज्य सरकार का अंशदान 75 रुपए और हितग्राही का अंशदान 25 रुपए है।

देश की गरीब जनता को सामाजिक सुरक्षा प्रदान करने हेतु चलाई गई इस योजना में भी भ्रष्टाचार व्याप्त हो गया है। भारतीय जीवन बीमा निगम द्वारा छत्तीसगढ़ में, विशेष रूप से दुर्ग जिले में पीड़ित परिवारों को वर्ष 2006 से 2011 तक संशोधित आधार पर भुगतान नहीं किया गया।

मेरा केन्द्र सरकार से आग्रह है कि वह तत्काल प्रकरण की जांच कराये और पीड़ित परिवारों को अन्तर की राशि का भुगतान कराने के साथ ही दोषियों को भी दंडित करे।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The House stands adjourned till 11.00 a.m. on Tuesday, the 26th of July, 2016.

*The House then adjourned at four minutes past three
of the clock till eleven of the clock on Tuesday,
the 26th July, 2016.*