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Monday  
5 December, 2016  
14 Agrahayana, 1938 (Saka)

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES

RAJYA SABHA

OFFICIAL REPORT

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# RAJYA SABHA

*Monday, the 5th December, 2016/14 Agrahayana, 1938 (Saka)*

*The House met at eleven of the clock,*

MR. CHAIRMAN *in the Chair.*

## OBITUARY REFERENCES

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, I refer with profound sorrow to the passing away of **Shri Bekal Utsahi** and **Dr. Bhai Mahavir**, former Members of this House.

Shri Bekal Utsahi passed away on the 3rd of December, 2016 at the age of 88 years.

Born in June, 1928 in Gonda District of Uttar Pradesh, **Shri Utsahi** was a poet, who worked tirelessly for national integration and communal harmony and education of rural women and adults. He was the founder Chairman of several educational and literary institutions and served as the Secretary of the National Writers Forum.

**Shri Utsahi** was awarded the Padma Shri in 1976 for his contribution to literature.

**Shri Bekal Utsahi** represented the State of Uttar Pradesh in this House from July, 1986 to July, 1992.

In the passing away of **Shri Bekal Utsahi**, the country has lost a renowned poet, a distinguished parliamentarian and a dedicated social worker.

**Dr. Bhai Mahavir** passed away on the 3rd of December, 2016, at the age of 94 years.

Born in October, 1922, at Lahore, **Dr. Mahavir** was educated at D.A.V. College, Lahore, Panjab University and Lucknow University. He began his career as a lecturer in Economics at the D.A.V. College, Lahore, and rose to become the Vice-Principal of the P.G.D.A.V. College, New Delhi.

**Dr. Bhai Mahavir** represented the National Capital Territory of Delhi in this House from April, 1968 to April, 1974 and the State of Madhya Pradesh from April, 1978 to April, 1984. He served as the Chairman of the Committee on Subordinate Legislation of Rajya Sabha from 1982 to 1984.

**Dr. Bhai Mahavir** held the office of the Governor of Madhya Pradesh from April, 1998 to May, 2003.

In the passing away of **Dr. Bhai Mahavir**, the country has lost a noted educationist and a distinguished parliamentarian.

We deeply mourn the passing away of **Shri Bekal Utsahi** and **Dr. Bhai Mahavir**.

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

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

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

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

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#### PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

- I. **Report and Accounts (2015-16) of CERC, New Delhi and related papers**
- II. **Reports and Accounts (2015-16) of MECL, Nagpur and HCL, Kolkata and related papers**
- III. **MoU (2016-17) between Government of India and PFC**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI): Sir, on behalf of my colleague, Shri Piyush Goyal, I lay on the Table:—

- I. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (4) of Section 100 and sub-section (2) of Section 101 of the Electricity Act, 2003:—
    - (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Central Electricity Regulatory Commission (CERC), New Delhi, for the year 2015-16, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
    - (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Commission.
- [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 5758/16/16]
- II. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (1) (b) of Section 394 of the Companies Act, 2013:—

- (i) (a) Forty-fourth Annual Report and Accounts of the Mineral Exploration Corporation Limited (MECL), Nagpur, for the year 2015-16, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Corporation.  
[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 5757/16/16]
- (ii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Hindustan Copper Limited (HCL), Kolkata, for the year 2015-16, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Company.  
[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 5763/16/16]
- III. A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Ministry of Power) and the Power Finance Corporation (PFC) Limited, for the year 2016-17.  
[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 5759/16/16]

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

**II. Report and Accounts (2014-15) of India Institute of Forest Management, Bhopal and related papers**

पर्यावरण, वन और जलवायु परिवर्तन मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री अनिल माधव दवे): महोदय, मैं निम्नलिखित पत्र सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ:—

- I. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, under Section 26 of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986:—
- (1) G.S.R. 1030 (E), dated the 2nd November, 2016, publishing the Regulation of Lead Contents in Household and Decorative Paints Rules, 2016.
- (2) G.S.R. 670 (E), dated the 6th July, 2016, publishing the Hazardous and Other Wastes (Management and Transboundary Movement) Amendment Rules, 2016.  
[Placed in Library. For (1) and (2) See No. L.T. 5651/16/16]
- II. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:—

- (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Indian Institute of Forest Management, Bhopal, for the year 2014-15, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (a) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 5650/16/16]

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

**II. Reports and Accounts (2015-16) of various Port Trusts and Companies and related papers**

**III. Report and Accounts (2014-15) of IMU, Chennai and related papers**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS, THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA): 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. 1178 (E), dated the 22nd March, 2016, amending Notification No. S.O. 689 (E), dated the 4th April, 2011, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
  - (2) S.O. 1176 (E), dated the 22nd March, 2016, amending Notification No. S.O. 1096 (E), dated the 4th August, 2005, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
  - (3) S.O. 1177 (E), dated the 22nd March, 2016, amending Notification No. S.O. 1096 (E), dated the 4th August, 2005, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
  - (4) S.O. 1303 (E), dated the 4th April, 2016, publishing Corrigendum to Notification No. S.O. 418 (E), dated the 9th February, 2016.
  - (5) S.O. 1304 (E), dated the 4th April, 2016, declaring new National Highway No 147 and adding its description in the Schedule of the Act.

- (6) S.O. 1305 (E), dated the 4th April, 2016, publishing Corrigendum to Notification No. S.O. 420 (E), dated the 9th February, 2016.
- (7) S.O. 1306 (E), dated the 4th April, 2016, amending Notification No. S.O. 1096 (E), dated the 4th August, 2005, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
- (8) S.O. 1622 (E), dated the 3rd May, 2016, amending Notification No. S.O. 1096 (E), dated the 4th August, 2005, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
- (9) S.O. 1931 (E), dated the 1st June, 2016, amending Notification No. S.O. 1096 (E), dated the 4th August, 2005, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
- (10) S.O. 1959 (E), dated the 3rd June, 2016, authorizing competent authority for acquisition of land for construction of ROB at K.M. 100.000 on National Highway No. 327E in lieu of L.C. No. KJ/45 in the State of Bihar.
- (11) S.O. 1960 (E), dated the 3rd June, 2016, authorizing competent authority for acquisition of land for construction of ROB at K.M. 11.000 of National Highway No. 327E in lieu of L.C. No. SK/257'C' in the State of Bihar.
- (12) S.O. 1961 (E), dated the 3rd June, 2016, authorizing competent authority for acquisition of land for construction of ROB at K.M. 48.000 on National Highway No. 81 in lieu of L.C. No. KK-12 in the State of Bihar.
- (13) S.O. 1962 (E), dated the 3rd June, 2016, authorizing competent authority for acquisition of land for construction of ROB at K.M. 49.000 of National Highway No. - 131 A in lieu of L.C. No. KB/1B in the State of Bihar.
- (14) S.O. 1963 (E), dated the 3rd June, 2016, authorizing competent authority for acquisition of land for construction of ROB at K.M. 31.000 on National Highway No. 81 in lieu of L.C. No. KK/4A (Maniyan) in the State of Bihar.
- (15) S.O. 1966 (E), dated the 3rd June, 2016, authorizing competent authority for acquisition of land for construction of ROB at K.M. 563.200 (Railway

K.M. 108.186) of Hubli-Krishnapatnam road on National Highway No. 67 in lieu of L.C. No. 17 of Jammalamadugu- Proddatur Railway Section in the State of Andhra Pradesh.

- (16) S.O. 2099 (E), dated the 14th June, 2016, declaring certain new National Highways and adding their description in the schedule of the Act.
- (17) S.O. 2127 (E), dated the 16th June, 2016, authorizing competent authority for acquisition of land from K.M. 182.000 to K.M. 183.000 on National Highway No. 19 in the State of Bihar.
- (18) S.O. 2128 (E), dated the 16th June, 2016, authorizing competent authority for acquisition of land from K.M. 131.000 to K.M. 133.000 (Chhapara-Manjhi Section) on National Highway No. 19 in Saran District in the State of Bihar.
- (19) S.O. 2129 (E), dated the 16th June, 2016, authorizing competent authority for acquisition of land for construction of ROB at K.M. 281.200 (Anantapuram - Chennai Road) on National Highway No. 205 in lieu of L.C. No. 102/3E (Tirupati -Katpadi Section) in the State of Andhra Pradesh.
- (20) S.O. 2130 (E), dated the 16th June, 2016, authorizing competent authority for acquisition of land from K.M. 514.725 to K.M. 515.708 at L.C. No. RV 324 on National Highway No. 43 (new NH No. 26) (Raipur -Visakhapatnam Section) in the State of Andhra Pradesh.
- (21) S.O. 2298 (E), dated the 4th July, 2016, publishing Corrigendum to Notification No. S.O. 1840 (E), dated the 19th May, 2016.  
[Placed in Library. For (1) to (21) *See* No. L.T. 6185/16/16]
- (22) S.O. 2334 (E), dated the 8th July, 2016, amending Notification No. S.O. 1096 (E), dated the 4th August, 2005, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
- (23) S.O. 2366 (E), dated the 12th July, 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 (22) and (23) *See* No. L.T. 5769/16/16]
- (24) S.O. 2368 (E), dated the 12th July, 2016, amending Notification No. S.O. 1096 (E), dated the 4th August, 2005, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.



- (25) S.O. 2379 (E), dated the 12th July, 2016, amending Notification No. S.O. 1096 (E), dated the 4th August, 2005, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
- (26) S.O. 2384 (E), dated the 13th July, 2016, authorizing competent authority for acquisition of land in respect of construction of ROBs at K.M. 3.800 in lieu of LC No. 23, at K.M. 7.800 in lieu of LC No. 18, at K.M. 12.600 in lieu of LC No. 14 and at K.M. 56.800 in lieu of LC No. 120 on National Highway No. 18 in Chittoor District in the State of Andhra Pradesh.
- (27) S.O. 2385 (E), dated the 13th July, 2016, authorizing competent authority for acquisition of land from K.M. 183.000 to K.M. 184.000 on National Highway No 214 (New NH No. 165) for construction of ROB at K.M. 183.700 in lieu of L.C. No. 93 E/spl-3 on National Highway No. 214 (New NH No. 165) in the State of Andhra Pradesh.
- (28) S.O. 2386 (E), dated the 13th July, 2016, authorizing competent authority for acquisition of land for construction of ROB at K.M. 200.400 in lieu of L.C. No. 79 E/spl-3 from K.M. 200.000 to 201.000 on National Highway No. 214 (New NH No. 165) in the State of Andhra Pradesh.
- (29) S.O. 2387 (E), dated the 13th July, 2016, authorizing competent authority for acquisition of land from K.M. 2.407 to K.M. 4.590 on National Highway No. 217 in Ganjam District in the State of Odisha.
- (30) S.O. 2388 (E), dated the 13th July, 2016, authorizing competent authority for acquisition of land from K.M. 434.090 to K.M. 435.800 on National Highway No. 217 in Nuapada District in the State of Odisha.
- (31) S.O. 2389 (E), dated the 13th July, 2016, authorizing competent authority for acquisition of land from K.M. 173.350 to K.M. 177.120 on National Highway No. 201 in Kalahandi District in the State of Odisha.
- (32) S.O. 2390 (E), dated the 13th July, 2016, authorizing competent authority for acquisition of land from K.M. 19.900 to K.M. 21.425, K.M. 22.157 to K.M. 24.609 and K.M. 52.048 to K.M. 53.363 on National Highway No. 35 in North 24 Parganas District in the State of West Bengal.
- (33) S.O. 2391 (E), dated the 13th July, 2016, authorizing competent authority for acquisition of land at K.M. 4.00 and at K.M. 41.730 on National Highway No. 2B in Burdwan District in the State of West Bengal.

- (34) S.O. 2392 (E), dated the 13th July, 2016, authorizing competent authority for acquisition of land from K.M. 21.800 to K.M. 25.700 on National Highway No. 34 and from K.M. 2.400 to K.M. 4.150 on National Highway No. 35 in North 24 Parganas District in the State of West Bengal.
- (35) S.O. 2393 (E), dated the 13th July, 2016, authorizing competent authority for acquisition of land in respect of construction of ROBs/RUBs in place of existing level crossing (LCs) at K.M. 615.500 (Odlabari), K.M. 624.400 (Mal Bazar), K.M. 652.500 (Lataguri) and K.M. 661.100 (Moulani Gate) on National Highway No. 31 in Jalpaiguri District in the State of West Bengal.
- [Placed in Library. For (24) to (35) *See* No. L.T. 6185/16/16]
- (36) S.O. 2489 (E), dated the 21st July, 2016, regarding rate of fee to be collected from users of the stretch from K.M. 510.000 to K.M. 650.794 (Fagne - Maharashtra/Gujarat Border Section) on National Highway No. 6 (New National Highway No. 53) in the State of Maharashtra.
- (37) S.O. 2490 (E), dated the 21st July, 2016, regarding rate of fee to be collected from users of the stretch from K.M. 87.000 to K.M. 170.000 (Rohtak - Hissar Section) on National Highway No. 10 in the State of Haryana.
- (38) S.O. 2524 (E), dated the 25 July, 2016, amending Notification No. S.O. 422 (E), dated the 21st February, 2013, to substitute/insert certain entries in the original Notification.
- [Placed in Library. For (36) to (38) *See* No. L.T. 5399/16/16]
- (39) S.O. 2573 (E), dated the 1st August, 2016, declaring new NH No. 329A and 229 and adding their description in the Schedule of the Act.
- [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 5769/16/16]
- (40) S.O. 2645 (E), dated the 8th August, 2016, authorizing competent authority for acquisition of land from K.M. 36.800 to K.M. 38.800 on National Highway No. 326A in Srikakulam District in the State of Andhra Pradesh.
- (41) S.O. 2646 (E), dated the 8th August, 2016, authorizing competent authority for acquisition of land from K.M. 126.000 to K.M. 200.000 on National Highway No. 205 (New NH-42) and from K.M. 56.000 to

59.000 on National Highway No. 340 in Chittoor District in the State of Andhra Pradesh.

- (42) S.O. 2647 (E), dated the 8th August, 2016, authorizing competent authority for acquisition of land in respect of construction of ROB and its approaches in lieu of level crossings no. 39/A/3E at K.M. 193.800, level crossing no. KA-61 at K.M. 194.850 and level crossing no. DVC/17/SPL at K.M. 258.600 on National Highway No. 60 in Bankura District in the State of West Bengal.
- (43) S.O. 2648 (E), dated the 8th August, 2016, authorizing competent authority for acquisition of land from K.M. 271.000 to K.M. 276.000 in respect of National Highway No. 205 in the State of Andhra Pradesh.
- (44) S.O. 2649 (E), dated the 8th August, 2016, authorizing competent authority for acquisition of land in respect of construction of ROB and its approaches in lieu of level crossing no. 6/B/T at K.M. 284.170 and Unmanned level crossing at K.M. 303.900 on National Highway No. 60 in Burdwan District in the State of West Bengal.
- (45) S.O. 2650 (E), dated the 8th August, 2016, authorizing competent authority for acquisition of land from K.M. 11.000 to K.M. 13.000 on National Highway No. 103 (Hajipur -Mushrigharari Section) in Vaishali District in the State of Bihar.
- (46) S.O. 2651 (E), dated the 8th August, 2016, authorizing competent authority for acquisition of land from K.M. 230.100 to K.M. 232.300 on National Highway No. 214 (New NH-165) in Krishna District in the State of Andhra Pradesh.
- [Placed in Library. For (40) to (46) See No. L.T. 6185/16/16]
- (47) S.O. 2694 (E), dated the 11th August, 2016, regarding rate of fee to be collected from users of the stretch from K.M. 380.000 to K.M. 440.000 (Pimplegaon-Nashik-Gonde Section) on National Highway No. 3 in the State of Maharashtra.
- (48) S.O. 2695 (E), dated the 11th August, 2016, regarding rate of fee to be collected from users of the stretch from K.M. 0.000 to K.M. 69.267 (Bheem Gulabpura Section) on National Highway No. 148D in the State of Rajasthan.

(49) S.O. 2696 (E), dated the 11th August, 2016, regarding discontinuance of collection of user fee at K.M. 13.050, K.M. 23.250 and K.M. 9.100 on National Highway No. 4B and instead allow Concessionaire M/s MJPRCL to collect the user fee at the end of National Highway at JNPT Port gate complexes.

(50) S.O. 2723 (E), dated the 17th August, 2016, regarding rate of fee to be collected from users of the Four Lane Bypass to Agra City (having Design Chainage K.M. 0.000 to K.M. 32.800) taking off at K.M. 176.800 of National Highway No. 2 (K.M.0.000 of bypass) and merging at K.M. 13.030 of National Highway No. 3 (K.M.32.800 of the bypass) in the State of Uttar Pradesh.

[Placed in Library. For (47) to (50) *See* No. L.T. 5399/16/16]

(51) S.O. 2760 (E), dated the 23rd August, 2016, authorizing competent authority for acquisition of land from K.M. 0.000 to K.M. 2.072 on National Highway No. 217 in Ganjam District in the State of Odisha.

(52) S.O. 2761 (E), dated the 23rd August, 2016, authorizing competent authority for acquisition of land in respect of National Highway No. 205 (new NH-42) in lieu of existing level crossings at K.M. 133.200, K.M. 145.200 and K.M. 183.600 and National Highway No. 340 in lieu of existing level crossing at K.M. 56.10 in the State of Andhra Pradesh on the stretch from K.M. 126.000 to K.M. 200.000 of National Highway No. 205 and K.M. 56.000 to K.M. 59.000 of National Highway No. 340.

(53) S.O. 2762 (E), dated the 23rd August, 2016, authorizing competent authority for acquisition of land for construction of ROBs on National Highway No. 205 in lieu of level crossing at K.M. 1.800, K.M. 57.600, K.M. 64.800, K.M. 93.400 and K.M. 87.000 in the State of Andhra Pradesh on the stretch between K.M. 0.000 to K.M. 100.000.

(54) S.O. 2763 (E), dated the 23rd August, 2016, authorizing competent authority for acquisition of land from K.M. 225.400 to K.M. 228.000 of National Highway No. 214 (New NH-165) on National Highway No. 214 in Krishna District in the State of Andhra Pradesh.

[Placed in Library. For (51) to (54) *See* No. L.T. 6185/16/16]

(55) S.O. 2792 (E), dated the 26th August, 2016 amending Notification No.

S.O. 1096 (E) dated the 4th August, 2005, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.

- (56) S.O. 2811 (E), dated the 30th August, 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 (55) and (56) See No. L.T. 5769/16/16]

- (57) S.O. 2813 (E), dated the 30th August, 2016, authorizing competent authority for acquisition of land in respect of construction of ROB and its approaches in lieu of level crossing No. 21/SPL/E at K.M. 338.000 on National Highway No. 60 in Birbhum District in the State of West Bengal.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 6185/16/16]

- (58) S.O. 2820 (E), dated the 31st August, 2016, rescinding Notification No. S.O. 1097 (E), dated the 24th April, 2015.

- (59) S.O. 2846 (E), dated the 2nd September, 2016, rescinding Notification No. S.O. 536 (E), dated the 17th February, 2015.

- (60) S.O. 2909 (E), dated the 9th September, 2016, regarding rate of fee to be collected from users of the stretch from K.M. 90.300 to K.M. 225.713 (Jhansi-Orai Section) on NH No. 25 (new NH No. 27) in the State of Uttar Pradesh.

[Placed in Library. For (58) to (60) See No. L.T. 5650/16/16]

- (61) S.O. 2946 (E), dated the 15th September, 2016, directing the National Highways and Infrastructure Development Corporation Limited to exercise the function relating to the development and maintenance of the entire National Highway No. 223 (Andaman Trunk Road) in the Union Territory of Andaman and Nicobar Island.

- (62) S.O. 2947 (E), dated the 15th September, 2016, amending Notification No. S.O. 1096 (E), dated the 4th August, 2005, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.

- (63) S.O. 2948 (E), dated the 15th September, 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 (61) to (63) See No. L.T. 5769/16/16]

- (64) S.O. 3010 (E), dated the 21st September, 2016, regarding rate of fee to be collected from users of the stretch from K.M. 163.800 (Existing Ch. K.M. 168.290) to K.M. 218.563 (Existing Ch. K.M. 223.210) (Lambia-Raipur Section) on National Highway No. 458 in the State of Rajasthan.
- (65) S.O. 3011 (E), dated the 21st September, 2016, amending Notification No. S.O. 2723 (E), dated the 17th August, 2016, to make correction in Hindi version of the Notification.
- (66) S.O. 3012 (E), dated the 21st September, 2016, rescinding the Order No. NHIDCI /GHY/2015-16/Assam/Toll, dated the 18th September, 2015.  
[Placed in Library. For (64) to (66) *See* No. L.T. 5399/16/16]
- (67) S.O. 3014 (E), dated the 21st September, 2016, amending Notification No. S.O. 1096 (E), dated the 4th August, 2005, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.  
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 6185/16/16]
- (68) S.O. 3097 (E), dated the 30th September, 2016, amending Notification No. S.O. 346 (E), dated the 4th February, 2015, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
- (69) S.O. 3098 (E), dated the 30th September, 2016, authorizing the Concessionaires of certain BOT (Toll) projects for levy and collection of user fee.  
[Placed in Library. For (68) and (69) *See* No. L.T. 5399/16/16]
- (70) S.O. 3211 (E), dated the 18th October, 2016, amending Notification No. S.O. 1096 (E), dated the 4th August, 2005, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
- (71) S.O. 3212 (E), dated the 18th October, 2016, amending Notification No. S.O. 1096 (E), dated the 4th August, 2005, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
- (72) S.O. 3213 (E), dated the 18th October, 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 (70) to (72) *See* No. L.T. 5769/16/16]

- (73) S.O. 3271 (E), dated the 24th October, 2016, regarding rate of fee to be collected from users of the stretch from K.M. 166.000 to K.M. 360.000 (Amravati-Chikhli Section) on National Highway No. 6 in the State of Maharashtra. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 5399/16/16]
- (74) S.O. 3334 (E), dated the 27th October, 2016, amending Notification No. S.O. 1096 (E), dated the 4th August, 2005, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 5769/16/16]
- (75) S.O. 3381 (E), dated the 3rd November, 2016, regarding rate of fee to be collected from users of the stretch from K.M. 299.000 to K.M. 418.600 (Hospet - Chitradurga Section) on National Highway No. 50 (old NH-13) in the State of Karnataka. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 5399/16/16]
- (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. 1175 (E), dated the 22nd March, 2016, entrusting certain stretch of National Highway No. 24 to the National Highways Authority of India.
- (2) S.O. 1307 (E), dated the 4th April, 2016, entrusting certain stretch of National Highway No. 22 to the National Highways Authority of India.
- (3) S.O. 1621 (E), dated the 3rd May, 2016, amending Notification No. S.O. 465 (E), dated the 26th April, 2002, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
- (4) S.O. 1930 (E), dated the 1st June, 2016, amending Notification No. S.O. 2572 (E), dated the 14th November, 2011, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification. [Placed in Library. For (1) to (4) See No. L.T. 6186/16/16]
- (5) S.O. 2333 (E), dated the 8th July, 2016, entrusting the stretch of National Highway No. 75 (Old NH No. 48) from K.M. 189.500 to K.M. 237.000 and K.M. 263.000 to K.M. 328.000 (Bangalore to Mangalore Section) in the State of Karnataka to the National Highways Authority of India.

- (6) S.O. 2365 (E), dated the 12th July, 2016, entrusting certain stretches of National Highway Nos. 71B, 248A and 334B to the National Highways Authority of India.  
[Placed in Library. For (5) and (6) *See* No. L.T. 5769/16/16]
- (7) S.O. 2369 (E), dated the 12th July, 2016, entrusting certain stretches of certain National Highways to the National Highways Authority of India.
- (8) S.O. 2378 (E), dated the 12th July, 2016, entrusting certain stretch of National Highway No. 50 to the National Highways Authority of India.  
[Placed in Library. For (7) and (8) *See* No. L.T. 6186/16/16]
- (9) S.O. 2949 (E), dated the 15th September, 2016, entrusting certain stretches of National Highway Nos. 20,21A, 95, 503A and 88 to the National Highways Authority of India.
- (10) S.O. 3013 (E), dated the 21st September, 2016, entrusting stretch of National Highway No. 74 from K.M. 132.000 to K.M. 175.000 (Jaspur-Bajpur Doraha Section) in the State of Uttrakhand to the National Highways Authority of India.  
[Placed in Library. For (9) and (10) *See* No. L.T. 5769/16/16]
- (11) No. 11012/248/2015-Admn., dated the 17th October, 2016, publishing the National Highways Authority of India (Recruitment, Seniority and Promotion) Third Amendment Regulations, 2016.  
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 5572/16/16]
- (12) S.O. 3214 (E), dated the 18th October, 2016, entrusting the stretch of National Highway No. 8E from K.M. 7.090.00 to K.M. 263.000 (Bhavnagar-Talaja-Mahuva-Kagavadar-Una-Kodinar-Veraval Section) in the State of Gujarat to the National Highways Authority of India.
- (13) S.O. 3335 (E), dated the 27th October, 2016, entrusting the stretch of National Highway No. 948 (Old NH No. 209) from K.M. 266.530 to K.M. 461.550 (Tamil Nadu/Karnataka Border Section to Bangalore) in the State of Karnataka to the National Highways Authority of India.  
[Placed in Library. For (12) and (13) *See* No. L.T. 5769/16/16]
- (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. 1691 (E), dated the 10th May, 2016, appointing the officer, National Highways Division, Chhattisgarh State Public Works Department, Government of Chhattisgarh to exercise the powers and discharge the functions conferred on it under sections 24, 25, 26, 27 and 43 of the Act.
  - (2) S.O. 1692 (E), dated the 10th May, 2016, appointing the Project Director, Project Implementation Unit, National Highways Authority of India, Raipur, Chhattisgarh to exercise the powers and discharge the functions conferred on it under sections 24, 25, 26, 27 and 43 of the Act.
  - (3) S.O. 1912 (E), dated the 30th May, 2016, establishing the National Highways Administration and defining their jurisdiction.
  - (4) S.O. 2188 (E), dated the 23rd June, 2016, appointing the officers of National Highways Authority of India and National Highways and Infrastructure Development Corporation Limited to exercise the powers and discharge the functions conferred on them under sections 24, 25, 26, 27 and 43 of the Act as per the Table given in the notification.
  - (5) S.O. 634 (E), dated the 28th June, 2016, publishing the Highway Administration (Amendment) Rules, 2016.  
[Placed in Library. For (1) to (5) See No. L.T. 6187/16/16]
  - (6) S.O. 3165 (E), dated the 7th October, 2016, regarding appointment of Shri Umesh Kumar Sharma, formerly Additional District Judge, Kota, Rajasthan, as Presiding Officer of the National Highway Tribunal at Mumbai.
  - (7) S.O. 3166 (E), dated the 7th October, 2016, authorizing Shri Umesh Kumar Sharma, Presiding Officer of the National Highway Tribunal at Mumbai to discharge also the functions of the Presiding Officer of the National Highway Tribunal at Chandigarh, Kolkata, Jabalpur, Bangalore, Chennai and Guwahati.
  - (8) S.O. 3333 (E), dated the 27th October, 2016, establishing the National Highways Administration and defining their jurisdiction.  
[Placed in Library. For (6) to (8) See No. L.T. 5573/16/16]
- (D) A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Road Transport and Highways Notification No. G.S.R. 619 (E), dated the 23rd June, 2016, publishing the

Central Road Fund (State Roads) Amendment Rules, 2016, under Section 13 of the Central Road Fund Act, 2000.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 5768/16/16]

II. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (2) of Section 103 and Section 106 of the Major Port Trusts Act, 1963:—

(i) (a) Administration Report of the Visakhapatnam Port Trust (VPT), Visakhapatnam, for the year 2015-16.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 5761/16/16]

(b) Annual Accounts of the Visakhapatnam Port Trust (VPT), Visakhapatnam, for the year 2015-16, and the Audit Report thereon.

(c) Review by Government of the Annual Accounts of the above Port Trust. [Placed in Library. For (b) and (c) *See* No. L.T. 5762/16/16]

(ii) (a) Administration Report of the Jawaharlal Nehru Port Trust (JNPT), Navi Mumbai, for the year 2015-16.

(b) Annual Accounts of the Jawaharlal Nehru Port Trust (JNPT), Navi Mumbai, for the year 2015-16, and the Audit Report thereon.

(c) Review by Government on the working of the above Port Trust.

(d) Review by Government of the Annual Accounts of the above Port Trust. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 5760/16/16]

(iii) (a) Administration Report of the Kandla Port Trust, Kutch, Gujarat, for the year 2015-16.

(b) Annual Accounts of the Kandla Port Trust, Kutch, Gujarat, for the year 2015-16, and the Audit Report thereon.

(c) Review by Government on the working of the above Port Trust.

(d) Review by Government of the Annual Accounts of the above Port Trust. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 5564/16/16]

(iv) (a) Administration Report of the Paradip Port Trust (PPT), Odisha, for the year 2015-16.

- (b) Annual Accounts of the Paradip Port Trust (PPT), Odisha, for the year 2015-16, and the Audit Report thereon.
  - (c) Review by Government on the working of the above Port Trust.
  - (d) Review by Government of the Annual Accounts of the above Port Trust. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 5568/16/16]
- (v)
- (a) Administration Report of the New Mangalore Port Trust, Mangalore, for the year 2015-16.
  - (b) Annual Accounts of the New Mangalore Port Trust, Mangalore, for the year 2015-16, and the Audit Report thereon.
  - (c) Review by Government on the working of the above Port Trust.
  - (d) Review by Government of the Annual Accounts of the above Port Trust. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 5565/16/16]
- (vi)
- (a) Administration Report of the Mormugao Port Trust, Goa, for the year 2015-16.
  - (b) Annual Accounts of the Mormugao Port Trust, Goa, for the year 2015-16, and the Audit Report thereon.
  - (c) Review by Government on the working of the above Port Trust.
  - (d) Review by Government of the Annual Accounts of the above Port Trust. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 5567/16/16]
- (vii)
- (a) Administration Report and Accounts of the Mumbai Port Trust-Pension Fund Trust, Mumbai, for the year 2015-16, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
  - (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Pension Fund Trust. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 5574/16/16]
- (viii)
- (a) One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Administration Report of the Mumbai Port Trust, Mumbai, for the year 2015-16.
  - (b) Annual Accounts of the Mumbai Port Trust, Mumbai, for the year 2015-16, and the Audit Report thereon.

- (c) Review by Government on the working of the above Port Trust.
  - (d) Review by Government of the Annual Accounts of the above Port Trust. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 5569/16/16]
- (ix) (a) Thirty-seventh Administration Report and Accounts of the V.O. Chidambaranar Port Trust, Tuticorin Tamil Nadu, for the year 2015-16, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Port. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 5566/16/16]
- (B) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (1)(b) of Section 394 of the Companies Act, 2013:—
- (i) (a) Forty-fourth Annual Report and Accounts of the Cochin Shipyard Limited (CSL), Kochi, for the year 2015-16, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.
  - (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Company. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 5571/16/16]
  - (ii) (a) Sixteenth Annual Report and Accounts of the Kamarajar Port Limited (KPL), (Erstwhile Ennore Port Limited), Chennai, for the year 2015-16, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.
  - (b) Review by Government on the working and of the Annual Accounts of the above Port. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 5764/16/16]
- III. (1) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (3) of Section 32 and sub-section (4) of Section 33 of the Indian Maritime University Act, 2008:—
- (a) Annual Report of the Indian Maritime University (IMU), Chennai, for the year 2014-15.
  - (b) Annual Accounts of the Indian Maritime University (IMU), Chennai, for the year 2014-15, and the Audit Report thereon.

- (c) Review by Government on the working of the above University.
- (2) Statements (in English and Hindi) giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 5763/16/16]

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**STATEMENT BY MINISTER**

**Status of implementation of recommendations/observations contained in the  
Eighteenth Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing  
Committee on Coal and Steel**

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, the Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Coal and Steel. Shri Ram Vichar Netam; not present. Shri Ranvijay Singh Judev; not present. Now, Statement by Minister.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI): Sir, on behalf of my colleague, Shri Piyush Goyal, I rise to lay on the Table, ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Parliamentary Affairs Minister, for making a statement on behalf of another Minister, you should have given an intimation.

SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI: Sir, I have already given the intimation. Sir, the intimation is already given.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Is it already given?

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल (उत्तर प्रदेश): कहाँ है? ...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI: Yes, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. All right. Go on. ...*(Interruptions)*... Okay; please proceed. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY (West Bengal): Sir, this is like what is happening with demonetization. This is what is happening with demonetization. Postdated cheques are being allowed. If he has not taken permission, you please ask him to take permission and do it tomorrow.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. I have now permitted. I have now given the permission.

SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI: Sir, on behalf of my colleague, Shri Piyush Goyal, I make a statement regarding status of implementation of recommendations/ observations contained in the Eighteenth Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Coal and Steel on Demand for Grants (2016-17) pertaining to the Ministry of Coal.

### RE. NON RECEIPT OF WAGES AND PENSION IN THE PAY WEEK

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN (West Bengal): Sir, I have one point. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, one point. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE LEADER OF THE OPPOSITION (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): Hon. Deputy Chairman, Sir. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: First, the Leader of the Opposition.

श्री गुलाम नबी आजाद: माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, इस Saturday and Sunday को हजारों मुलाजिमों के टेलीफोन आए हैं और लोग मिल रहे हैं। न तो गवर्नमेंट मुलाजिमों को तनखाह मिल रही है, न पेंशनर्स को पेंशन मिल रही है और न डोमेस्टिक हेल्पर्स को ही पैसा मिल रहा है। सर, सरकार को यह बताना चाहिए कि क्या कोई फाइनेंशियल इमरजेंसी लग गई है? ...*(व्यवधान)*...

† قائد حزب اختلاف (جناب غلام نبی آزاد) : مائنے اپ سبھا پتی مہودے، اس 'سٹرنڈے اور سنڈے' کو ہزاروں ملازموں کے ٹیلی فون آئے ہیں اور لوگ مل رہے ہیں۔ نہ تو گورنمنٹ ملازموں کو تنخواہ مل رہی ہے، نہ پینشنرس کو پینشن مل رہی ہے اور نہ ڈومیسٹک ہیلپرس کو ہی پیسہ مل رہا ہے۔ سر، سرکار کو یہ بتانا چاہئے کہ کیا کوئی فناننیشنل ایمرجنسی لگ گئی ہے۔۔۔*(مداخلت)*۔۔۔

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Your 267 notice is on Jammu and Kashmir.

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: No; I am not taking up that.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You are not taking up the notice on Jammu and Kashmir! ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: No, I am not taking up that. ...*(Interruptions)*... I am not taking up that. ...*(Interruptions)*...

† Transliteration in Urdu script.

**श्री नरेश अग्रवाल** (उत्तर प्रदेश): सर, LoP कभी भी बोल सकते हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. ...**(Interruptions)**... No problem. ...**(Interruptions)**... The LoP can always speak. I was only telling that the 267 notice was on Jammu and Kashmir. That is all. ...**(Interruptions)**...

**श्री सतीश चन्द्र मिश्रा** (उत्तर प्रदेश): सर, ये बहुत ही इम्पोर्टेंट मुद्दे पर बोल रहे हैं। लोगों को तनखाह नहीं मिल रही है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... लोगों को पेंशन नहीं मिल रही है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री उपसभापति**: इसलिए हम डिस्कशन शुरू करेंगे। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद**: सर, बाकी जगहों की बात तो छोड़िए, पार्लियामेंट के अन्दर जो एटीएम हैं, लाइब्रेरी के अन्दर एटीएम है, हमारे दरवाजे के बाहर एटीएम है, ये तो खराब ही रहते हैं। ये इसलिए खराब रखे गए हैं ताकि पैसा न देना पड़े। यहाँ की लाइब्रेरी में पैसा नहीं मिल रहा है। तो जब पार्लियामेंट के अन्दर पैसा नहीं मिल रहा है, पार्लियामेंट के अन्दर एटीएम नहीं चल रहे हैं, तो हम कैसे अपेक्षा करेंगे कि भारत के गाँव-गाँव और छोटे बड़े कस्बों में पैसा मिल रहा है? सर, यह तो जैसे इस देश में फाइनेंशियल इमरजेंसी लग गई है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

† جناب غلام نبی آزاد : سر، باقی جگہوں کی بات تو چھوڑنیے، پارلیمنٹ کے اندر جو اے۔ٹی۔ایم۔ ہیں، لائبریری کے اندر اے۔ٹی۔ایم۔ ہیں، ہمارے دروازے کے باہر اے۔ٹی۔ایم۔ ہے، یہ تو خراب ہی رہتے ہیں۔ یہ اس لئے خراب رکھے گئے ہیں تاکہ پیسہ نہ دینا پڑے۔ یہاں کی لائبریری میں پیسہ نہیں مل رہا ہے۔ تو جب پارلیمنٹ کے اندر پیسہ نہیں مل رہا ہے، پارلیمنٹ کے اندر اے۔ٹی۔ایم۔ نہیں چل رہے ہیں، تو ہم کیسے امید کریں گے کہ بھارت کے گاؤں گاؤں اور چھوٹے و بڑے قصبوں میں پیسہ مل رہا ہے؟ سر، یہ تو جیسے اس دیش میں فائننیشنل ایمرجنسی لگ گئی ہے۔۔۔**(مداخلت)**۔۔۔

**श्री उपसभापति**: इसीलिए मैं कहता हूँ कि डिस्कस कीजिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY (West Bengal): Sir, I also ...**(Interruptions)**...

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT; THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir. ...**(Interruptions)**...

**श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद**: लोगों को तनखाह क्यों नहीं मिल रही है? ...**(व्यवधान)**... लोगों को पेंशन क्यों नहीं मिल रही है? ...**(व्यवधान)**...

† جناب غلام نبی آزاد : لوگوں کو تنخواہ کیوں نہیں مل رہی ہے۔۔۔**(مداخلت)**۔۔۔ لوگوں کو پینشن کیوں نہیں مل رہی ہے؟ ...**(مداخلت)**۔۔۔

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, this is a part of the debate. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes; I am also saying that. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Let us debate the issue. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Therefore, let us start the discussion. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Sir, let us resume the debate. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Therefore, let us start the discussion. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Therefore, let us resume the debate and discuss all these issues. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Therefore, let us start the discussion. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री एम. वेंकैया नायडु: वह बेहतर तरीका होगा। ...*(व्यवधान)*... डिबेट में डिस्कस कीजिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*... यह पद्धति नहीं है। ...*(व्यवधान)*... यह पद्धति नहीं है। ...*(व्यवधान)*... सर, यह बहुत इम्पोर्टेंट विषय है। ...*(व्यवधान)*... यह बहुत महत्वपूर्ण विषय है। ...*(व्यवधान)*... मंत्री जी एक महत्वपूर्ण विधेयक लाये हैं। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, I want to say something. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: All of you are speaking. ...*(Interruptions)*... One of you speak. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, please permit me to say something. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Shri Thaawar Chand Gehlot has to move a Bill to give effect to the United Nations Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and for matters connected ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, please permit me. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, all I am saying is that today is the day of salary. ...*(Interruptions)*... Today is the day of salary. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Yechury, therefore, let us start the discussion. ...*(Interruptions)*...



SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: No, Sir. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: This is an issue of the discussion. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: No, Sir. This is more important than that. ...(*Interruptions*)...

श्री एम. वेंकैया नायडु: डिबेट कीजिए। ...(*व्यवधान*)... डिबेट होनी चाहिए। ...(*व्यवधान*)... डिबेट होनी चाहिए नहीं तो बिल ले लीजिए। ...(*व्यवधान*)... सर, यह क्या तरीका है? ...(*व्यवधान*)...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, today, four lakh people are there in the export industry, who have not received their wages. ...(*Interruptions*)...

श्री एम. वेंकैया नायडु: कुछ न कुछ बहाना लेकर विषय को डायवर्ट करने की कोशिश करना ...(*व्यवधान*)... ऐसी स्थिति है ही नहीं। ...(*व्यवधान*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: All of you are speaking. ...(*Interruptions*)... I can't understand anything. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, 31.9 million workers in the three export sectors are not getting their salaries. ...(*Interruptions*)... Now, this is a time for their salary. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Yechury, that is why I said, please start the discussion. ...(*Interruptions*)... The Government will reply to that. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: This is very unfair, Sir. ...(*Interruptions*)... सर, यह क्या तरीका है? What they want to say is that ...(*Interruptions*)... will not allow the House to function. ...(*Interruptions*)... ये कभी-भी खड़े होकर ...(*व्यवधान*)... यह क्या पद्धति है? ...(*व्यवधान*)... यह क्या पद्धति है? ...(*व्यवधान*)...

श्री उपसभापति: मेरी बात सुनिए। ...(*व्यवधान*)... One second. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN (West Bengal): What they are saying is, we have done the work. I am not getting ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Tapanji. ...(*Interruptions*)... Tapanji, I am agreeing. ...(*Interruptions*)... Please listen to me. ...(*Interruptions*)... I am agreeing that you are raising a very important and serious issue. But it is for the Government to reply. ...(*Interruptions*)... Therefore, you start the discussion. ...(*Interruptions*)... You start the discussion. ...(*Interruptions*)... If all of you shout, what is the benefit? ...(*Interruptions*)... You start the discussion. ...(*Interruptions*)... You start the discussion. ...(*Interruptions*)... What can I do? ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Let us start the debate. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Are they prepared to answer this issue?  
...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: If all of you. ...*(Interruptions)*... The only remedy is discussion. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Yes; remedy is discussion. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I am telling you, the only remedy is discussion. Start the discussion. ...*(Interruptions)*... No. ...*(Interruptions)*... Shouting slogans is no remedy. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री एम. वेंकैया नायडु: आप बहस करिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*... ये डिस्कशन से क्यों भाग रहे हैं?  
...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: This is no remedy. ...*(Interruptions)*... This is no solution. ...*(Interruptions)*... No. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, this is very serious. ...*(Interruptions)*... Where will they go? ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: This is no solution. ...*(Interruptions)*... No. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: माननीय उपसभापति जी ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I cannot hear you, Mr. Naresh Agrawal. ...*(Interruptions)*... You stop them. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: आप एलाउ तो कीजिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*... माननीय उपसभापति जी, पूरे देश में महीने का पहला सप्ताह pay week होता है ...*(व्यवधान)*... लेकिन देश में कर्मचारियों को कहीं तनखाह नहीं मिल रही है। ...*(व्यवधान)*... पेंशन वालों को पेंशन नहीं मिल रही है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I cannot hear. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: एक तरीके से यह anarchy मची हुई है। ...*(व्यवधान)*... सरकार ने जान-बूझकर यह किया हुआ है। ...*(व्यवधान)*... परसों मुरादाबाद में प्रधान मंत्री जी ने जिस तरीके से \* ...*(व्यवधान)*... उन्होंने कहा कि गरीबों के जन-धन खाते में जो पैसा जमा हुआ है, उसको तुम ले जाओ, \* लो। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I cannot hear. ...*(Interruptions)*...

**श्री नरेश अग्रवाल:** गरीब-अमीर के बीच लड़ाई पैदा ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Nareshji, I cannot hear. ...**(Interruptions)**...

**श्री नरेश अग्रवाल:** यह कैसी anarchy पैदा की गई है? ...**(व्यवधान)**... हम लोग उस anarchy के बिल्कुल विरोध में हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... अगर यह ठीक नहीं हुआ तो ...**(व्यवधान)**... जिस तरीके से ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: One second. ...**(Interruptions)**... No; please. ...**(Interruptions)**... Please listen to me. ...**(Interruptions)**... No; please. ...**(Interruptions)**... सुनिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... Please listen to me. ...**(Interruptions)**... I am sincerely saying. ...**(Interruptions)**... Please. ...**(Interruptions)**... Do you want a solution to the problem? ...**(Interruptions)**... Then, you go back and raise it. ...**(Interruptions)**... I will ask the Government to reply. ...**(Interruptions)**... Not this way. ...**(Interruptions)**... The way is to. ...**(Interruptions)**... This is not the way. ...**(Interruptions)**... डिस्कशन स्टार्ट करिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, I raised the issue. ...**(Interruptions)**... You ask the Government to reply. ...**(Interruptions)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I am not going to adjourn the House. ...**(Interruptions)**... येचुरी जी, डिस्कशन स्टार्ट करिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री सीताराम येचुरी :** मैं कर रहा हूँ, सर ...**(व्यवधान)**... Sir, I raised the issue. ...**(Interruptions)**... You please ask them to respond. ...**(Interruptions)**... I raised that issue. ...**(Interruptions)**... You ask the Government to reply. ...**(Interruptions)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You see, these Members are. ...**(Interruptions)**... Ask them to go back. ...**(Interruptions)**...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: How can I ask them? ...**(Interruptions)**... You can ask them. ...**(Interruptions)**...

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

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, you ask the Government to reply, they will go back. ...**(Interruptions)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: This is a kind of anarchy in the House. ...**(Interruptions)**... What can I do? ...**(Interruptions)**... The solution to the problem is discussion. ...**(Interruptions)**... Please start the discussion. ...**(Interruptions)**... Then, the Government will reply. ...**(Interruptions)**... I can ask the Government to reply, if you are serious about the problem. ...**(Interruptions)**... Shouting slogans is no solution. ...**(Interruptions)**... You will get only certain headlines in the newspapers. ...**(Interruptions)**... Nothing more. ...**(Interruptions)**... I will not adjourn. ...**(Interruptions)**... I want you to go back and raise the issue. ...**(Interruptions)**... I will not adjourn. ...**(Interruptions)**... I don't agree. ...**(Interruptions)**... This is to force me to adjourn. Why should I adjourn? ...**(Interruptions)**... I can't hear anything. Let them go back to their seats; then, raise the

issue, and the Government will reply. You don't want a reply and that is why you are shouting. ...*(Interruptions)*... Not you, but those who are in the Well. ...*(Interruptions)*... What is this? ...*(Interruptions)*... Why do you do this? ...*(Interruptions)*... Shuklaji, you come and stop this shouting, and let us start the discussion. ...*(Interruptions)*... You raised an important matter, and you do not want the reply. ...*(Interruptions)*... I will take up the Report to be laid on the Table. Shri Ranvijay Singh Judev.

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

SHRI RANVIJAY SINGH JUDEV (Chhattisgarh): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy (in English and Hindi) of the Twenty-fifth Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Coal and Steel on Action Taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in Nineteenth Report of the Committee (Sixteenth Lok Sabha) on "Demands for Grants (2016-17) of the Ministry of Mines.

...*(Interruptions)*...

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**RE. NON RECEIPT OF WAGES AND PENSION  
IN THE PAY WEEK — *Contd.***

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Sukhendu Sekhar Roy, what do you want to say?  
...*(Interruptions)*... I can't hear.

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY (West Bengal) It is regarding Paper laying.  
...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, on Friday, you allowed me to raise an issue. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Could you do that on Friday?

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY: No, Sir. I want to do it now.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Is it in regard to your speech?

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY: Yes.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: If it is only that, then, you can lay it. ...*(Interruptions)*...  
If it is only on the same subject, you can do it.

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY: Sir, I lay it. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Sir, the Rights of Persons and Disabilities Bill, 2014 is listed in the 'List of Business'; and the concerned Minister is here. I request you to take up this Bill and give priority to it. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please listen to what the hon. Minister has said. It is very important. There is the Rights of Persons with Disabilities Bill, 2014. It has to be

passed in the House. ...*(Interruptions)*... We will take up the Bill; otherwise, Zero Hour. ...*(Interruptions)*... Shri Naresh Agrawal, I can't hear anything. ...*(Interruptions)*... Let them not shout. ...*(Interruptions)*... I can't hear.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir. ...*(Interruptions)*...

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

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, what he is saying is that the Government has brought the whole country to a point of disability. ...*(Interruptions)*...

**श्री नरेश अग्रवाल:** उपसभापति जी, वेंकैया जी जो बात कह रहे हैं, शायद ये नहीं जानते कि प्रधान मंत्री जी ने जो निर्णय लिया है, ...*(व्यवधान)*... उससे पूरा देश विकलांग हो गया है। सभी लोग सड़कों पर आ गए हैं। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: All the people of the country have been disabled. ...*(Interruptions)*... All the people in the country are disabled today. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Nothing can be heard. ...*(Interruptions)*... What is your suggestion, Nareshji? Mr. Yechury, is it the same thing? What are you saying? ...*(Interruptions)*... One of you may speak.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, the whole country has been disabled, and we want the Government to answer. ...*(Interruptions)*...

**श्री नरेश अग्रवाल:** चारों तरफ विकलांगता नज़र आ रही है। ...*(व्यवधान)*... पूरे देश में कर्मचारियों को वेतन नहीं मिल रहा है। ...*(व्यवधान)*... पेंशनर्स को पेंशन नहीं मिल रही है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

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

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

*The House reassembled at twelve of the clock,*

MR. CHAIRMAN *in the Chair.*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Q.No.196; Shri Ahmed Patel. ...*(Interruptions)*... This is Question Hour. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA (Himachal Pradesh): Sir, the employees are not getting salaries. The pensioners are not getting their pension. ATMs are not working even in the Parliament House. ...*(Interruptions)*... सर, बड़ी गम्भीर स्थिति है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

**श्री सभापति:** शर्मा साहब ...*(व्यवधान)*... यह क्वेश्चन ऑवर है। ...*(व्यवधान)*... बैठ जाइए, बैठ जाइए। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

**श्री नरेश अग्रवाल:** सर, पूरे देश में सरकारी कर्मचारियों को तनखाह नहीं मिल रही है, पेंशन पाने वालों को पेंशन नहीं मिल रही है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... भुखमरी का माहौल हो गया है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री सभापति:** देखिए, बैठ जाइए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... यह क्वेश्चन ऑवर है, आपके साथी का क्वेश्चन है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... बैठ जाइए, यह आपका सवाल नहीं है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री देरेक ओब्राईन:** सर, लोगों को सैलरी नहीं मिल रही है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री सतीश चन्द्र मिश्रा:** लोगों को वेजेज नहीं मिल रही हैं, लोगों को पेंशन नहीं मिल रही है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. CHAIRMAN: What is this? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Sir, the hon. Member, Shri Anand Sharma, is saying that the pensioners are not getting the pension. No one is getting the salary. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please resume your discussion if you feel so. ...*(Interruptions)*...

**श्री नरेश अग्रवाल:** सर, एक-एक मिनट हम लोगों की बात सुन लीजिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... सर, हम यहाँ लोगों की हिफाजत के लिए आए हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री सभापति:** आपकी आवाज कोई नहीं सुन सकता है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... Nobody is being heard.

**श्री नरेश अग्रवाल:** माननीय सभापति जी, देश की हालत बहुत खराब है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री देरेक ओब्राईन:** सर, देश की जो आर्थिक स्थिति है ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री नरेश अग्रवाल:** सर, पूरा देश लाइन में लग रहा है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री सतीश चन्द्र मिश्रा:** सर, इमरजेंसी से ज्यादा खराब स्थिति है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

SHRI DEREK O' BRIEN: Salaries are not being paid. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Nobody is being heard. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Sir, the situation calls for immediate action. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: The Constitution has not been ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: It is highly unfortunate ...*(Interruptions)*... Please direct the Government. ...*(Interruptions)*...

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

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**WRITTEN ANSWERS TO STARRED QUESTIONS****Delayed projects under NGRBA**

\*196. SHRI AHMED PATEL: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the projects under the National Ganga River Basin Authority (NGRBA) had been delayed and if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;

(b) the details regarding the total amount of funds allocated to the Authority and utilised during the last three years, year-wise up to 2016; and

(c) the details regarding the change in pollution levels in priority locations, during the above period, year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (SUSHRI UMA BHARATI): (a) The Namami Gange programme is an umbrella programme which covers the previously sanctioned ongoing projects under National Ganga River Basin Authority (NGRBA) along with new projects to ensure effective abatement of pollution and conservation of the river Ganga by adopting a holistic approach with the river basin as the unit of planning.

Some of the projects have been delayed due to various reasons such as delay in tendering process, retendering in some of the cases, land non-availability, legal and contractual issues, natural calamities such as floods, delay in permission from local authorities for road cutting / crossing, local festivals, pending approval from the competent authorities of the state government etc.

(b) The year-wise funds released to National Mission for Clean Ganga (NMCG) by Government of India is given below.

Year	(₹ in crore)
2011-12	192.58
2012-13	191.52
2013-14	248.58
2014-15	326.00
2015-16	1632.00

(c) Water quality monitoring of river Ganga is being carried out by Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) from Gangotri to Diamond Harbour. The details of water quality at 10 priority locations are given in the Statement (*See* below).

The summary of the findings is as below:

- The river water quality is conforming the bathing criteria for Dissolved Oxygen (DO) at most of the locations from 2011 to 2015.
- The long term assessment of water quality data indicates that the river water quality is not conforming to the notified criteria for bathing for Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD) between the river stretches from Down Stream Raiwala to Haridwar Down Stream in Utrakhand, from Kannauj to Trighat in Uttar Pradesh and from Baharampore to Uluberia in West Bengal. However, the stretches falling in the state of Bihar have been reported relatively clean in term of organic pollution.
- Except for few locations in the upper stretch of the river, the river does not conform to the water quality criteria for Fecal Coliform of 2500 MPN/100 ml.



**Statement**

*Details of water quality at 10 priority locations*

**Water Quality Data of River Ganga (Year 2011-2015)**

Sl. No.	Location	DO (mg/l)					B.O.D (mg/l)					Fecal Coliform (MPN/100 ml)				
		2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Water Quality Criteria		>5 mg/l					< 3 mg/l					< 2500 MPN/100 ml				
1.	Ganga at Haridwar D/S	6.7	7.2	6.5	5.0	9.2	5.6	5.3	5.2	5.2	2.8	1150				580
2.	Ganga at Garhmukteshwar	8.2	8.6	9.0	9.1	7.7	3.4	3.4	2.9	2.8	3	1162	920	767	725	733
3.	Ganga at Kannauj U/S (Rajghat)	7.9	8.6	8.2	7.8	8.4	4.5	4.0	4.0	2.8	3.5	3042	4673	1210	3500	2270
4.	Ganga at Kannauj D/S, U.P	7.8	8.3	7.9	5.8	7.9	5.5	4.8	4.3	3.0	3.7	3508	6045	1517	4000	2930
5.	Ganga at Kanpur U/S (Ranighat)	8.6	8.7	8.3	7.8	8.2	4.3	4.3	3.4	3.5	2.9	6667	6245	1358	4200	3267
6.	Ganga at Kanpur D/S (Jajmau Pumping station)	6.9	6.6	6.7	7.3	6.5	8.4	8.3	6.8	7.7	5.5	38942	23927	13567	40000	20889
7.	Ganga at Allahabad D/S (Sangam), U.P.	7.2	7.1	8.2	8.6	7.9	4.0	5.1	3.6	3.8	4.1	3408	3450	6475	26000	21300
8.	Ganga at Varanasi D/S (Malviya Bridge), U.P	7.1	7.4	7.9	7.7	7.3	8.0	5.0	4.6	4.4	4.9	40000	31667	34500	34000	32500
9.	Ganga at Trighat (Ghazipur)	7.3	7.6	7.9	7.7	7.5	4.3	3.7	3.7	3.9	4.2	13000	14167	15167	14000	22000
10.	Ganga at Dakshinehwar	7.8	6.1	5.9	6.7	6.6	4.0	4.1	4.1	4.4	4.8	270333	493750	443333	592500	182500

Written Answers to

[5 December, 2016]

Starred Questions

31

**Protection of Yamuna river in Delhi**

†\*197. DR. VINAY P. SAHASRABUDDHE: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government proposes to find a permanent solution to protect Yamuna river in Delhi from pollution on the lines of Thames river of London;
- (b) whether Government had sent a team of MPs/technical experts to conduct a study there;
- (c) whether Government propose to apply the technology which was used to rid the London's Thames river of solid waste/waste/industrial waste for Yamuna river in Delhi; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (SUSHRI UMA BHARATI): (a) The Namami Gange programme is an umbrella programme aimed at ensuring effective abatement of pollution and conservation of the river Ganga and its tributaries including Yamuna by adopting a holistic approach with the river basin as the unit of planning. Lessons learnt from the best practices followed in different countries including river Thames in London, have been taken into consideration for promoting a holistic and integrated river basin approach.

(b) Ministry of Water Resources, River Development and Ganga Rejuvenation had sent a 7-member delegation for participating in the India-United Kingdom (UK) Water Security Exchange Initiative which was held during 13-20 February 2016 at London. The delegate members were senior officers from the Ministry, Indian Institute of Technology (IIT), Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) and Delhi Jal Board. The high level exchange initiative was organized by the Government of UK for the purpose of sharing knowledge on water security and the Ganga clean-up.

(c) and (d) A MOU has been drafted covering exchange of scientific and technical capabilities.

**Complaints of illegal mining in Uttar Pradesh**

†\*198. DR. SANJAY SINH: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of complaints received about illegal mining in Uttar Pradesh during the last three years;
- (b) the details of the action taken on these complaints, year-wise;

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (c) whether it is a fact that the number of cases of illegal mining have increased in the State during the said period but action has been taken registering a few cases only;
- (d) whether enquiry is being done by CBI about illegal mining in the State; and
- (e) the outcome of CBI enquiry, so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MINES (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL):  
 (a) to (c) State Governments are empowered, under Section 23C of the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957 (MMDR Act, 1957) to make rules for prevention of illegal mining, transportation and storage of minerals; and, therefore, matters relating to illegal mining come under the legislative and administrative jurisdiction of State Governments.

According to information received from Government of Uttar Pradesh the number of cases of illegal mining / transportation and action taken thereon is provided in the table below:

Sl. No.	Year	No. of cases	Revenue recovered (₹ Lakhs)	FIR Lodged (Nos.)	Court Cases Filed (Nos.)
1.	2013-14	8718	2990	124	111
2.	2014-15	10024	2539	233	199
3.	2015-16	11575	3840	205	129

However, above position as indicated by the State Government has not been reported to Indian Bureau of Mines (IBM) (a subordinate office under the Ministry of Mines) correctly in the quarterly returns filed by the state.

Based on quarterly returns on illegal mining submitted by the State Government of Uttar Pradesh to the IBM, a year-wise compilation of such cases of illegal mining during the last three years i.e from 2013-14 to 2015-16 along with the details of number of cases, FIR lodged, Court cases filed and fine realized is given below:

Sl. No.	Year	Mineral	No. of cases	Value of Mineral/Ore (₹Lakhs)	FIR Lodged (Nos.)	Court Cases Filed (Nos.)	Fine realised (₹ Lakh)
1.	2013-14	Minor Minerals	6777	621.18	0	0	3105.86
2.	2014-15	Minor Minerals	10402	671.54	0	0	2677.15
3.	2015-16	Minor Minerals	11350	1216.06	0	0	3529.73

Based on these quarterly returns on illegal mining, it is observed that the cases of minor minerals have shown increasing trend whereas no case of illegal mining of major mineral has been filed during the period.

Discrepancy in the data in the returns filed by Government of Uttar Pradesh with IBM as pointed out above is being reconciled by IBM.

(d) and (e) As per information received from Government of Uttar Pradesh, it has been informed that the Hon'ble High Court of Allahabad *vide* its order dated 28.07.2016 in PIL No. 22482/2016 filed by Amar Singh Vs. State of UP directed the CBI to submit a report as to whether in the state of UP, illegal mining activities are being carried out with the collusion of the State authority or not. Further, the Hon'ble Supreme Court *vide* its order dated 07.10.2016 in SLP No. 29877/2016, [State of UP Vs. Sonu Kumar & Others] stayed the order dated 28.07.2016 and consequent orders of Hon'ble High Court of Allahabad regarding CBI enquiry.

#### **Languishing projects of NHAI**

\*199. SHRIANIL DESAI: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Highways Authority of India (NHAI) has identified 46 projects as languishing with a total length of 4,860 km.;

(b) whether out of these projects, issues have been resolved in 27 cases; and

(c) if so, what are the issues with remaining 19 projects and the time-frame by which these would be sorted out?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI MANSUKHL. MANDAVIYA): (a) to (c) A total of 73 National Highway projects with aggregate length of around 8310 km were stalled due to various reasons including delays in land acquisition and utility shifting, non-availability of Soil/Aggregates, poor performance of contractors, delay in statutory clearances, public agitation, disputes etc. Most of such projects have effectively been put back on track. Out of these 73 projects, 10 are presently stalled for which constant efforts are being made to resolve the issues.

#### **Release of Krishna river water to Andhra Pradesh and Telangana**

\*200. SHRI DHARMAPURI SRINIVAS: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Governments of Andhra Pradesh and Telangana have requested the

Krishna River Management Board to release 15 TMCs and 13.5 TMCs of Krishna river water to Telangana and Andhra Pradesh respectively and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether any decision is proposed to be taken by the Board and if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps being taken by Government to satisfy the States in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (SUSHRI UMA BHARATI): (a) to (c) Government of Andhra Pradesh placed an indent to Krishna River Management Board (KRMB) *vide* letter dated 28.9.2016 to release 11 Thousand Million Cubic Feet (TMC) of water from Srisailem reservoir and 2.50 TMC from Nagarjuna Sagar Project (NSP). Government of Telangana *vide* letter dated 19.9.2016 placed an indent to release 15 TMC water from NSP. KRMB has issued water release order *vide* order dated 5.10.2016 for the above requirements. The concerned State Government draws the water from the reservoir as per release order depending upon the actual requirement.

#### **Arsenic and fluoride in drinking water in U.P. and Bihar**

\*201. SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the details of arsenic and fluoride affected districts in Uttar Pradesh and Bihar which have been equipped with Amrit Technology (Arsenic and Metal Removal Indian Technology) for drinking water;

(b) whether Government is aware that Ballia district of U.P. has the highest concentration of arsenic in drinking water;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the details of habitations in Ballia equipped with Amrit, till date?

THE MINISTER OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) As reported by the State Governments of Uttar Pradesh and Bihar, as on 29/11/2016, AMRIT (Arsenic and Metal Removal Indian Technology) technology has not been used in any arsenic or fluoride affected district for treatment of drinking water.

(b) and (c) Ballia district of Uttar Pradesh is amongst the largest arsenic affected districts in the state of Uttar Pradesh. As reported by the State Government in the online Integrated Management Information System of the Ministry, there are 112 arsenic affected habitations in Ballia district as on 29/11/2016, whose arsenic concentration is exceeding the permissible limit of 0.01 mg/l.

(d) No rural habitation in Ballia district has been equipped with AMRIT (Arsenic and Metal Removal Indian Technology) technology as on 29/11/2016 as reported by the State Government of Uttar Pradesh.

#### **Use of plastic waste**

\*202. DR. KANWAR DEEP SINGH: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there is any plan to use plastic waste for energy generation, road construction, oil production, etc.;
- (b) if so, what is being done in this regard;
- (c) whether it would be a commercially viable proposition; and
- (d) what is the experience in other countries in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI ANIL MADHAV DAVE): (a) and (b) The Government has comprehensively revised Waste Management Rules in 2016, which prescribe gainful utilization of plastic waste for energy generation, oil recovery and road construction. The Plastic Waste Management Rules, 2016 authorize local bodies to encourage use of plastic waste for road construction as per guidelines of Indian Road Congress, or energy recovery and/or waste to oil.

In addition, as per the Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016, non-recyclable waste including plastic waste having calorific value of 1500 Kcal/kg or more is required to be utilized for generating energy or refused derived fuel or co-processed in cement or thermal power plants. Industrial units within 100 kilometer from a solid waste based refused derived fuel plant and using fuel are mandated to make arrangements to replace at least five percent of their fuel requirement by refused derived fuel. The States have been asked to ensure compliance to the Rules. The Ministry of Road Transport & Highways has directed all the States to utilize waste plastic with bituminous hot mix for periodic renewal of roads within 50 kilometer periphery of urban area having population more than 5 lakhs.

(c) and (d) No specific study to either assess commercial viability of the gainful utilization of the plastic waste, or on the compilation of experience of other countries in this regard has been carried out. As per information available from secondary sources, environmentally sound management of plastic waste involves recycling, energy recovery, road construction, oil production, etc. in other countries.

**Production of Zinc**

\*203. SHRIMATI VANDANA CHAVAN: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

- (a) the amount of zinc produced during the last three years, year-wise and its consumption pattern in the country;
- (b) the amount of zinc exported and imported during that period; and
- (c) whether there exists any collaboration between zinc producers and other Ministries to deploy the usage of zinc for infrastructural development and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MINES (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL):  
(a) to (c) The details of production of zinc ingots during 2013-14 to 2015-16 in the country is given below.

**Unit: tonnes**

Year	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16 (P)
Production	766530	732792	758944

Source: Indian Bureau of Mines (IBM), P - Provisional

As per the consumption norms of zinc by various end users, the galvanizing industry alone consumes about 57% of zinc, followed by coating (16%), die-casting alloys (14%), oxides & chemicals (7%) and extruded products (6%). Based on these norms Indian Bureau of Mines has estimated following consumption pattern for the years 2012-13 to 2014-15:

**Unit: tonnes**

Year	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
Consumption	597583	632882	590141

Source: IBM

The details of exports/Imports of Zinc & Alloys (including scrap) and Zinc Ores & Concentrates during 2013-14 to 2015-16 are given below:

**Unit: tonnes**

Export/ Import	Commodity	2013-14	2014-15(P)	2015-16(P)
Exports	Zinc & Alloys (inc Scrap)	194976	246395	257634
	Zinc Ores & Concentrates	45660	41	558
Imports	Zinc & Alloys (inc Scrap)	148906	250182	227303
	Zinc Ores & Concentrates	33113	35696	385

Source: DGCIS, (P): Provisional

Production and consumption of zinc for various usage is a commercial decision of individual stakeholders. Ministry of Mines has not been approached to provide any forum to facilitate any collaboration in this regard.

#### **Power plants in the country**

†\*204. SHRI LAL SINH VADODIA: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of power plants set up and operated by Government and out of these the number of coal and gas based power plants separately; and
- (b) the number of such plants operational and non-operational, separately, as on date?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL):  
(a) and (b) As on 31st October, 2016, there are 447 power plants of conventional sources (thermal, hydro and nuclear plant of 25 MW and above capacity) set up & operated by Central, state and private sector Utilities). Out of 447 power plants, 317 power plants are operated by the Government in central and state sector.

Out of 317 Power plants (central and state sector) operated by the Govt., 93 Power plants of 111250.50 MW are coal based and 33 plants of 13936.95 MW are Gas Based.

As on 31st October, 2016, out of the plants operated by the Government, 89 coal-based power plants and 32 gas-based are operational. Only 4 coal based plants and 1 gas-based power plant are non-operational.

#### **Depletion of water table**

†\*205. SHRIMATI CHHAYA VERMA: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of districts in the country, including Chhattisgarh and Uttar Pradesh, where water table has gone down considerably upto the level of Dark Zone;
- (b) the mechanism put in place by the Ministry to ensure that water table does not go down to a level of Dark Zone; and
- (c) the details of measures implemented by the Ministry during the last three years to recharge ground water table through rain water and the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (SUSHRI UMA BHARATI): (a) Central Ground Water Board (CGWB)

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.



under the Ministry of Water Resources, RD & GR and State Ground Water Organizations jointly assess replenishable ground water resources of the Country including Chhattisgarh and Uttar Pradesh periodically with Block/Taluka/Firka as an assessment unit. The assessment units are categorized as 'Over-Exploited', 'Critical' and 'Semi-critical' on the basis of declining ground water level and stage of ground water development/utilization. District-wise details of over-exploited assessment units are given in the Statement (See below).

(b) and (c) The mechanisms put in place and the measures taken by the Ministry of Water Resources, RD & GR to control depletion of ground water level and outcomes thereof are given below:

- The National Water Policy (2012) formulated by Ministry of Water Resources, RD & GR, *inter-alia*, advocates conservation, promotion and protection of water and highlights the need for augmenting the availability of water through rain water harvesting, direct use of rainfall and other management measures. The National Water Policy (2012) has been forwarded to all State Governments/UTs and concerned Ministries/ Departments of Central Government for adoption.
- CGWB has also prepared a conceptual document entitled "Master Plan for Artificial Recharge to Ground Water in India" during 2013, involving ground water scientists/experts. The Master Plan envisages construction of 1.11 crore rain water harvesting and artificial recharge structures in the Country at an estimated cost of ₹79,178 crores to harness 85 BCM (Billion Cubic Metre) of water. The augmented ground water resources will enhance the availability of water for drinking, domestic, industrial and irrigation purpose. The Master Plan has been circulated to all State Governments for implementation.

The Ministry of Drinking Water & Sanitation has suggested all States to adopt water conservation measures like roof top rainwater harvesting, erecting sustainability structures for water conservation etc. For creating such sustainability structures, 10 % of National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) funds are provided to the States. An expenditure of ₹ 573.79 crore was incurred during 2014-15, ₹ 195.94 crore in 2015-16 and ₹ 29.67 crore in 2016-17 (uptil 29.11.2016) for such works. Along with the above, 7108 Check Dams were constructed from 2013-14 onwards at an expenditure of ₹ 45210.94 lakhs.

Department of Land Resources is currently implementing 8214 watershed development projects in 28 States covering an area of about 39.07 million ha. under the Watershed Development Component (WDC) of the Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee

Yojana (PMKSY) principally for development of rainfed portions of net cultivated area and culturable wastelands. The major activities taken up under the WDC-PMKSY, *inter-alia*, include ridge area treatment, drainage line afforestation, soil and moisture conservation, rain water harvesting, horticulture, and pasture development etc. An amount of ₹ 2284.63 crore was released as central share during 2014-15, ₹ 1487.83 crore in 2015-16 and ₹ 883.05 crore in 2016-17 (uptil 31.10.2016), for these works.

This Ministry works in close coordination with Ministry of Rural Development for groundwater recharge. The details of Water Conservation & Watershed Management works undertaken by the MoRD are as under:

Sl. No.	Work Category	FY 2014-15		FY 2015-16		2016-17 (As on 25.11.2016)	
		Total Works	Expenditure (₹ in lakhs)	Total Works	Expenditure (₹ in lakhs)	Total Works	Expenditure (₹ in lakhs)
1.	Water Conservation	665700*	312298.59	782585*	399128.82	1144138*	508227.89
2.	Watershed Management	46675	158196.53	263464	188934.35	244898	181676.27

\* Including 144876 check dams constructed under MGNREGA in the last three years and current year. Further, MoRD has taken up an extensive programme for construction of farm ponds; 882325 farm ponds are being constructed under MGNREGA during the current year. They would also help in recharge of groundwater.

- 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. So far, CGWA has notified 162 areas in the Country for the purpose of regulation of ground water. Under the CGWA guidelines, in notified areas, no permission is accorded to extract ground water through any energized means for any purpose other than drinking water. However, for non-notified areas, ground water withdrawal by industries is regulated by means of guidelines/criteria as specified as CGWA.
- CGWA has issued advisories to States and UTs to take measures to promote/adopt artificial recharge to ground water / rain water harvesting. 30 States/UTs have made rain water harvesting mandatory by enacting laws or by formulating rules & regulations or by including provisions in Building bye-laws or through suitable Government Orders.

- This Ministry has circulated a Model Bill to all the States/UTs to enable them to enact suitable ground water legislation for its regulation and development which includes provision of rain water harvesting. So far, 15 States/UTs have adopted and implemented the ground water legislation on the lines of Model bill.
- 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 to delineate aquifer disposition and their characterization for preparation of aquifer/area specific ground water management plans, with community participation.
- CGWB had taken up Demonstrative Rain Water Harvesting and Artificial Recharge projects in 22 States of the Country, under Central Sector Scheme "Ground Water Management & Regulation". Under the scheme, 133 demonstrative recharge projects were approved for construction of recharge structures in various States/UTs with an anticipated annual recharge to ground water at about 55.20 MCM (Million Cubic Metre). During last three years, 117 artificial recharge structures were constructed under the scheme.
- MoWR, RD & GR 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.
- CGWB has been organizing mass awareness programmes in the Country to promote rain water harvesting and artificial recharge to ground water; more than 17 lakh children participated in a nation-wide painting competition in the last year to promote conservation of water.

**Statement**

*District-wise details of over-exploited assessment units*

State / Union Territory	Name of Districts with 'Over-Exploited' Assessment Units (As on 31st March 2011)
1	2
Andhra Pradesh	Krishna, Prakasam, Chittoor, Kadapa, Anantapur
Telangana	Khammam, Adilabad, Nalgonda, Warangal, Karimnagar, Nizamabad, Rangareddy & Hyderabad, Medak

1	2
Chhattisgarh	Durg
Delhi	Central, East, North, North East, North West, South, South West, West
Gujarat	Ahmedabad, Banaskantha, Gandhinagar, Kachchh, Mahesana, Patan
Haryana	Ambala, Fatehabad, Bhiwani, Hissar, Gurgaon, Mewat, Palwal, Jind, Kaithal, Karnal, Kurukshetra, Mahendragarh, Panipat, Rewari, Sirsa, Sonapat, Yamunanagar
Himachal Pradesh	Sirmaur
Jharkhand	Dhanbad, F.-Singhbhum, Godda, Ramgarh, Ranchi
Karnataka	Bagalkote, Bangalore Rural, Bangalore Urban, Belgaum, Bellary, Chamrajnagara, Chikballapur, Chikmagalur, Chitradurga, Davangere, Gadag, Hassan, Kolar, Koppal, Mandya, Mysore, Ramanagara, Tumkur
Kerala	Palakkad
Madhya Pradesh	Barwani, Dewas, Dhar, Indore, Mandsaur, Ratlam, Satna, Shajapur, Ujjain
Maharashtra	Ahmednagar, Amravati, Buldhana, Jalgaon, Nashik, Sangli, Solapur
Punjab	Amritsar, Barnala Bathinda, Faridkot, Fatch Garh Sahib, Ferozepur, Gurdaspur, Hoshiarpur, Jalandhar, Kapurthala, Ludhiana, Mansa, Moga, Nawan Shahr, Patiala, Ropar, Mohali, Sangrur, Tarn Taran
Rajasthan	Ajmer, Alwar, Baran, Barmer, Bharatpur, Bhilwara, Bikaner, Bundi, Chittorgarh, Churu, Dausa, Dholpur, Jaipur, Jaisalmer, Jalore, Jhalawar, Jhunjhunu, Jodhpur, Karauli, Kota, Nagaur, Pali, Rajsamand, Sawai Madhopur, Sikar, Sirohi, Tonk, Udaipur
Tamil Nadu	Ariyalur, Coimbatore, Chennai, Cuddalore, Dharmapuri, Dindigul, Erode, Kanchipuram, Karur, Krishnagiri, Madurai, Nagapattinam, Namakkal, Perambalur, Salem, Thanjavur, Thanjavur, Theni, Thiruvallur, Thoothukudi, Tiruppur, Tiruvarur, Tirvannamalai, Trichy, Vellore, Villupuram, Virudhunagar

1	2
Uttar Pradesh	Agra, Aligarh, Allahabad, Amroha (J P Nagar), Baghapat, Bijnor, Budaun, Bulandshahar, Chitrakoot, Etah, Fatehpur, Firozabad, G B Nagar, Ghaziabad, Hapur, Hathras, Jaunpur, Kannauj, Kanpur Nagar, Kasganj, Kaushambi, Lucknow, Mahoba, Mainpuri, Mathura, Meerut, Moradabad, Muzaffarnagar, Pratapgarh, Rampur, Saharanpur, Sambhal, Shamli, Varanasi
Daman and Diu	Diu
Puducherry	Puducherry

### Grant to State Road Transport Corporations

\*206. SHRIMATI SASIKALA PUSHPA: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has given a grant of ₹ 1 crore to all State Road Transport Corporations (SRTCs) for augmenting training infrastructure;
- (b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise;
- (c) whether Government had specifically instructed SRTCs to concentrate on skill upgradation of drivers in order to avoid accidents; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA): (a) to (d) The Government has approved a scheme for Skill development of drivers and mechanical staff in Road Transport and workmen in the Highways construction sector. Under the Scheme a grant of ₹ 1 cr. is payable to every training centre for skilling of drivers. Till date 16 such proposals have been approved for training centres at A.P., Karnataka and UP. The skilling of drivers would help in reducing accidents.

### Six laning of Raipur-Durg national highway

†\*207. DR. BHUSHAN LAL JANGDE: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Government is considering to convert four-lane National Highway from Raipur to Durg in Chhattisgarh into six lanes; and

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) if not, whether Government would consider conducting a survey on the said highway for its six lanning so that the heavy pressure on this road could be eased off?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI MANSUKHL. MANDAVIYA): (a) No, Sir. However widening of existing 4 lane Raipur-Durg section of NH 6 (New NH-53) from 7.0 to 9.5 M on either side of existing main carriageway (with service road) has been approved by MoRT&H, New Delhi for ₹ 47.72 Crore as proposed by State PWD to augment capacity of this stretch within available Right of Way to the maximum extent feasible.

(b) Government of Chhattisgarh has called for tenders for consultancy services for Feasibility Study and Comparative Study of Different Alternatives viz widening of 4-lane to 6-lane/provision of elevated corridor/construction of New Expressway of Raipur-Durg section from Km. 281.000 to 307.600 (26.60 Km) of NH 6 (New NH-53). These are under finalization by the State Government.

#### **Sanitation under SBM in rural areas**

†\*208. SHRI PRABHAT JHA: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the standards of sanitation prescribed under the Swachh Bharat Mission (SBM) in rural areas of the country;

(b) whether there has been considerable change in awareness towards sanitation in rural areas of the country after the launch of SBM on 2nd October, 2014;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the challenges in implementation of SBM in rural areas of the country and the measures being taken/taken to deal with these challenges?

THE MINISTER OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) The Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin) (SBM-G) entails freedom from open defecation and management of solid and liquid waste. Open Defecation Free (ODF) has been defined as:

"ODF is the termination of faecal-oral transmission, defined by:

(1) no visible faeces found in the environment/village; and

(2) every household as well as public/community institutions using safe technology option for disposal of faeces

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(Tip: Safe technology option means no contamination of surface soil, ground water or surface water; excreta inaccessible to flies and animals; and freedom from odour and unsightly condition)"

The SBM-G guidelines also provide setting up systems for scientific disposal of waste. Technological options for Solid and Liquid Waste Management (SLWM) have been provided to the States. The States may identify socially acceptable and environmentally safe technologies as suitable to them. An Index of Village Swachhta has also been developed. This includes factors like access to safe toilets and also whether there is visible cleanliness around households and public places. This is measured by determining the percentage of households having access to safe toilets, percentage of households having no litter around them, percentage of houses having no stagnant waste water around them and percentage of public places having no litter around them. The public places include schools, anganwadis, hospitals, etc. The Integrated Management Information System (IMIS) of SBM (G) enables villages to determine their own Village Swachhta Index in a Gram Sabha and take steps to improve their cleanliness level.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin) has taken the form of people's movement. The focus of the programme has been on behaviour change and community engagement. Because of this, women, children, youth, civil society organizations, faith leaders, and all sects of the society are joining the sanitation movement and making their villages clean and free from open defecation. The progress in rural sanitation has seen a spurt since the launch of SBM(G). 64 Districts, 690 Blocks, 55,081 GPs and 1,23,301 Villages have declared themselves as Open Defecation Free (ODF) as on 30-11-2016. The sanitation coverage has increased from 42.01% in 2.10.2014 to 57.55% as on 30.11.2016. A large number of success stories from across the country are emerging.

(d) Sanitation is mainly a behavioral issue. It involves change of mindset amongst people to stop open defecation and to adopt safe sanitation practices. Since this requires engagement of community and skill in facilitation, the process takes some time. The challenges pertain to capacity building of the implementing machinery, continuing focus on community involvement and collective (i.e. village as a whole) behaviour change, promoting flexibility, so that States take a lead and choose approach best suited to them, targeting district leadership, so that Collectors lead the programme proactively, promoting technological innovations, making the campaign a Janandolan, streamlining financial and programme management, converging other development schemes with sanitation to promote sustainability and having a robust monitoring and evaluation system to measure both outputs and outcomes.

In order to address the above challenges, a number of measures have been taken/ being taken. These include:

- Focus on behavior change: Community based collective behavior change has been mentioned as the preferred approach, although the States are free to choose the approach best suited to them. Focus is also on creation of complete open defecation free (ODF) villages, rather than only on construction of individual toilets. This entails triggering the entire village into changing their behavior rather than dealing individually with beneficiaries.
- The programme provides flexibility to the States in the implementation. This is essential, given the vast socio-economic-cultural diversity of India, and also from the point of view of promoting innovations.
- There is a greater emphasis on capacity building, especially in community approaches and programme management. Lack of adequate capacities is a major challenge in scaling up the programme. Therefore, various initiatives are being taken to reach out to all the stakeholders. From the Government of India side, the States and select organizations (called Key Resource Centres) are being trained. These in turn are, carrying out trainings within the States. The key official at the district level-Collector-has been roped in the programme to provide leadership at the district level. They are being exposed to best practices, both through workshops and exposure visits. More than 450 Collectors from across the country have been trained. In order to provide exposure to officers at their entry level itself, a training module has been developed for LBSNAA, Mussoorie. The IAS and other Group A probationers are being given training for better implementation of SBM(G), including 'triggering' behavior change in communities.
- The programme is being run as a janandolan with cooperation of all sections of the society including the NGOs, Corporates, youth etc. The Panchayats are being actively involved.
- There is an emphasis on streamlining administrative and financial procedures, both to cut down on time, as well as to increase accountability.
- Innovations in technology are being promoted at the National and State levels. There is a National Committee under Prof. R.M. Mashelkar that examines all new technologies from the point of view of safety and feasibility.
- Sanitation is being prioritized amongst the overall development agenda. The Government has taken a decision to prioritise all Centrally Sponsored Schemes



in ODF villages. Various other development schemes are being converged with the sanitation outcomes.

- Monitoring and Evaluation has also been strengthened. The IMIS has data up to household level, with provision to capture geo-tagged photographs of toilets. A Swachhta App has been developed that provides online information on sanitation status up to household level. The citizens can also do ranking of swachhta on the Swachh App.

#### **Flood in Bengaluru due to encroachment**

\*209. DR. PRABHAKAR KORE: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the recent flood that inundated Bengaluru city was due to encroachment of tanks, lakes, feeder canals or storm water drains; and
- (b) if so, the details of steps that Government proposes to take, in consultation with the State Government, to conserve water bodies in metro cities?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (SUSHRI UMA BHARATI): (a) The Government of Karnataka has confirmed that the recent flood that inundated Bengaluru city was due to encroachment of tanks, lakes, feeder canals or storm water drains.

(b) The State Government has further informed that the following action has been taken by the Bruhat Bangalore Mahanagara Palike:

1. Encroachments of natural water ways have been identified, which obstruct the flow of water causing floods and necessary steps are being taken to remove the encroachment of water ways as per the KMC Act, 1976.
2. Offices of the Joint Director of Land records, Revenue Department, Bengaluru have prepared survey sketches, marking the encroachment of water ways as per the village maps and tippanies.
3. Coordination Committee under the chairmanship of Commissioner, BBMP consisting of Joint Director of Land Records, Superintendent of Police of BMTF, Joint Commissioners/Chief Engineers of all zones, Executive Engineers of SWD Department as Member with Chief Engineer, SWD as Convener will hold regular meetings to review and monitor the encroachment drive on a regular basis.

4. After removal of encroachments, the following development works have been taken up;
  - (i) Formation of kaccha drain to accommodate easy flow of water.
  - (ii) Providing chain link fencing for safety and to avoid the dumping of debris.
  - (iii) Desilting of storm water drains.
  - (iv) 75 Flood damage correction works have been taken up on an emergency basis.
  - (v) The State Government has sanctioned ₹ 800 crores for construction/remodelling of storm water drains in low lying areas/vulnerable points in Bengaluru City. The works are already under progress.

Considering the importance of water bodies for socio economic development and sustainable water security to the local population, the Union Secretary (MoWR, RD & GR) *vide* letter dated 26.02.2016 requested all the State Governments to take necessary steps for keeping all the water bodies encroachment free throughout the country. Further, Secretary (WR, RD & GR) *vide* letter dated 07.11.2016 requested all the State Governments to take appropriate action in respect of inclusion of water bodies in land records, inclusion of water bodies as integral part of town planning process, and to ensure strict action for the encroachers, etc. 'Draft Guidelines for Conservation and Protection of Water Bodies' have also been prepared and circulated to the concerned Central Ministries and State/UTs.

The Ministry of Urban Development has issued a detailed Advisory on 'Conservation and Restoration of Water Bodies in Urban Areas' in August, 2013, which stipulates as:

"The urban Water Bodies should be designated as a separate land use classification that is legally tenable. It should be done in parallel with the Protected Areas as defined under the Environment Protection Act and the Forest Protection Act to prevent their encroachment and destruction."

This Ministry has launched a scheme Repair, Renovation and Restoration (RRR) of water bodies to preserve / save deteriorating water bodies and to restore water bodies which are not in use. The scheme has multiple objectives such as reclamation of lost irrigation potential, improvement of command area/catchment area of the tanks, restoring/increase in storage capacity of water bodies and development of tourism and cultural activities by providing Central Grant to the State Governments.

A model draft bill for flood plain zoning legislation was also circulated by the Union Government in 1975 to all the States.

**People dependent on wells for drinking water**

†\*210. SHRIMATI KAHKASHAN PERWEEN: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is aware that a large number of people in the country still depend on wells for drinking water;
- (b) whether it is a fact that water from wells is not safe enough for health;
- (c) if so, whether Government has taken any corrective action in this regard; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) Yes Sir. The detail of habitations and population dependent on wells for drinking water is given in the Statement (See below).

(b) If the location of the well is in the vicinity of a leach pit latrine and the ground water table is high, there is a possibility of bacteriological contamination.

(c) and (d) During various review meetings and Workshops, the State Governments have been advised to take up measures like the following:

- Proper distance should be maintained between a water source and a leach pit toilet.
- Boiling of water be practised so that possibility of bacteriological contamination is removed before human consumption.
- Pot chlorination may be adopted so that open wells are disinfected regularly.
- Open wells need to be covered to reduce possibility of algal growth.

To create awareness on the above activities, States have been further advised to spend funds provided under Support and Water Quality Monitoring and Surveillance components of National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) administered by this Ministry.

In addition to above, States are encouraged to move towards more piped water supply schemes subject to availability of resources. For this, in addition to NRDWP funds, States have been advised to pool funds from State Plan as well as External Assistance/ internal borrowings from lending agencies.

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

**Statement**

*Details of No. of habitations and population dependent on wells for drinking water as on 30.11.2016*

Name of State	Habs where Openwell Exists	Population of Habs where Openwell Exists	Habs where Deep Tube well Exists	Population of Habs where Deep Tubewell Exists	Habs where Shallow Tubewell Exists	Population of Habs where Shallow Tubewell Exists	Habs where Infiltration well Exists	Population of Habs where Infiltration well Exists	Habs where Khadins/ Nadis/ Tankas/ Ponds/ Wells/ Ooranis Exists	Population of Habs where Khadins/ Nadis/ Tankas/ Ponds/ Wells/ Ooranis Exists
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Andaman and Nicobar	58	53928	5	6104	0	0	5	3040	0	0
Andhra Pradesh	3315	2560783	42429	34448558	326	349023	771	1582612	2820	3667039
Arunachal Pradesh	366	156587	325	109206	19	11298	0	0	1	112
Assam	20901	7961625	20981	8291518	42378	15560061	605	227456	88	28352
Bihar	435	906023	87282	79093234	45631	51791630	24	52853	1	1048
Chattisgarh	1745	552403	73408	19652195	1110	229175	365	95414	121	26911
Goa	38	93685	28	70575	0	0	0	0	0	0

Gujarat	5641	7493749	24940	29848832	6371	7966986	46	61519	44	59440
Haryana	72	227728	5726	13531834	759	1987204	171	440129	0	0
Himachal Pradesh	1769	266626	8584	2147461	1356	348981	710	131245	157	22983
Jammu and Kashmir	265	208695	4695	4348605	59	48236	32	31990	2	3252
Jharkhand	2513	859187	116522	26365296	508	228861	185	97708	68	14121
Karnataka	13331	6939842	45994	37870721	1991	3588639	113	160603	58	94765
Kerala	1560	3821957	721	1609664	221	493643	5	9698	158	331922
Madhya Pradesh	5662	4216445	123123	52051646	8106	2843310	46	51099	34	39529
Maharashtra	45081	40405338	34875	23953101	11889	10355180	1514	1031673	26	21472
Manipur	41	39035	243	351382	10	22716	0	0	25	29518
Meghalaya	2307	560585	431	200916	134	76226	87	17448	70	15307
Mizoram	0	0	16	22170	10	13338	0	0	56	36984
Nagaland	247	247243	38	30032	12	12479	0	0	0	0
Odisha	6013	1934011	138222	33602644	11386	3042617	1967	362356	40	15602
Puducherry	1	1475	185	366583	1	2507	2	10163	0	0
Punjab	101	156866	9153	13291715	1122	1192995	15	18150	0	0
Rajasthan	3537	3824337	40873	25336630	37663	19129052	268	240222	234	262099

Written Answers to

[5 December, 2016]

Starred Questions

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Sikkim	0	0	5	1086	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tamil Nadu	5561	2680772	92783	37196740	7999	3676958	6353	3399296	10	5649
Telangana	3115	4456704	24054	22472629	1	563	202	389665	3205	3645776
Tripura	2033	1138695	4294	2620064	5674	2842531	130	39092	1	68
Uttar Pradesh	4872	8488491	179910	143967180	81614	70902007	191	266476	1	249
Uttarakhand	14	17730	2539	2690963	567	446471	21	3504	3834	440293
West Bengal	960	728111	83153	60313458	6865	5762763	3	13452	20	30059
TOTAL	131554	100998656	1165537	675862742	273782	202925450	13831	8736863	11074	8792550

**WRITTEN ANSWERS TO UNSTARRED QUESTIONS****Royalty Rate on Coal**

2081. SHRI DEREK O' BRIEN: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Ministry is aware that the rate of royalty for coal has remained unchanged for four years;
- (b) if so, whether the Ministry is planning to change the rate of royalty for coal and Clean Environment Cess; and
- (c) whether the study group constituted by the Ministry in 2014 to consider the revision of the rates has submitted its report?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL):  
(a) to (c) The proviso to Section 9(3) of the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957 prevents the Central Government from enhancing the rate of royalty in respect of any mineral more than once during any period of three years. The rates of royalty were last revised w.e.f. 10.05.2012. The Study Group, constituted in 2014 to consider the revision of rates of royalty on coal and lignite, has submitted its report in the month of May, 2016.

There is no proposal under consideration of the Government at present to alter the rate of Clean Environment Cess.

**Allocation of coal mines to private sector**

†2082. SHRI RAM VICHAR NETAM: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of coal mines which have been given to the private sector in our country following the directive of Supreme Court;
- (b) if so, the terms and conditions under which they have been handed over to the private sector; and
- (c) whether these companies are strictly complying with the terms and conditions and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL):  
(a) Hon'ble Supreme Court of India had cancelled the allocation of 204 coal mines. The allocation of these 204 coal mines are made under the provisions of the Coal Mines (Special Provisions) Act, 2015 and the Rules made thereunder. So far, 31 coal mines have

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

been allocated by way of auction to the regulated as well as non-regulated sector under the said Act, out of which 30 have been allocated to the private sector companies.

(b) and (c) Terms and conditions for the development of the coal mines have been prescribed in the Coal Mines Development and Production Agreement (CMDPA) / executed with the allocattee companies. In accordance with the provisions of sub-section (6) of Section 8 of the Coal Mines (Special Provisions) Act, 2015 and Rule-13 (4) (ii) of the Coal Mines (Special Provisions) Rules, 2014, performance bank guarantee by the successful bidder is linked with the milestones for the development of the coal mine. A monitoring mechanism for the development of the coal mines in accordance with the efficiency parameters specified in the CMDPA is in place. Failure by the allocattee companies in adhering to the terms and conditions / efficiency parameters for the development of the coal mines results in measures as stipulated in the agreement by the Nominated Authority which includes appropriation of the performance bank guarantee and cancellation of the Vesting Order. Moreover, mining lease and mining plan are statutory documents incorporating various duties and responsibilities violation of which attracts punishment / penalties. In cases, where violation of the terms and conditions has been observed, show cause notices have been issued. So far, 12 show cause notices have been issued to the private sector allocattee companies of the auctioned coal mines for non-compliance of milestones as specified in Schedule E of their respective CMDPAs.

#### **Closure of mines under MCP**

2083. DR. R. LAKSHMANAN: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) the details of challenges being faced by coal mines across the country when they intend to close the mines under the Mine Closure Plan (MCP); and

(b) the details of scientific and eco-friendly approach/methods adopted by coal mining companies under MCP?

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

(a) As per the Mine Closure Plan (MCP) guidelines, the mined out area is to be restored to an acceptable level to create a sustained ecosystem. In this regard, water bodies created in mine voids are allowed for use of the community instead of the complete filling up of worked out void. However, due to typical geo-mining conditions (i.e. High stripping ratio, Steep seams, Existence of multiple coal seams and potentiality of future extension) in Coal India Limited's (CIL) mines, the complete filling up of the void is difficult. No such challenges are faced by NLC India Limited (NLCIL) in this regard.



(b) The details of scientific and eco- friendly approach/methods adopted by CIL and NLCIL under MCP are as under:-

- (i) The voids are left as a water body/reservoir to store rain water and use it for rehabilitation and agriculture use of downstream area.
- (ii) The external overburden dumps are generally biologically reclaimed.
- (iii) In some cases, the excavated Over Burden, which is kept outside, is re-handled during the fag end of the mine and dumped into the mine void for reducing the depth of water body/ reservoir.
- (iv) For effective Bio-reclamation of disturbed land, scientific studies are carried out to select suitable species of plants for each coalfield and sustainable sequence of reclamation from grass to shrubs, to trees.
- (v) The reclamation activities are continued till it is self sustaining.

#### **Profit of CIL**

2084. SHRI HISHEY LACHUNGPA: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the net profit of Coal India Limited (CIL) has gone down even after higher off take of coal;
- (b) if so, the details in this regard and the reasons for low net profit; and
- (c) what efforts are being taken to increase the net profit of CIL?

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

(a) and (b) No Madam, The Net Profit (PAT) of Coal India Limited (CIL) increased to ₹14274.33 Cr in 2015-16 from ₹13726.70 Cr in 2014-15. *i.e.* an absolute increase of ₹547.63 Cr. The off-take of CIL has increased to 534.496 (MT) in 2015-16 from 489.377 (MT) in 2014-15, *i.e.* an increase of 45.119 (MT).

- (c) Following efforts are being taken by CIL to increase it's net profit:-
  - (i) Benchmarking of mining operations /equipments.
  - (ii) Optimizing size and capacity of the mine.
  - (iii) Use of Man riding system in underground mines.
  - (iv) Use of mechanized drilling and roof bolting machines.
  - (v) Replacement of tub transport system by belt conveyors in underground mines.

- (vi) Advanced shaft sinking methods, provision of high capacity skips in underground mines.
- (vii) Maximum use of Mass production underground technology like longwall, continuous miner, road header etc.
- (viii) Bigger sizes of equipment in opencast mines.
- (ix) Cutting down the idle time and breakdown time of machinery by better maintenance and timely procurement of spares.
- (x) Correcting mismatch in excavation and transport equipment capacity, by action at corporate level.
- (xi) Training of workers for new technology, machinery and maintenance.
- (xii) Standardization of equipment fleet at mine level as well as at company level.
- (xiii) Introduction of Operator Independent Truck Dispatch System (OITDS) for all big opencast mines.
- (xiv) Rapid loading system for coal dispatch.
- (xv) Proper monitoring at every level
- (xvi) Modern Communication and reporting system.

**Human rights violation of tribal people in coal mines**

2085. SHRI VIVEK GUPTA: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there were recent reports from Amnesty International regarding human rights violations committed against tribal people in Indian coal mines;
- (b) the details of area of land acquired due to expansion of coal mines under Coal India Ltd. and its subsidiaries;
- (c) whether the required compensation was paid to the land owners and the promised jobs given to them;
- (d) if so, the details thereof, State-wise; and
- (e) the details of complaints received regarding violations in coal mines and the details of action taken thereon?

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

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

**Modernizing of coal mines**

2086. SHRI ANUBHAV MOHANTY: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there is any proposal to modernize the coal mines of the country;
- (b) if so, which are the coal mines that have been listed for modernization;
- (c) what is the present status and condition of all the coal mines that are in operation in Odisha; and
- (d) what is the risk factor prevalent in the coal mines of that State which have not been listed for modernization?

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

(a) and (b) The modernization of coal mines is an ongoing process. Older manual mining methods have been replaced by introduction of modern technology. Modern methods include introduction of continuous miners & powered support longwall faces in underground mines, surface Miners, bigger capacity shovels and Dumpers, In-pit crusher-conveyor system, Tube conveyors, Draglines etc. in opencast mines.

(c) and (d) At present there are 21 producing mines (15 Opencast & 6 Underground) in Mahanadi Coalfields Ltd. (MCL) in the State of Odisha. All the mines of MCL are mechanized and risk factors have been considered at the time of mechanization.

**Utilisation of cess on coal**

2087. SHRI RANJIB BISWAL: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the cess on coal is being used for generating solar energy other than the donor States;
- (b) if so, the details of those States;
- (c) whether Government has any plan to invest a part of the cess on coal for research and development of Clean Energy Technology (CET) in donor States; and
- (d) if so, the details of investment during the current year, State-wise;

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

(a) to (d) Information is being collected and will be laid down on the table of the House.

**Construction of individual toilets in villages**

2088. SHRIMATI RANEE NARAH: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of target for construction of individual's and village toilets during 2nd October, 2014 to 2nd October, 2016. under the Swachh Bharat Mission (SBM); and

- (b) the total number of such toilets constructed during that period under SBM?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI RAMESH CHANDAPPA JIGAJINAGI): (a) and (b) Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin) is a demand driven programme and no targets are kept for individual/village toilets. However, against an expected outcome of **180 lakh** for construction of individual household latrines under the Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin) from 2nd October, 2014 to 2nd October, 2016, 241.51 lakh toilets have been constructed in this period. As far as Community Sanitary Complexes is concerned, ordinarily such complexes are to be constructed only when there is lack of space in the village for construction of individual household toilets, or in bigger peri-urban villages with large floating population, and that too after ensuring adequate Operation and Maintenance arrangements and water availability. A total of 2707 Community Sanitary Complexes have been constructed during 2.10.2014 to 2.10.2016.

**Proposal for drinking water and sanitation scheme**

2089. SHRI DARSHAN SINGH YADAV: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of targets set and achievements made under drinking water and sanitation scheme during each of the last three years, State/UT-wise;
- (b) the details of proposals received by the Central Government from various States under the said schemes; and
- (c) the action taken by Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI RAMESH CHANDAPPA JIGAJINAGI): (a) to (c) The State/UT-wise details of targets set and achievements made under National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) during each of the last three years are given in Statement-I (*See below*). Under NRDWP, the execution of rural drinking water supply is done by the States. The rural drinking water supply to be taken up is approved by the State Level Scheme Sanctioning Committee (SLSSC). The States do not send their schemes to the Ministry for approval. Funds under NRDWP are released to the States in two installments. In the year 2016-17, first installments of funds to the tune of ₹ 1986.66 crores have been released to the States early in the month of April-May 2016. Second installment of funds is released after getting the proposals from the States along with utilization certificate and other requisite documents as per NRDWP guidelines. During 2016-17, as on 30.11.2016, State Govt, of Andhra Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Haryana, Himachal

Pradesh, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Manipur, Meghalaya, Odisha, Punjab, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu, Telangana, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand and West Bengal have submitted their proposals for release of 2nd installment of NRDWP funds. After examination of the proposals, the Ministry has released funds to the States and till date, funds have been released to State Govt, of Arunachal Pradesh, Bihar, Himachal Pradesh, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Odisha, Punjab, Sikkim, Telangana, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand and West Bengal.

With regard to sanitation, Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin) has been launched on 2nd October, 2014. Since Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin) is demand-driven programme, hence no State/UT-wise targets are fixed. However, State/UT-wise details of number of individual household latrines constructed as per information uploaded by the States on the Integrated Management Information System (IMIS) of Ministry during the last three years is given in Statement-II.

**Statement-I**

*State/UT-wise details of targets set and achievements made under NRDWP during each of the last three years*

Sl. No.	State	2013-14		2014-15		2015-16	
		Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andaman and Nicobar	0	0	4	0	5	0
2.	Andhra Pradesh	5798	6378	2744	2819	980	1905
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	304	369	248	214	217	143
4.	Assam	7175	6552	9938	6399	3993	1559
5.	Bihar	13832	12787	13000	12236	5692	7189
6.	Chhattisgarh	10700	11832	10900	12173	3894	3670
7.	Goa	0	0	0	0	2	0
8.	Gujarat	1050	4085	1075	2498	961	1193
9.	Haryana	818	702	534	523	248	317
10.	Himachal Pradesh	2500	2587	2500	2560	1115	1536
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	955	901	803	642	359	233

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
12.	Jharkhand	12132	12546	16535	9185	7307	1868
13.	Karnataka	10378	17522.	10003	15398	4551	19791
14.	Kerala	924	356	1000	221	429	432
15.	Madhya Pradesh	13050	13858	10876	12378	5421	11478
16.	Maharashtra	4713	4064	4200	3747	1611	1566
17.	Manipur	250	260	200	224	52	80
18.	Meghalaya	616	549	200	285	280	242
19.	Mizoram	45	57	52	51	31	28
20.	Nagaland	85	155	120	190	24	168
21.	Odisha	13500	18447	13500	20521	8620	15224
22.	Puducherry	23	0	23	0	5	0
23.	Punjab	1939	1227	1850	570	261	251
24.	Rajasthan	2990	4244	3173	3513	1963	2763
25.	Sikkim	200	87	200	128	45	81
26.	Tamil Nadu	6000	5742	4805	8622	1494	.390
27.	Telangana	0	0	2057	2143	802	1669
28.	Tripura	1178	1120	1382	1538	525	938
29.	Uttar Pradesh	25000	22666	24500	10461	2334	4300
30.	Uttarakhand	1083	988	1056	976	473	479
31.	West Bengal	4600	3347	4620	589!	2497	5295
TOTAL		141838	153428	142098	136106	56191	85888

Source- format C-14

### **Statement-II**

*Details of State/UT-wise Individual household latrines (IHHLs) constructed during the last three years*

Sl. No.	State/UT	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	138721	213867	354996
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	14433	12902	19439
3.	Assam	160602	148237	465545

1	2	3	4	5
4.	Bihar	161646	165457	427038
5.	Chhattisgarh	67457	39128	357107
6.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	
7.	Goa	0	0	28637
8.	Gujarat	155268	335762	922728
9.	Haryana	116426	107765	132661
10.	Himachal Pradesh	9170	54265	66632
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	70884	8496	64665
12.	Jharkhand	76818	98512	315130
13.	Karnataka	505697	791687	533011
14.	Kerala	39601	34101	11752
15.	Madhya Pradesh	515583	521739	1022566
16.	Maharashtra	559042	500897	889170
17.	Manipur	35442	27860	47636
18.	Meghalaya	29012	42002	44129
19.	Mizoram	4524	534	6026
20.	Nagaland	20102	0	22617
21.	Odisha	33759	130925	1329832
22.	Puducherry	0	0	0
23.	Punjab	3912	9887	71543
24.	Rajasthan	266197	653306	2164590
25.	Sikkim	3443	3562	3707
26.	Tamil Nadu	313402	378162	948287
27.	Telangana	180682	130725	240168
28.	Tripura	6077	24869	61173
29.	Uttar Pradesh	789092	515427	694487
30.	Uttarakhand	91084	57833	64030
31.	West Bengal	608218	847080	1432065
	TOTAL	4976294	5854987	12741367

**Utilisation of funds under NRDWP**

2090. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN:

DR. K. V. P. RAMACHANDRA RAO:

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

- (a) whether it is a fact that the States are not fully utilizing funds under the National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP), in spite of large number of people not having access to safe drinking water through PWS;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the funds allocated, released and expenditure incurred under NRDWP, State-wise; and
- (d) the details of population not having access to safe drinking water, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI RAMESH CHANDAPPA JIGAJINAGI): (a) and (b) Under National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) funds are released to the States in two instalments to minimize unspent balance at their end. Moreover, the second instalment of funds are released only when States furnish Utilization Certificates (UCs). So far as the access to safe drinking water through Piped Water Supply (PWS) is concerned, the State-wise details of status as reported by States on Integrated Management Information System (IMIS) are given in Statement-I (*See* below). States have been advised by the Ministry to prioritise coverage with PWS while taking up further schemes with the funds released under NRDWP and pool more money from State plan and through external assistance or by borrowing for this purpose.

(c) The State-wise details of funds allocated, released and expenditure incurred under NRDWP for 2015-16 and current financial year are given in Statement-II (*See* below).

(d) The details of the population not having access to safe drinking water, State-wise are given in Statement-III.



**Statement-I**

*Details of State-wise status of access to safe drinking water through piped water supply as reported by States on IMIS*

Sl. No.	State	Total No of Habitations			No. of Fully Covered Habitations			No. of Partially Covered Habitations			No. of Quality Affected Habitations		
		Total	With PWS	Without PWS	Total	With PWS	Without PWS	Total	With PWS	Without PWS	Total	With PWS	Without PWS
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1.	Andaman and Nicobar	400	260	140	324	241	83	76	19	57	0	0	0
2.	Andhra Pradesh	48342	37482	10860	32952	27384	5568	14864	9631	5233	526	467	59
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	7577	3612	3965	2847	2062	785	4675	1503	3172	55	47	8
4.	Assam	88099	34741	53358	55844	25486	30358	23473	5910	17563	8782	3345	5437
5.	Bihar	110234	6594	103640	64826	3940	60886	40148	1899	38249	5260	755	4505
6.	Chhattisgarh	74647	25040	49607	70556	23733	46823	2968	740	2228	1123	567	556
7.	Goa	347	201	146	345	200	145	2	1	1	0	0	0
8.	Gujarat	36066	32278	3788	36061	32274	3787	5	4	1	0	0	0
9.	Haryana	7948	7824	124	7500	7385	115	242	235	7	206	204	2
10.	Himachal Pradesh	53604	51851	1753	41492	40010	1482	12112	11841	271	0	0	0
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	15958	14932	1026	8714	8423	291	7239	6504	735	5	5	0

Written Answers to

[5 December, 2016]

Unstarred Questions

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
12.	Jharkhand	120067	16406	103661	113033	14944	98089	429	18	4!!	6605	1444	5161
13.	Karnataka	60220	49073	11147	27115	23263	3852	31195	23918	7277	1910	1892	18
14.	Kerala	11883	11821	62	3551	3534	17	7676	7632	44	656	655	1
15.	Madhya Pradesh	128067	21505	106562	127867	21396	106471	47	10	37	153	99	54
16.	Maharashtra	100066	68385	31681	88164	59254	28910	11510	8767	2743	392	364	28
17.	Manipur	2868	2698	170	2239	2200	39	629	498	131	0	0	0
18.	Meghalaya	10475	6054	4421	1670	1516	154	8795	4529	4266	10	9	1
19.	Mizoram	738	657	81	447	421	26	291	236	55	0	0	0
20.	Nagaland	1530	1461	69	707	704	3	780	714	66	43	43	0
21.	Odisha	156468	38946	117522	127887	32942	94945	25914	5474	20440	2667	530	2137
22.	Puducherry	266	215	51	15.3	120	33	113	95	18	0	0	0
23.	Punjab	15384	13939	1445	9858	9513	345	1817	1199	618	3709	3227	482
24.	Rajasthan	121648	43464	78184	54896	18196	36700	46029	17381	28648	20723	7887	12836
25.	Sikkim	2084	2078	6	731	731	0	1353	1347	6	0	0	0
26.	Tamil Nadu	100204	99179	1025	91287	90675	612	8566	8153	413	351	351	0
27.	Telangana	24582	21959	2623	13031	12202	829	10070	8345	1725	1481	1412	69
28.	Tripura	8723	6562	2161	4242	3770	472	519	360	159	3962	2432	1530

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*Written Answers to*

[RAJYA SABHA]

*Unstarred Questions*

29.	Uttar Pradesh	260801	23986	236815	259386	22802	236584	1054	1031	23	361	153	208
30.	Uttarakhand	39209	37437	1772	21643	20281	1362	17548	17139	409	18	17	1
31.	West Bengal	105905	43376	62529	51600	28599	23001	44515	10971	33544	9790	3806	5984
TOTAL		1714528	724016	990512	1320968	53820)	782767	324772	156104	168668	68788	29711	39077
Percentage			42.23	57.77	77.05	31.39	45.65	18.94	9.1	9.84	4.01	1.73	2.28

Source: format C-17

#### Statement-II

State-wise details of funds allocated, released and expenditure incurred under NRDWP for 2015-16 and current financial year

(amount in ₹ crores)

Sl. No.	State	2015-16				2016-17 (Exp. as on 28.11.2016)			
		Opening Balance	Alloc.	Release	Exp.	Opening Balance	Alloc.	Release	Exp.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.67	0.38	0.16	0	0.83	0.44	0.22	0.00
2.	Andhra Pradesh	33.44	156.69	170.05	190.60	14.51	147.68	73.27	73.43
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	16.09	58.08	65.4	66.23	15.26	63.59	49.79	42.02
4.	Assam	92.64	261.73	284.11	216.20	160.83	227.84	107.28	77.63

Written Answers to

[5 December, 2016]

Unstarred Questions

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
5.	Bihar	276.54	229.6	202.73	295.38	183.89	217.08	94.77	162.58
6.	Chattisgarh	12.05	63.69	60.83	64.64	8.24	65.83	32.44	26.38
7.	Goa	3.73	2.08	1.66	0	5.39	2.38	1.19	3.35
8.	Gujarat	48.38	230.67	238.91	274.78	12.50	238.12	118.37	118.45
9.	Haryana	63.13	97.65	122.65	150.74	35.19	107.31	53.45	47.69
10.	Himachal Pradesh	45.97	59.58	64.38	69.88	40.48	67.58	61.25	32.21
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	75.49	199.4	192.12	222.16	45.44	227.5	113.73	83.85
12.	Jharkhand	89.26	126.85	132.09	133.7	99.65	86.99	77.17	59.12
13.	Karnataka	179.31	307.62	278.08	366.68	90.71	298.92	137.38	153.07
14.	Kerala	33.11	52.78	48.05	64.45	16.71	58.23	28.02	27.55
15.	Madhya Pradesh	174.38	181.76	193.73	387.62	8.93	200.28	136.70	94.31
16.	Maharashtra	433.66	344.16	330.88	584	180.69	346.16	165.59	204.69
17.	Manipur	23.38	28.98	27.92	43.44	7.87	26.42	14.44	18.66
18.	Meghalaya	11.6	30.52	31.24	30.92	12.20	34.35	17.16	23.37
19.	Mizoram	30.99	17.71	17.32	23.16	25.15	18.38	9.19	8.38
20.	Nagaland	27.37	35.27	38.53	61.90	4.25	22.7	11.33	4.00
21.	Odisha	87.41	96.9	103.19	150.64	39.96	105.1	96.84	34.72

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*Written Answers to*

[RAJYA SABHA]

*Unstarred Questions*

22.	Puducherry	0.98	0.72	0	0	0.98	0.83	0.29	0.00
23.	Punjab	22.1	39.77	42.79	36.57	28.31	39.18	19.53	37.47
24.	Rajasthan	117.07	547.18	526.75	480.21	163.61	609.59	289.20	206.93
25.	Sikkim	0.98	10.64	12.05	12.49	0.54	7.63	3.81	2.74
26.	Tamil Nadu	5.48	137.5	182.35	164.85	27.49	126.72	62.16	67.54
27.	Telangana	22.99	88.77	97.71	106.42	16.72	89.44	83.69	48.99
28.	Tripura	8.18	28.08	31.68	39.97	0.80	26.6	24.45	12.62
29.	Uttar Pradesh	412.65	477.69	490.31	690.46	272.38	403.27	342.97	171.19
30.	Uttarakhand	82.87	63.57	60.06	98.91	44.01	69.99	48.62	42.85
31.	West Bengal	96.94	199.68	216.85	288.75	25.49	199.27	153.70	103.99
	TOTAL	2528.84	4175.71	4264.58	5315.75	1589.01	4135.40	2428.00	1989.78

Note : In 2016-17, allocation under NRDWP is ₹ 5000 crores out of which ₹ 433.10 has been set aside to be allocated further based on survey for Management Devolution Index (MDI), ₹250 crores for Externally Aided Project (EAP), ₹ 100 crores for Calamity Component and ₹ 81.50 crores for Administrative Expenses at Ministry Level.

Source : format D-1 N

**Statement-III***Details of the population not having access to safe drinking water, State-wise*

Sl. No.	State	Quality Affected Population (in lakhs)
1	2	3
1.	Andman and Nicobar	0
2.	Andhra Pradesh	4.07
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.14
4.	Assam	33.4
5.	Bihar	50.02
6.	Chandigarh	0
7.	Chhattisgarh	3.46
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0
9.	Daman and Diu	0
10.	Goa	0
11.	Gujarat	0
12.	Haryana	5.15
13.	Himachal Pradesh	0
14.	Jammu and Kashmir	0.02
15.	Jharkhand	22.02
16.	Karnataka	12.91
17.	Kerala	14.98
18.	Lakshadweep	0
19.	Madhya Pradesh	0.5
20.	Maharashtra	8.2
21.	Manipur	0
22.	Meghalaya	0.08
23.	Mizoram	0
24.	Nagaland	0.22
25.	Odisha	7.56

1	2	3
26.	Puducherry	0
27.	Punjab	43.22
28.	Rajasthan	84.37
29.	Sikkim	0
30.	Tamil Nadu	1,68
31.	Telangana	21.71
32.	Tripura	17.12
33.	Uttar Pradesh	5.24
34.	Uttarakhand	0.9
35.	West Bengal	79.03
	TOTAL	416

Source: format c-17

#### **Appointment of sanitary mates under SBA**

2091. SHRI MAHESH PODDAR: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to appoint sanitary mates for providing assistance under Swachh Bharat Abhiyan; and

(b) if so, the details thereof including the methodology of selection of such sanitary mates and the nature of responsibilities/duties proposed to be assigned to them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI RAMESH CHANDAPPA JIGAJINAGI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

#### **Construction of toilets in rural and semi-rural areas**

2092. SHRI ANUBHAV MOHANTY: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether any survey has been conducted to find out the total population that defecates in open due to non-availability of toilets and those who defecate in open despite having proper toilets;

(b) what action the Ministry proposes to take in order to discourage people from defecating in open and the details of awareness programme launched in this regard;

(c) whether there is any proposal to construct toilets on a large scale for general public in the rural and semi-rural areas; and

(d) if so, what is the plan and budget outlay for the years 2014-15 and 2015-16?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI RAMESH CHANDAPPA JIGAJINAGI): (a) As per the Swachhata Status Report 2016 published by the National Sample Survey Office, New Delhi on the basis of a report survey of over 73000 rural households carried out in May-June, 2015, 54.7% households were found not to have sanitary toilets. Out of households having sanitary toilets, 4.4% households were found not to be using them.

(b) The focus of **Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin)** is on behaviour change of people to adopt safe sanitation and hygiene. The programme lays emphasis on community engagement. Up to 8% of total resources can be spent on Information, Education and Communication (IEC) - of these 5% are to be spent at the State and district levels. The States have been advised to spend at least 60% of IEC funds for inter-personal communication (IPC) activities. Besides, conventional IEC tools are also used to create awareness. Trainings of Collectors and key stakeholders is being done regularly to build their capacities on awareness generation.

(c) The Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin) has been launched on 2nd October, 2014, which aims at attaining Swachh Bharat by 2nd October, 2019, by providing access to toilet facilities to all rural households.

(d) Against the expected outcome of **50 lakh** for individual latrines for the year 2014-15, 58,54,987 latrines were constructed. For the year **2015-16**, against the expected outcome of 1.2 crore for individual latrines, 12741367 latrines have been constructed. Revised Estimate for 2014-15 was ₹ 2850 crore. This entire amount was utilized. Revised Estimate for 2015-16 was ₹ 6525 crore, out of which ₹ 6524.52 crore have been utilized.

#### **Non-functional toilets in rural areas**

2093. PROF. M.V. RAJEEV GOWDA: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a huge problem of water availability in recently constructed toilets;

(b) if so, in what ways Government plans to bridge this gap to ensure the larger social goal of better sanitation in rural India; and



(c) the estimates of number of non-functional toilets constructed in rural areas since last year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI RAMESH CHANDAPPA JIGAJINAGI): (a) As per National Sample Survey Office Report 2016, 93.9 percentage of households having toilet had access to water for use in toilets.

(b) To ensure adequate availability of water for toilets, under SBM-G, the incentive for individual toilet has been increased from ₹10,000 to ₹12,000, to provide for water availability, including for storing water for hand-washing and cleaning. The Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin) and National Rural Drinking Water Programme guidelines also provide for a conjoint approach in the implementation of the programmes of sanitation and water to maximize the availability of water for sanitation purposes.

(c) As per Swachhata Status Report 2016, published by National Sample Survey Office, in rural India, of the households having sanitary toilet, 4.4% were found to be not using them.

#### **Implementation of NRDWP**

2094. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is implementing National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) in Maharashtra and other parts of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the number of villages covered, so far, under NRDWP in Maharashtra and the success rate thereof in that State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI RAMESH CHANDAPPA JIGAJINAGI): (a) and (b) Yes Sir. Ministry of Drinking Water & Sanitation under the centrally sponsored National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) provides financial & technical assistance to all State Governments including Maharashtra for rural drinking water supply. The details of coverage under NRDWP are given in Statement-I (*See below*).

(c) This Ministry monitors / maintains the data in terms of habitations in place of villages. The details of habitations covered under NRDWP as reported by state of Maharashtra on Integrated Management Information System (IMIS) of this Ministry are given in Statement-II.

**Statement-I***Details of Coverage of Rural Habitation with respect to Drinking  
Water Supply as on date 28.11.2016*

Sl. No.	State	Total No of Habitations	No of Fully Covered Habitations	No of Partially Covered Habitations	No of Quality Affected Habitations
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andaman and Nicobar	400	324	76	0
2.	Andhra Pradesh	48342	32952	14864	526
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	7577	2847	4675	55
4.	Assam	88099	55844	23473	8782
5.	Bihar	110234	64826	40148	5260
6.	Chhattisgarh	74647	70556	2968	1123
7.	Goa	347	345	2	0
8.	Gujarat	36066	36061	5	0
9.	Haryana	7948	7500	242	206
10.	Himachal Pradesh	53604	41492	12112	0
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	15958	8714	7239	5
12.	Jharkhand	120067	113033	429	6605
13.	Karnataka	60220	27115	31195	1910
14.	Kerala	11883	3551	7676	656
15.	Madhya Pradesh	128067	127867	47	153
16.	Maharashtra	100066	88164	11510	392
17.	Manipur	2868	2239	629	0
18.	Meghalaya	10475	1670	8795	10
19.	Mizoram	738	447	291	0

1	2	3	4	5	6
20.	Nagaland	1530	707	780	43
21.	Odisha	156468	127887	25914	2667
22.	Puducherry	266	153	113	0
23.	Punjab	15384	9858	1817	3709
24.	Rajasthan	121648	54896	46029	20723
25.	Sikkim	2084	731	1353	0
26.	Tamil Nadu	100204	91287	8566	351
27.	Telangana	24582	13031	10070	1481
28.	Tripura	8723	4242	519	3962
29.	Uttar Pradesh	260801	259386	1054	361
30.	Uttarakhand	39209	21643	17548	18
31.	West Bengal	105905	51600	44515	9790
TOTAL		1714528	1320968	324772	68788
Percentage			77.05	18.94	4.01

**Statement-II**

*Details of habitations covered under NRDWP as reported by Maharashtra on IMIS*

	Total No of Habitations	No of Fully Covered Habitations (more than 40 lpcd)	No of Partially Covered Habitations (less than 40 lpcd)	No of Quality Affected Habitations			
Maharashtra	100066	88164	88.11%	11510	11.50%	392	0.39%

Source : format C-17

**Ranking of India in water quality**

2095. SHRI K.T.S. TULSI: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

- (a) the ranking of India at the international level with respect to number of people without access to clean water; and
- (b) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI RAMESH CHANDAPPA JIGAJINAGI): (a) and (b) As per the report titled "Water : At What Cost? - The State of World's Water 2016" published by WaterAid, out of 225 countries, India stands at 118th position with regard to percentage population without access to safe water.

#### **Use of plastic in packaging**

2096. SHRI SAMBHAJI CHHATRAPATI: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that indiscriminate use of non-degradable plastic in packaging of goods is one of the main impediments in implementation of Swachh Bharat Abhiyan in rural areas;

(b) whether attention of Government has been drawn that in rural areas there is no system of rag-picking and hence disposal of polythene bags and sachets or plastic coated packaging material is a real problem; and

(c) the manner in which Government intends to deal with this issue, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI RAMESH CHANDAPPA JIGAJINAGI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin) has been launched from 2nd October, 2014. Solid and Liquid Waste Management (SLWM) is one of the integral components of Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin) and under Solid Waste Management, activities like system for collection, segregation and disposal of household garbage, including plastic waste can be taken up. Funds for Solid and Liquid Waste Management activities with a cap of ₹ 7/12/15/20 lakh are available for Gram Panchayats having upto 150/300/500/ more than 500 households. The States are also encouraged to adopt 3R approach of Reduce, Reuse and Recycle in dealing with solid waste.

#### **Recommendations of Centre for Science and Environment Committee**

2097. SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of recommendations of the Sunita Narain Committee on damage to ecology and mangroves by Adani Port and SEZ Ltd. at Mundra; and

(b) the details of action Government has taken, as per the recommendations of the Committee, till date?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI ANIL MADHAV DAVE): (a) The details of important recommendations of the Sunita Narain Committee on alleged damage to ecology and mangroves by Adani Port and SEZ Ltd. at Mundra are given in the Statement (*See* below).

(b) M/s Adani Port and SEZ Ltd. and Gujarat Maritime Board were issued show cause by the (A Government on 30.09.2013, while keeping the environmental clearance in abeyance pending decision on the show cause notice. Hearing regard to the responses from the project proponents and comments received from Gujarat Maritime Board and Gujarat Coastal Zonal Management Authority, the show cause notice has been disposed off with following directions:

- (i) Bocha Island, ecologically sensitive geomorphological features and area in the Island and creeks around the Island will be declared as conservation zone and action plan for its conservation must be prepared. M/s APSEZ should provide necessary financial assistance for this purpose.
- (ii) The violations of specific condition of all the ECs and CRZ clearances, if any, will be examined and proceeded with the provision of EP Act, 1986 independently.
- (iii) The comprehensive and integrated conservation plan including detailed bathymetry study and protection of creeks/mangrove area including buffer zone, mapping of co-ordinates running length, HTL, CRZ boundary will be put in place. The plan will take note of all the conditions of approvals granted to all the project proponents in this area *e.g.* the reported case of disappearance of mangroves near Navinal Creek. The preservation of entire area to maintain the fragile ecological condition will be a part of the plan in relation to the creeks, mangrove conservation and conservation of Bocha Island up to Baradimata and others.
- (iv) NCSCM will prepare the plan in consultation with NIOT, PP and GCZMA. In recognition of the fact that the existing legal provisions under the (P) Act, 1986 do not provide for any Authority to impose ERF by the Government, the plan will be financed by the PP. The implementation will be carried out by GCZMA. The monitoring of the implementation will be carried out by NCSCM.
- (v) There will be no development in the area restricted by the High Court of Gujarat. APSEZ shall abide the outcome of the PIL 12 of 2011 and other relevant cases.

- (vi) APSEZ will submit specific plan to protect the livelihood of fishermen alongwith budget.
- (vii) APSEZ will voluntarily return the grazing land, if any, in their possession.
- (viii) A regional strategic impact assessment report with a special focus on Mundra region will be prepared. The cost towards these studies will also be borne by the PP.
- (ix) In the subject matter of thermal power plant, the proposed regional strategic impact assessment analysis will take into account salinity aspect alongwith its potential environmental impact to suggest future corrective actions as well as the guiding tool on extension and addition of the capacities.

***Statement***

*Details of the important recommendations of the Sunita Narain Committee on alleged damage ecology and mangroves by Adani Port and SEZ Ltd. at Mundra.*

- (i) North Port area and Bocha Island should be declared as conservation zone and the area should be protected. All the creeks, water bodies and reclaimed land in these areas should be restored and brought back to pre- 2005 status within six months.
- (ii) The opening of Baradi Mata creek should be kept protected so that it is not damaged or blocked. The mangrove conservation area near the mouth of Baradi Mata must be protected and regenerated.
- (iii) The North port, which has received environmental clearance under the waterfront project, should be cancelled.
- (iv) All identified mangrove conservation areas as per the EC of January 2009 must be protected with adequate measures against erosion.
- (v) An action plan for protection of all mangrove conservation areas including the proposed mangrove conservation area, may be prepared and put in public domain, within three months, for monitoring.
- (vi) GPCB should set up a robust monitoring system, which is in the public domain that tracks and reports on:
  - (1) The quantum of fly ash generated by all the phases of the Adani thermal power plant, which will vary based on the source and quality of domestic coal.
  - (2) Verify and audit the utilization of fly ash.

- (vii) The Company should submit a revised fly ash utilization plan to MoEF, which does not provide for its use in reclamation. This is because it is not possible to monitor and verify that domestic coal fly ash is not being disposed or used for reclamation in low-lying areas.
- (viii) The concern about fugitive emissions from transport and disposal of fly ash and contamination of the groundwater near the fly ash lake and pond must be taken seriously by the regulating agencies and public monitoring systems must be evolved to check for contamination around the ash pond in particular.
- (ix) The intake and outfall channel must be reconstructed/repared so that it has impervious lining at the bottom and sides.
- (x) The raw water reservoir/guard pond must also be reconstructed/repared so that it has impervious lining at the bottom and side.
- (xi) The Company should install network of piezometers with coordinates in the project area for monitoring of groundwater quality and water levels in all the seasons. These reports should be put in public domain, including its periodical submissions to GPCB and RO, MoEF, Bhopal.
- (xii) An independent study should be undertaken every five years to study saline water intrusion and to suggest remedial action.
- (xiii) The Company should continue with closed cycle cooling system and recycling of FGD wastewater so as to reduce discharge and remain within the capacity of the outfall channel.
- (xiv) MoEF should impose a substantial deterrent for non-compliance and violations through the creation of an Environment Restoration Fund-distinct and separate from CSR activities under Company Law amounting to ₹ 200 Crores or 1% of project cost, whichever is higher, to be used for remediation of environment damage in Mundra.

#### **Assistance to States for restoring forests**

2098. SHRI T. RATHINAVEL: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has framed rules to help States use the ₹40,000 crore corpus earmarked to restore forests;

(b) whether most of the States stands to receive funds worth ₹ 6,000 crore per annum for conservation, protection, improvement and expansion of forest land wildlife resources;

(c) whether most of the money would be used to restore and improve degraded forests which make up more than 40 per cent of the total forest cover of the country and create more than 15 crore man days of direct employment; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI ANIL MADHAV DAVE): (a) to (d) The Compensatory Afforestation Fund Act 2016 envisages transfer the placement, with the State Fund established in the States under sub-section (1) of section 4, of ninety percent, which would approximate to ₹40,000 crores, of all the monies collected by a State which has been placed under the Ad-hoc Compensatory Afforestation Fund Management and Planning Authority (CAMPA) for the purpose of undertaking artificial regeneration (plantations), assisted natural regeneration, protection of forests, forest related infrastructure development, Green India Programme, wildlife protection and other related activities and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto. However there is no provision in the Act, aforesaid, specifying the annual release of funds to the State authorities.

#### **Funds from CAMPA for research and technical support**

2099. SHRIMATI VANDANA CHAVAN: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) the funds allocated from the Compensatory Afforestation Fund Management and Planning Authority (CAMPA) for research and technical support to States;

(b) the initiatives by which research and technical support would be given to States; and

(c) the monitoring mechanism which would be undertaken by Government to ensure that these funds are efficiently utilized?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI ANIL MADHAV DAVE): (a) In terms of the Guidelines issued to the States, upto 5% of the total allocation in any Annual Plan of Operation drawn up in terms of the Guidelines for State CAMPAs, under the head 'Net Present Value' may be used for applied and need based research;



(b) In addition to the allocations for applied and need based research, the mandate of the National CAMPA Advisory Council, which has been set up in terms of the Guidelines for State CAMPAs, includes facilitation of scientific, technological and other assistance that may be required by State CAMPAs;

(c) The steps taken towards monitoring of activities undertaken by the State CAMPAs includes calling for, analysis, and feed back on the Quarterly Progress Reports submitted by the State CAMPAs to the Ad-hoc CAMPA, monitoring of Projects through loading of polygons of works undertaken, on the e.Green Watch portal, managed by the National Informatics Centre and third party monitoring to be undertaken by independent agencies.

#### **India's Commitment of INDCs**

2100. SHRI K.R. ARJUNAN: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether India has already completed 12 per cent of all pre-2020 Intended Nationally Determined Contributions (INDCs), or the road map by which it would make good on its commitments to reduce carbon emissions;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether, as part of its INDC plans, India had promised to bring down its emissions intensity, or emissions per unit of the GDP, by at least 33 per cent by the year 2030 as compared to 2005 levels; and

(d) 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) India in 2009 had pledged to reduce the emissions intensity of its Gross Domestic Product (GDP) by 20 to 25%, by 2020, over 2005 levels, despite having no binding obligations under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC). As per the India's First Biennial Update Report submitted to UNFCCC in 2016, the emission intensity of GDP has reduced by 12% between 2005 and 2010. The United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) Emission Gap Report 2015 has recognized India as one of the countries on track to achieve the voluntary pre-2020 pledge.

(c) and (d) As per the Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) submitted by India to UNFCCC in October 2015, India is committed to reduce GHG emissions intensity of its GDP by 33 to 35 percent by 2030 from 2005 levels. The Government has launched

National Action Plan on Climate Change (NAPCC), comprising of eight missions in specific areas of solar energy, enhanced energy efficiency, habitat, water, sustaining Himalayan Ecosystems, forestry, agriculture and strategic knowledge for climate change to achieve climate goals. Further, 32 States/Union Territories have prepared State Action Plans on Climate Change (SAPCC) to focus on state specific issues.

#### **Death of tigers**

†2101. SHRI MOTILAL VORA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of tigers died from January, 2016, till date;
- (b) the number of tigers killed by poachers from January, 2015, till date;
- (c) the increase in number of tigers from 2008 to January, 2016;
- (d) the steps to be taken to protect tigers according to wildlife experts; and
- (e) the steps taken by Government in this direction, so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI ANIL MADHAV DAVE): (a) The number of tigers died from January, 2016, till date is 106, as per information received from States.

(b) The number of tigers died due to confirmed poaching including seizure from January, 2015 to till date is 42 (12 incidents in 2015 and 30 in 2016 (as on 30.11.2016), as reported by States.

(c) As per the country level assessment of tiger population, done once in four years, using the refined methodology, there is 30% increase in tiger numbers countrywide in 2014 with an estimated number of 2226 (range 1945-2491) as compared to 2010 estimation which indicated 1706 (1520-1909) tigers; which in turn registered an increase of around 20% over number of 1411 (1165-1657 tigers), as per 2006 estimation. The details of tiger estimation pertaining to tiger landscapes in the country, for the years 2006, 2010 and 2014 are given in Statement-I (*See below*).

(d) Tiger conservation in the country is based on statutory provisions and the objectives, mission and goals of the Project Tiger and subsequent guidelines of the said project. Project Tiger has been fulfilling its mandate and has brought the endangered tiger on assured path of recovery.

(e) The details of steps taken by Government of India through the National Tiger Conservation Authority for conservation and protection of tigers including other wild animals are given in Statement-II.

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

**Statement-I**

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

State	Tiger Population			Increase/ Decrease/ Stable
	2006	2010	2014	
1	2	3	4	5
Shivalik-Gangetic Plain Landscape Complex				
Uttarakhand	178(161-195)	227(199-256)	340	Increase
Uttar Pradesh	109(91-127)	118(113-124)	117	Stable
Bihar	10(7-13)	8(-)	28	Increase
Shivalik Gangetic	297 (259-335)	353 (320-388)	485 (427-543)	Increase
Central Indian Landscape Complex and Eastern Ghats Landscape Complex				
Andhra Pradesh (including Telangana)	95 (84-107)	72 (65-79)	68	Stable
Chhattisgarh	26 (23-28)	26 (24-27)	46	Increase
Madhya Pradesh	300 (236-364)	257 (213-301)	308	Increase
Maharashtra	103 (76-131)	169 (155-183)	190	Increase
Odisha	45 (37-53)	32 (20-44)	28	Stable
Rajasthan	32 (30-35)	36 (35-37)	45	Increase
Jharkhand	-	10(6-14)	3+	Decrease*
Central India	601 (486-718)	601 (518-685)	688 (596-780)	Increase
Western Ghats Landscape Complex				
Karnataka	290 (241-339)	300 (280-320)	406	Increase
Kerala	46 (39-53)	71 (67-75)	136	Increase
Tamil Nadu	76 (56-95)	163 (153-173)	229	Increase
Goa	-	-	5	Increase

1	2	3	4	5
Western Ghats	412 (336-487)	534 (500-568)	776 (685-861)	Increase
North Eastern Hills and Brahmaputra Flood Plains				
Assam	70 (60-80)	143 (113-173)	167	Increase
Arunachal Pradesh	14(12-18)	-	28•	Increase
Mizoram	6(4-8)	5	3+	Stable
North West Bengal	10(8-12)	-	3	**
North East Hills, and Brahmaputra	100(84-118)	148(118-178)	201 (174-212)	Increase
Sunderbans	-	70(64-90)	76(92-96)	Stable
TOTAL	1411 (1165-1657)	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***

*Details of Steps taken by Government of India through the National Tiger Conservation Authority for conservation and protection of tigers including 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 4th 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 multidisciplinary 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 antipoaching activities, including special strategy for monsoon patrolling, by providing funding support to tiger reserve States, as proposed by them, for deployment of antipoaching 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. 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 Wildlife Sanctuary (Uttar Pradesh), (ii) Mhadei Wildlife Sanctuary (Goa), (iii) Srivilliputhur Grizzled Giant Squirrel / Megamalai Wildlife Sanctuaries / Varushanadu Valley (Tamil Nadu), (iv) Dibang Wildlife Sanctuary (Arunachal Pradesh), (v) Cauveri-MM Hills Wildlife Sanctuary (Karnataka) and (vi) Nandhaur Wildlife Sanctuary (Uttarakhand).
8. Rajaji National Park (Uttarakhand), Orang National Park (Assam) & Kamlang Wildlife Sanctuary (Arunachal Pradesh) have been declared / notified as 48, 49th & 50th Tiger Reserves. Besides the recently notified tiger reserves include: Kawal (Telangana), Sathyamangalam (Tamil Nadu), Mukandra Hills (Rajasthan), Nawegaon-Nagzira (Maharashtra), Amrabad (erstwhile Nagarjunasagar Srisailam 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 (40459.12 sq. km.), and the buffer/peripheral area (31362.45 sq.km.) of all the 50 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 3rd to 15th 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 ecosystem 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 transboundary 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. All 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 (2.18% of country's geographical area spread out in 50 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 arc 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 for bestowing CA|TS certification.

#### **Release of funds to State Level CAMPA**

2102. SHRI DARSHAN SINGH YADAV:

DR. K.V.P. RAMACHANDRARAO:

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

(a) whether Government has released funds to State-level Compensatory Afforestation Fund Management and Planning Authorities (CAMPA) to carry out protection, conservation and regeneration of natural forests;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the extent to which the objectives of such funds have been achieved, so far in various States; and

(d) how the States are utilizing the funds released under CAMPA and expenditure against the releases, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI ANIL MADHAV DAVE): (a) and (b) State-wise details of funds released by the *ad-hoc* CAMPA from the year 2009 onwards are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(c) and (d) The achievement in the States is being monitored through a multi-pronged mechanism which includes, *inter-alia*, calling for, analysis, and feed back on the Quarterly Progress Reports submitted by the State CAMPAs to the Ad-hoc CAMPA, monitoring of Projects through loading of polygons of works undertaken, on the e.Green Watch portal, managed by the National Informatics Centre and third party monitoring to be undertaken by independent agencies. The States are required to put the funds to utilisation in terms of the Annual Plans of Operation drawn up in terms of the Guidelines for the State CAMPAs, and further releases are made accordingly.

**Statement***(A) State-wise details of funds released by the Ad-hoc CAMPA from 2009 onwards*

Sl. No.	State/UT	2009-10	2010-11
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1,09,90,000.00	78,69,000.00
2.	Andhra Pradesh	89,78,32,000.00	1,20,74,44,000.00
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	16,36,76,000.00	17,78,82,000.00
4.	Assam	12,37,79,000.00	10,44,87,000.00
5.	Bihar	7,73,00,000.00	8,66,74,000.00
6.	Chandigarh	17,65,000.00	12,96,000.00
7.	Chhattisgarh	1,23,21,35,000.00	1,34,10,66,000.00
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	16,82,000.00	
9.	Daman and Diu		
10.	Delhi	1,84,71,000.00	1,39,91,000.00
11.	Goa	12,11,97,000.00	10,24,68,000.00
12.	Gujarat	24,96,47,000.00	29,15,68,000.00
13.	Haryana	19,11,41,000.00	18,89,09,000.00
14.	Himachal Pradesh	36,67,71,000.00	42,16,56,000.00
15.	Jammu and Kashmir		
16.	Jharkhand	95,00,28,000.00	1,03,16,22,000.00
17.	Karnataka	58,55,73,000.00	50,91,60,000.00
18.	Kerala	1,75,09,000.00	1,36,52,000.00
19.	Lakshadweep		
20.	Madhya Pradesh	53,04,82,000.00	50,96,56,000.00
21.	Maharashtra	89,35,49,000.00	85,48,93,000.00
22.	Manipur	74,56,000.00	1,33,50,000.00
23.	Meghalaya	9,67,000.00	6,97,000.00
24.	Mizoram	1,07,38,000.00	82,14,000.00
25.	Nagaland		
26.	Odisha	1,31,06,18,000.00	1,40,17,53,000.00

Sl. No.	State/UT	2009-10	2010-11
27.	Pondicherry		
28.	Punjab	33,05,47,000.00	26,52,15,000.00
29.	Rajasthan	32,59,08,000.00	42,06,98,000.00
30.	Sikkim	8,00,92,000.00	10,23,34,000.00
31.	Tamil Nadu	1,97,13,000.00	1,70,32,000.00
32.	Telangana		
33.	Tripura	3,54,18,000.00	2,58,48,000.00
34.	Uttar Pradesh	47,09,62,000.00	35,35,05,000.00
35.	Uttarakhand	81,65,32,000.00	82,74,88,000.00
36.	West Bengal	5,29,57,000.00	6,27,60,000.00
	TOTAL	9,89,54,35,000.00	10,36,31,87,000.00

## B.

Sl. No.	State/UT	2011-12	2012-13
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	57,79,000.00	60,49,000.00
2.	Andhra Pradesh	1,18,57,00,000.00	1,19,60,39,000.00
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	41,19,00,000.00	23,52,26,000.00
4.	Assam		15,05,92,100.00
5.	Bihar	8,04,00,000.00	8,46,50,000.00
6.	Chandigarh	10,00,000.00	11,32,000.00
7.	Chhattisgarh	99,54,39,000.00	1,14,38,00,000.00
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	15,36,000.00	
9.	Daman and Diu		
10.	Delhi	1,01,00,000.00	2,00,86,000.00
11.	Goa	8,55,00,000.00	8,05,00,000.00
12.	Gujarat	26,30,00,000.00	32,41,17,000.00
13.	Haryana	16,45,00,000.00	16,00,00,000.00
14.	Himachal Pradesh	57,12,62,400.00	52,40,00,000.00
15.	Jammu and Kashmir		23,78,35,000.00

Sl. No.	State/UT	2011-12	2012-13
16.	Jharkhand	62,49,89,300.00	95,96,00,000.00
17.	Karnataka	41,57,00,000.00	43,72,00,000.00
18.	Kerala	1,56,97,000.00	1,47,00,000.00
19.	Lakshadweep		
20.	Madhya Pradesh	53,52,09,000.00	61,50,00,000.00
21.	Maharashtra	82,63,00,000.00	78,21,23,000.00
22.	Manipur	1,91,34,000.00	1,97,29,000.00
23.	Meghalaya	5,88,00,000.00	5,48,00,000.00
24.	Mizoram	75,00,000.00	65,00,000.00
25.	Nagaland		
26.	Odisha	1,76,09,10,050.00	2,05,82,44,000.00
27.	Pondicherry		
28.	Punjab	22,07,83,872.00	19,31,18,000.00
29.	Rajasthan	31,89,13,000.00	37,42,98,000.00
30.	Sikkim	9,04,00,000.00	8,75,23,000
31.	Tamil Nadu	1,38,30,000.00	1,14,54,000.00
32.	Telangana		
33.	Tripura		2,27,70,300.00
34.	Uttar Pradesh	30,48,00,000.00	
35.	Uttarakhand	65,31,60,000.00	63,46,10,000.00
36.	West Bengal	4,84,36,000.00	
	TOTAL	9,69,06,78,622.00	10,34,81,72,400.00

C.

Sl. No.	State/UT	2013-14	2014-15
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	50,00,000.00	1,20,00,000.00
2.	Andhra Pradesh	92,00,00,000.00	1,35,00,00,000.00
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	47,50,00,000.00	62,00,00,000.00
4.	Assam	13,00,00,000.00	15,00,00,000.00

Sl. No.	State/UT	2013-14	2014-15
5.	Bihar	10,80,19,400.00	18,14,00,000.00
6.	Chandigarh	8,50,000.00	1,07,79,000.00
7.	Chhattisgarh	1,10,00,00,000.00	1,93,00,00,000.00
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli		
9.	Daman and Diu		
10.	Delhi	1,50,00,000.00	4,51,00,000.00
11.	Goa	6,50,00,000.00	
12.	Gujarat	28,00,00,000.00	65,00,00,000.00
13.	Haryana	19,50,00,000.00	42,00,00,000.00
14.	Himachal Pradesh	53,50,00,000.00	96,00,00,000.00
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	18,00,00,000.00	34,00,00,000.00
16.	Jharkhand	97,50,00,000.00	1,75,00,00,000.00
17.	Karnataka	34,50,00,000.00	72,00,00,000.00
18.	Kerala	1,50,00,000.00	
19.	Lakshadweep		
20.	Madhya Pradesh	89,50,00,000.00	2,13,00,00,000.00
21.	Maharashtra	78,00,00,000.00	1,48,00,00,000.00
22.	Manipur	4,50,00,000.00	8,27,00,000.00
23.	Meghalaya	5,20,00,000.00	
24.	Mizoram	3,00,00,000.00	6,80,00,000.00
25.	Nagaland		
26.	Odisha	1,80,00,00,000.00	3,22,00,00,000.00
27.	Pondicherry		
28.	Punjab	21,50,00,000.00	41,00,00,000.00
29.	Rajasthan	34,50,00,000.00	74,00,00,000.00
30.	Sikkim	9,50,00,000.00	13,70,00,000.00
31.	Tamil Nadu		2,20,00,000.00
32.	Telangana		35,00,01,000.00
33.	Tripura	3,50,00,000.00	8,00,00,000.00

Sl. No.	State/UT	2013-14	2014-15
34.	Uttar Pradesh	59,91,18,400.00	74,00,00,000.00
35.	Uttarakhand	61,50,00,000.00	1,09,00,00,000.00
36.	West Bengal		
	TOTAL	10,84,99,87,800.00	19,68,89,80,000.00

D.

Sl. No.	State/UT	2015-16	2016-17
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1,00,00,000.00	
2.	Andhra Pradesh	85,00,00,000.00	44,00,00,000.00
3.	Arunachal Pradesh		
4.	Assam	15,00,00,000.00	
5.	Bihar	27,02,00,000.00	27,98,00,000.00
6.	Chandigarh	1,04,00,000.00	
7.	Chhattisgarh	2,39,00,00,000.00	
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli		
9.	Daman and Diu		
10.	Delhi	5,40,00,000.00	
11.	Goa		
12.	Gujarat	33,00,00,000.00	45,00,00,000.00
13.	Haryana	45,00,00,000.00	
14.	Himachal Pradesh	95,60,00,000.00	44,00,00,000.00
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	31,00,00,000.00	31,00,00,000.00
16.	Jharkhand	1,41,00,00,000.00	1,49,00,00,000.00
17.	Karnataka	53,00,00,000.00	37,00,00,000.00
18.	Kerala		
19.	Lakshadweep		
20.	Madhya Pradesh	1,40,00,00,000.00	
21.	Maharashtra	1,72,00,00,000.00	98,00,00,000.00
22.	Manipur	25,00,00,000.00	15,00,00,000.00



Sl. No.	State/UT	2015-16	2016-17
23.	Meghalaya		
24.	Mizoram	6,73,00,000.00	3,40,00,000.00
25.	Nagaland		
26.	Odisha	2,36,00,00,000.00	
27.	Pondicherry		
28.	Punjab	49,00,00,000.00	49,00,00,000.00
29.	Rajasthan	97,00,00,000.00	32,00,00,000.00
30.	Sikkim	11,00,00,000.00	9,00,00,000.00
31.	Tamil Nadu	4,00,00,000.00	5,00,00,000.00
32.	Telangana	85,00,00,000.00	53,00,00,000.00
33.	Tripura	11,00,00,000.00	6,50,00,000.00
34.	Uttar Pradesh	1,41,00,00,000.00	
35.	Uttarakhand	1,23,00,00,000.00	
36.	West Bengal		
	TOTAL	18,72,79,00,000.00	6,48,88,00,000.00

#### Health Index in SDGs

2103. SHRI NARESH GUJRAL: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether, on the first global analysis of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), India ranks 143 out of 188 countries on the Health Index;

(b) what is India's action plan to achieve SDGs; and

(c) by when India would be able to achieve the Millennium Development Goal of low under-five mortality?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI ANIL MADHAV DAVE): (a) As per the article titled "Measuring the health-related Sustainable Development Goals in 188 countries: A Baseline Analysis from the Global Burden of Disease Study 2015" published in Lancet Journal on 21st September, 2016, India ranks 143 out of 188 countries in the health related Socio-Demographic Index (SDI).

(b) India implements the National Health Mission with special emphasis on high priority districts and vulnerable population through universal health coverage which contributes to the attainment of health related Sustainable Development Goal.

(c) The Under-5 Mortality Rate (U5MR) in India, as per the latest Sample Registration System Report (2014) published by the Registrar General of India, is 45/1000 live births. India was expected to attain the Millennium Development Goal of U5MR of 42 by 2015.

#### **Pollution in North India**

2104. SHRI C.P. NARAYANAN: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) what was the level of pollution in North India particularly in big cities, due to burning of agricultural waste and Diwali crackers during the last three years;

(b) how many people had developed lung and allied diseases as a result thereof and what was the number of deaths, if any;

(c) what sustainable solution Government has already put into action; and

(d) whether Government intends to improve it further on the basis of experience this year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI ANIL MADHAV DAVE): (a) The air pollution in some cities in North India has been reported high with respect to Particulate Matter (PM10 & PM2.5) especially after Deepawali. The details of status in respect of big cities of north India with respect to air quality for the last three years for September, October and November which covers period of Diwali and harvesting of crops are given in the Statement (*See below*). The increase in level of air pollution occurs due to adverse meteorological conditions like low temperature, poor wind speed and low mixing height in addition to the major contributing factors like road dust, vehicular emissions, construction and demolition activities, gensets, industrial emissions, garbage burning, stubble burning, hot mix plants, brick kilns, firecrackers etc.

(b) Lung and allied diseases are affected by a number of factors such as smoking, hereditary factors, lifestyle, occupation, socio-economic status, immunity levels, medical history etc. besides air pollution. No credible study to quantify number of people who have developed lung and allied diseases or number of deaths directly as a result of air pollution is available.

(c) and (d) The implementation of pollution control measures is an on-going process. A review mechanism at the appropriate levels in the central government and Chief Secretaries at the State level has been put in place to ensure implementation of sustainable measures to control pollution. Chairman, Central Pollution Control Board also reviews the implementation of measures to mitigate pollution. The review process brings about necessary improvements in respect of required measures.

**Statement**

*Details of Air quality status of big cities of North India for 2013, 2014 and 2015  
(Annual average ( $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ ))*

Cities	Month	2013-14			2014-15			2015-16		
		SO <sub>2</sub>	NO <sub>2</sub>	PM <sub>10</sub>	SO <sub>2</sub>	NO <sub>2</sub>	PM <sub>10</sub>	SO <sub>2</sub>	NO <sub>2</sub>	PM <sub>10</sub>
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Agra	Sep	A	16	91	4	14	93	A	17	132
	Oct	4	21	159	4	21	187	3	24	211
	Nov	6	33	311	5	39	344	4	33	302
Allahabad	Sep	5	15	221	3	19	233	2	18	248
	Oct	4	24	223	2	36	228	4	17	247
	Nov	6	22	245	3	39	249	6	36	246
Ghaziabad	Sep	24	37	202	24	40	195	23	40	248
	Oct	26	41	244	24	42	277	23	38	265
	Nov	27	40	249	*	*	*	22	36	301
Kanpur	Sep	5	19	127	5	32	144	6	31	167
	Oct	5	31	184	5	37	190	6	37	192
	Nov	5	39	279	5	41	287	7	39	249
Lucknow	Sep	7	27	180	7	27	157	7	26	158
	Oct	8	26	185	7	27	163	8	27	166
	Nov	8	30	199	7	27	166	8	28	172
Meerut	Sep	7	41	132	8	51	159	*	*	*
	Oct	8	42	139	8	54	163	*	*	*
	Nov	7	37	132	8	53	162	*	*	*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Varanasi	Sep	20	32	141	*	*	*	20	33	143
	Oct	20	32	141	19	33	142	19	34	147
	Nov	20	39	146	*	*	*	19	33	146
Amritsar	Sep	13	37	164	13	39	181	12	35	153
	Oct	15	40	171	14	47	202	12	35	164
	Nov	14	40	179	14	41	190	14	39	199
Faridabad	Sep	*	*	*	15	24	200	*	*	*
	Oct	11	22	131	16	25	213	*	*	*
	Nov	9	18	121	13	20	183	*	*	*
Gwalior	Sep	12	25	187	11	15	135	10	14	108
	Oct	12	25	188	10	15	133	*	*	*
	Nov	13	27	196	10	13	128	*	*	*
Jaipur	Sep	5	26	102	5	28	93	6	27	143
	Oct	6	31	134	7	59	158	7	33	182
	Nov	9	46	204	7	46	184	8	41	240
Delhi	Sep	4	53	134	4	53	174	4	46	123
	Oct	5	68	220	7	68	243	4	63	208
	Nov	5	78	292	12	87	314	5	86	340

NB. "\*" data not available, Concentration exceeding NAAQS of 50  $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$  for SO<sub>2</sub>, 40  $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$  for NO<sub>2</sub>, 60  $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$  for PM<sub>10</sub> for Residential/industrial/other area.

### **Operationalisation of corpus committed by developed countries**

2105. SHRI K.R. ARJUNAN: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that India has stressed more on trying to operationalize the US \$ 100 billion corpus committed by developed countries to aid policy, projects and technology transfer as a buffer against the impact of climate change during the climate talks in Morocco recently;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that fraction of it has been pledged, so far; and

- (d) 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) At the 22nd Conference of Parties (COP) to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), held in Marrakesh, Morocco from 7th-18th November 2016, India stressed that access to adequate and predictable climate finance, in both pre-2020 and post-2020 period, remains an overriding concern for developing countries. Under the Paris Agreement, the developed countries have committed to mobilise US \$100 billion per year and agreed to enhance it beyond US \$100 billion per year by 2025. India also highlighted the importance of pre-2020 actions by developed countries and need for effective finance, technology transfer and capacity building support to developing countries.

(c) and (d) Green Climate Fund (GCF) has been set up under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) as an operating entity of financial mechanism of the Convention. As of November 2016, US \$ 10.3 billion equivalent has been pledged to the GCF.

#### **Damage to forests due to mining in Chhattisgarh**

†2106. SHRI RAM VICHAR NETAM: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

- (a) the district-wise details of mines located in dense forests of Chhattisgarh;
- (b) which metal is extracted from these mines;
- (c) whether there is any possibility of damage to forests by extraction of metals from these mines; and
- (d) if so, the view of the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI ANIL MADHAV DAVE): (a) and (b) The details of Mines for which FC Clearance are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(c) and (d) Yes Sir, The mining operation leads to complete loss of forest in mine area. However efforts are made to compensate the loss of forest by implementing various mitigation measures and minimizing the diversion of Forest land, compensatory afforestation on additional non forest land to compensate the loss caused due to deforestation, development of degraded forest land by collecting NPV, implementing wildlife management plan, soil conservation plan, mine reclamation plan, rehabilitation plan at the project cost.

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

**Statement**

*List of Mining Proposals in the State of Chhattissgarh accorded final approval from 1980 to till date*

Sl. No.	File No	Proposal Name	Metal Extracted	Area Diverted (in ha.)	Stage II Date
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	8-24/1995-FC	Mining lease to Hindalco Industries Limited	Aluminium	124.109	19-Mar-96
2.	8-23/1995-FC	Mining lease to Hindalco Industries Limited	Aluminium	514.019	19-Mar-96
3.	8-41/1997-FC	Mining lease to NMDC Limited	Iron	322.368	18-Jun-99
4.	8-40/1997-FC	Mining lease for Bailadila Iron Ore project (14 NMZ mine) to NMDC Limited	Iron	506.742	18-Jun-99
5.	8-38/1997-FC	Mining lease to NMDC Limited	Iron	322.368	18-Jun-99
6.	8-98/1997-FC	Mining lease to NMDC Ltd. Bailadila iron ore project	Iron	1767.14	22-Dec-99
7.	8-69/1998-FC	Mining lease to M/s Manet Ispat Limited	Iron	340.6	18-Feb-00
8.	8-31/1997-FC	Mining lease to Balco	Aluminium	376.924	24-May-00
9.	8-116/1995-FC	Minig Lease to Nagpur Alloys Castings Ltd	Iron	25	24-Mar-03
10.	8-64/2003-FC	Prospecting of mining lease to M/s Ispat Godowari Ltd	Iron	200	22-Aug-03
11.	8-120/2003-FC	Prospecting of iron-ore mining by HEG Limited	Iron	326	12-NOV-03
12.	8-16/2004-FC	Prospecting of mining in F/o Shree Radha Industries Limited	Iron	200	11-May-04
13.	8-95/2003-FC	Mining lease to M/s Jindal Power Limited	Iron	48.208	9-Jun-04

1	2	3	4	5	6
14.	8-101/2003-FC	Prospecting of iron ore in favour of NMDC	Iron	83	27-Jul-04
15.	8C/44/2000-FCW	Mining lease in favour of Shri Jeevan Lal Jain for mining of iron ore in village Barbaspur	Iron	14.714	18-Jan-05
16.	8-CTA025/2005-FCD	Prospecting of iron ore mining in compartment no. 321 in favour of M/s Prakash Industries Limited Bilaspur	Iron	137	13-May-05
17.	8-CTA026/2005-FCD	Prospecting of iron ore mining in compartment no. 364 and 365 in favour of M/s Bajrang Metallic Private Limited	Iron	75	16-May-05
18.	8-CTA071/2004-FCD	Prospecting mining in compartment no. 252, 267, 268 and 269 in Chhote Donger Reserve forest in favour of Sh Bajrang Mettalic Private Limited	Iron	57	16-May-05
19.	8-CHA35/2005-FCD	Prospecting of iron ore mining in compartment no. 334(p) in favour of M/s Minerals and Logistics	Iron	71	23-Jun-05
20.	8-CHA036/2005-FCD	Prospecting of iron ore mining in compartment no. 338, 339 in favour of M/s Navbharat Fuse Company Limited	Iron	400	23-Jun-05
21.	8-CHA034/2005-FCD	Prospecting of iron ore mining in compartment no. 334, 337 in favour of M/s Viza Industries Limited in village Rasuli, tehsil Bhanupratappur	Iron	180	23-Jun-05

1	2	3	4	5	6
22.	8-CHA002/ 2006-FCD	Prospecting of iron ore in Hahalddi area, Michgaon-Lohattar R.F. by M/s. Pushp Steels & Mining Pvt Ltd.	Iron	705.33	5-Apr-06
23.	8-ACH083/ 2005-FCD	Prospecting of iron ore mines in compartment no. 355 & 356 in hahalddi forest department in favour of m/s akshay investment	Iron	63	26-May-06
24.	8-CHA032/ 2005-FCD	Prospecting of iron ore in village Hahaladdi compartment no. 357, 358, 359, 362, 364 & 384 in favour of M/s Ind Agro Synergy Limited, Raipur	Iron	515	28-Jul-06
25.	8-CHA095/ 2006-FCD	Prospecting of exploratory drilling for atomic minerals, especially uranium around Karichhapar, Bhagora and Saraipali villages in Saraipali-Bhagora protected forest under Raigarh forest division	Uranium	352	23-Aug-06
26.	8-CHA101/ 2006-FCD	Prospecting / survey and exploration for uranium in parts of Sakti forest division in compartment no. 2442 to 2448 and 2478 in favour of department of atomic energy (T.S. no. 54J/16)	Uranium	1200	14-Sep-06
27.	8-CHA108/ 2006-FCD	Prospecting for iron ore mining in compartment no. 384, 385, 386 & 389 in favour of M/s S.K. Sarawagi & Company Limited.	Iron	182	25-Oct-06
28.	8-CHA073/ 2007-FCD	Prospecting of iron ore mining including drilling of bore holes in Bailadilla	Iron	2500	30-May-08



1	2	3	4	5	6
		range, Dantewada division, Jagdalpur forest circle in favour of M/s Tata Steel Limited			
29.	8-CHA005/ 2007-FCD	Diversion of forest land for iron ore mining in Aridongri thahsil Bhanupratappur in favour of M/s Godawari Power and Ispat Ltd.	Iron	106.6	4-Aug-08
30.	8-CHA020/ 2006-FCD	Diversion of forest land for iron ore mining in compartment no. 535/536 of Khargaon protected forest under bore a Tibbu Iron Ore project in favour of M/s Ispat Godavari Limited siltara	Iron	110	25-Mar-09
31.	8-CHA074/ 2007-FCD	Prospecting of iron ore mines in Rajnand Gaon in favour of M/s Jayaswals Neco Limited	Iron	76	8-May-09
32.	8-CHA020/ 2007-FCD	Prospecting of iron ore mining in favour of Essar Steel Chattisgarh Ltd. (ESCL)	Iron	2284.1	8-Jun-09
33.	8-CHA113/ 2008-FCD	Prospecting of forest land for Aaridongri iron ore mining in favour of Chhattisgarh Mineral Development Corporation Limited	Iron	327.4	9-Jun-09
34.	8-CHA083/ 2008-FCD	Prospecting of forest land for open cast mining lease for iron ore in favour of M/s Sharda Energy and Minerals Limited	Iron	150	12-Jun-09
35.	8-CHA044/ 2005-FCD	Prospecting of Rowghat Iron Ore Mines of M/s Bhilai Steel Plant	Iron	883.22	3-Aug-09

1	2	3	4	5	6
36.	6-CHC059/ 2008-BHO	Extraction of iron ore project in village-layandongri (barbaspur) in favour of m/s jayswal neco ltd.	Iron	14.4	15-Apr-10
37.	8-CHA034/ 2009-FCD	Diversion of forest land for mining of iron ore in compartment no. 364 and 365 in favour of M/s Bajrang Metallic and Power Limited	Iron	76.5	5-Aug-14
38.	8-36/2012-FC	Diversion of 32.36 ha forest land for iron ore mining in forest compartment no. RF 139(608) in village Kachhe, dist. Uttar Bustar, Kanker in favour of M/s Godawari Power and Ispat Ltd., Raipur, Chhattisgarh	Iron	32.36	19-Feb-15
39.	8-559/1989-FC	Mining of iron ore at Dulki-Mahamaya area in favour of Bhilai Steel Plant (SAIL)	Iron	60	7-Aug-15
40.	8-186/1989-FC	Mining lease to Bhilai Steel Plant	Steel	121.76	26-Apr-93
41.	8-187/1989-FC	Mining lease to Bhilai Steel Plant	Steel	377.19	28-Apr-93
42.	8-288/1985-FC	Mining lease to M/s Bhilai Steel Plant	Steel	155	14-May-97
43.	8-53/2000-FC	Mining lease to M/s Raipur Alloys & Steel	Steel	83.59	15-May-02
44.	8-40/2003-FC	Prospecting of Mining lease to Raipur Alloys & Steel Ltd	Steel	124.32	22-May-03
45.	8-19/2002-FC	Mining lease to Bhilai Steel Plant	Steel	84	3-Jul-03
46.	8-58/2003-FC	Mining lease for Pandri Dalli-Rajhara hill mines of Bhilai Steel Plant in favour of Steel Authority of India Ltd. (SAIL)	Steel	100.76	15-Mar-04

1	2	3	4	5	6
47.	8-57/2003-FC	Mining lease for Dalli Rajhara Mines of Bhilai Steel Plant in favour of Steel Authority of India Ltd. (SAIL)	Steel	283.6	15-Mar-04
48.	8-60/2003-FC	Mining lease for Mayurpani mines of Steel Authority of India (SAIL)	Steel	100	16-Mar-04
49.	8-03/1990-FC	Kalwar-nagur mining lease to Bhilai Steel plant	Steel	17	7-Jan-08
50.	8-CHA125/ 2006-FCD	Diversion of forest land for setting up of steel plant in favour of M/s Pushp Steel and Mining Private Limited	Steel	57.5	6-May-09

### Smog in NCR

2107. SHRI M.P. VEERENDRA KUMAR: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has examined the reasons which led to an alarming scale of smog that enveloped the capital city and contaminated the air at the onset of winter;

(b) whether the indifference on precautions against the contamination and maintenance of air quality by the authorities concerned contributed to the sudden development of poisonous pollution;

(c) whether Government proposes to take action against those who failed in their duty in maintaining air quality; and

(d) the details of measures Government is planning to bring in to avoid such kind of situation in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI ANIL MADHAV DAVE): (a) The rise in air pollution in Delhi during the onset of winter, predominantly with respect to PM<sub>2.5</sub>, can be attributed to adverse meteorological conditions like low temperature, poor wind speed and low mixing

height, in addition to the major contributing factors like road dust, vehicular emissions, construction and demolition activities, gensets, industrial emissions, garbage burning, stubble burning, hot mix plants, brick kilns, burning of firecrackers etc.

(b) to (d) The implementation of air pollution control measures is an on-going process and is reviewed at the level of Chief Secretary at State level and at appropriately high levels in Central Government. Chairman, Central Pollution Control Board also reviews the implementation of measures to mitigate air pollution in future. The review includes action against defaulters.

#### **Complaints against violation of environment laws**

2108. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN:

DR. K. V. P. RAMACHANDRA RAO:

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

- (a) the details of projects accorded environmental clearance by Government during the last two years;
- (b) the number of complaints received against the violation of environmental laws in Andhra Pradesh and Telangana during that period, category-wise; and
- (c) the action taken by the Central Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI ANIL MADHAV DAVE): (a) 314 and 712 projects were accorded environmental clearance by Government in the year 2014 and 2015 respectively.

(b) and (c) During 2014 and 2015, four (04) complaints were received against violation of environmental laws from Andhra Pradesh. No complaint from Telangana has been received in above period. The details of the complaints received and action taken is given in the Statement.

**Statement**

*Details of the complaints received against violation of environmental laws from Andhra Pradesh and action taken there to*

Sl. No.	Sector/ Category	Subject	Year	State	Action
1	2	3	4	5	6
1 & 2	Infrastructure	Two complaints were made by Shri S. Venkateswariu vide ietter dated 19.01.2014 and 28.02.2015 regarding High Density of coal pollution- lack of preventive and protection measures in Krishnapatnam Port.	2014 & 2015	Andhra Pradesh	It was <i>inter alia</i> alleged that adequate dust suppression equipment for coal handing are not installed. The height of coal piles is not managed properly and air quality data is manipulated. The pollution in the area is of high density and deteriorating the quality of land which is affecting the agricultural activity. The Regional Office, MoEFCC, Chennai visited the site during 23-24th March, 2016 and submitted monitoring report which inter alia concluded that the PP has taken several actions to address coal pollution and that allegation regarding height of coal pile is found to be subjective in nature. The copy of the monitoring report was forwarded to the complainant for his reference.

1	2	3	4	5	6
3.	Mining	Complaint dated 28.02.2015 by Shri B. Venugopal, Kurnool District regarding illegal mining and trespassing in the personal land.	2015	Andhra Pradesh	It was alleged that De Beers India Private Limited (DIPL) with Geographical Survey of India and others have conducted illegal mining operation in his land and dug holes with high diamonds technology mechanized without his permission and knowledge. Regional Office of MoEFCC at Chennai was requested to examine the matter and submit the report to the Ministry.
4.	-	Complaint by Shri P V Giridhar, Vishakhapatnam regarding Visakhapatnam Port Trust (VPT), Visakhapatnam	2015	Andhra Pradesh	The complainant has alleged that VPT is obtaining permission and consents for various activities and transferring it to other entities illegally. The matter has been examined by the Chief Vigilance Office of VPT, who has found that process of obtaining permission and consents and then transferring it to other entities is in order.

**Green cover in metro cities**

2109. SHRI K.K. RAGESH: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there is a fall in green cover of metro cities and towns during the last ten years;
- (b) if so, the details thereof, year-wise and metro city-wise; and
- (c) the details of proposals being implemented by the Central Government, if any, to preserve the green cover of cities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI ANIL MADHAV DAVE): (a) and (b) As per the information provided by the Ministry of Urban Development, no information on depletion of area under forest is available. However the forest cover for large metropolitan cities as per Master Plan of the city concerned is as under:-

- (i) Mumbai - 86.57 square kilometers
- (ii) Delhi - 180 square kilometers
- (iii) Chennai - 24 square kilometers
- (iv) Bengaluru - 97 square kilometers
- (v) Hyderabad - 88.4 square kilometers
- (vi) Jaipur (Region)-74.47 square kilometers
- (vii) Chandigarh - 34.4 square kilometers

Further, as per India State of forest Report-2013, the total urban green cover in the country is estimated to be 12,790 square kilometres which is 16.40% of the urban area. The State-wise details are given in the Statement (*See below*).

- (c) The development and maintenance of green cover in urban areas including the protection of trees largely comes within the purview of Urban local Bodies and Urban Development Authorities. These authorities make efforts to plant trees regularly to enhance the green cover including tree plantation drives by involving local people.

Under, the Green India Mission being implemented by Ministry, the Sub-Mission 3 aims to enhance tree cover in 0.20 million hectare of Urban and Peri-Urban areas, including institutional lands. The Mission will support urban greening on various categories of land

including open spaces/green spaces like parks/wood lots, avenues and in households and Institutional lands belonging/allotted to business/industrial houses and educational institutions, etc. through afforestation.

Further, the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change is implementing an urban forestry scheme namely "Nagar Van-Udyan Yojana" on pilot basis. The aim is to develop at least one City Forest, initially on forest land, ranging from 20 hectare to 100 hectare, in cities having Municipal Corporation. The Ministry will provide one time financial support for development of these City Forests. The scheme aims to create 200 City Forests in the country in next five (5) years.

The Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT) being implemented by Ministry of Urban Development has number of objectives. One of the objective is to increase the amenity value of cities by developing greenery and well maintained open spaces (e.g. parks).

***Statement***

*Details of State/UT-wise Urban Tree Cover as per India State of Forest Report (ISFR)- 2013*

States/UTs	Geographical Area	Urban Area (in square kilometer)	Urban Tree Cover Area (in square kilometer)	Percent of Urban Area
1	2	3	4	5
Andhra Pradesh	275069	4747	809	17.04
Arunachal Pradesh	83743	105	6	5.52
Assam	78438	962	128	13.27
Bihar	94163	1805	254	14.08
Chhattisgarh	135191	1866	300	16.07
Delhi	1483	797	97	12.17
Goa	3702	512	207	40.55
Gujarat	196022	5228	1210	23.15
Haryana	44212	1280	156	12.18
Himachal Pradesh	55673	242	18	7.57
Jammu and Kashmir	222236	950	72	7.57



1	2	3	4	5
Jharkhand	79714	1792	288	16.07
Karnataka	191791	5167	1276	24.69
Kerala	38863	3252	1241	38.17
Madhya Pradesh	308245	6962	996	14.30
Maharashtra	307713	7313	1373	18.78
Manipur	22327	144	15	10.74
Meghalaya	22429	230	24	10.51
Mizoram	21081	587	63	10.81
Nagaland	16579	147	16	10.56
Odisha	155707	2794	376	13.46
Punjab	50362	2079	248	11.92
Rajasthan	342239	5431	702	12.92
Sikkim	7096	3.54	0.261	7.36
Tamil Nadu	130058	12492	1509	12.08
Tripura	10486	139	15	10.67
Uttar Pradesh	240928	6558	816	12.45
Uttarakhand	53483	797	68	8.58
West Bengal	88752	3325	464	13.95
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	8249	26	3	10.74
Chandigarh	114	79	10	12.17
Dadr and Nagar Haveli	491	17	4	21.03
Daman and Diu	112	24	4	18.21
Lakshadweep	32	11	4	40.55
Puducherry	480	133	17	12.76
GRAND TOTAL	3287263	77997	12790	16.40

**Green India Mission for pastures**

†2110. DR. VIKAS MAHATME: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has taken any decision to introduce Green India Mission (GIM) for construction of pastures in forest areas;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether Government has issued any directions to the State Governments for using CAMPA fund lying unused in several States;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) whether Government has proposed to take any other steps for making available fodder on a large scale from forest areas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI ANIL MADHAV DAVE): (a) and (b) The Government has launched the National Mission for a Green India (GIM) with the objective of increasing the forest cover and improving the quality of forests. The GIM follows the landscape approach under which large contiguous areas in both forest and non-forest areas, public and private lands are taken up for afforestation with the involvement of local communities in planning, implementation and monitoring. Restoration of grasslands is one of the key components of GIM.

(c) and (d) Appropriate advisories are issued to State Authorities for timely utilisation of CAMPA funds. The benchmark of 70% of expenditure of past release is insisted before further releases.

(e) Government of India provides assistance to States and Union territories under the relevant components of the GIM, National Afforestation Programme, Intensification of Forest Management Scheme, Integrated Development of Wildlife Habitat Scheme, Project Tiger and Project Elephant to protect and enhance forest cover. Protection and enhancement of forest cover improves availability of forest produce and ecological services, including fodder, from forests.

**Agricultural wastes management policy**

2111. SHRI DILIP KUMAR TIRKEY: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that burning of agricultural waste materials in open fields is

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

causing serious air pollution in the country and if so, whether any recent study has been conducted on the issue by Government and if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether Government is considering to formulate an agricultural waste management policy and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI ANIL MADHAV DAVE): (a) Burning of agricultural waste in open fields may lead to increased level of air pollution in the local and adjoining areas, particularly during adverse meteorological conditions like low temperature, poor wind speed and low mixing height. A report of IIT, Kanpur suggests that crop residue burning and other biomass may be transported to Delhi from the sources upwind of Delhi.

(b) Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare has finalized National Policy for Management of Crop Residues in 2014. The Policy envisages adoption of technical measures including diversified uses of crop residue, capacity building and training and extending central financial assistance for various interventions proposed by States under the ongoing Schemes/Programmes/Missions of Department of Agriculture & Cooperation.

#### **Socio-economic risk analysis on GM mustard**

2112. SHRI D. RAJA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the AFES (Assessment of Food and Environmental Safety) document on GM mustard has presented any socio-economic risk analysis related to GM mustard;

(b) if so, what are the main findings thereof; and

(c) the details of experts in Genetic Engineering Appraisal Committee (GEAC) who have verified the findings, before risk assessment of GM mustard was closed and the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI ANIL MADHAV DAVE): (a) No Sir. All genetically engineered products are assessed for food and environmental safety in accordance with the mandate of Rules for the manufacture, use/import/export and storage of hazardous microorganisms/genetically engineered organisms or cells made under Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 (Rules 1989) through statutory committees such as Institutional Biosafety Committee (IBSC), Review Committee for Genetically Manipulation (RCGM) and Genetic Engineering Appraisal Committee (GEAC). The socio economic assessment is beyond the purview of such assessment and therefore the AFES document address only food and environmental safety on GM mustard.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The risk assessment of GM Mustard was examined by a sub-committee under GEAC. The list of experts of the sub-committee is given in the Statement.

**Statement**

*List of expert members of the sub-committee under GEAC*

**Expert members of the Sub-Committee under GEAC**

1.	Prof. (Dr). K. Veluthambi, Professor (retd.) & Head, School of Biotechnology, Madurai Kamraj University, Madurai	Chairman
2.	Prof. C.R. Babu Centre for Environmental Management of Degraded Ecosystems, School of Environmental Studies, University of Delhi, Delhi	Member
3.	Dr. B. Sesikeran, Former Director, National Institute of Nutrition, Hyderabad	Member
4.	Dr. S. K. Apte, Director, Bio-Medical Group, BARC, Mumbai.	Member
5.	Dr. S. R. Rao, Advisor, Department of Biotechnology, C.G.O. Complex, New Delhi	Member
6.	Dr. Ramesh Sonti Chief Scientist, CSIR, Centre for cellular & Molecular Biology (CSI-CCMB) Uppal Road, Hyderabad.	Member
7.	Dr. K. V. Prabhu Joint Director (Research) ICAR-Indian Agricultural Research Institute New Delhi	Member
8.	Ms. Madhumita Biswas Director, Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate Change, Jorbagh Road, Aliganj, New Delhi.	Member Secretary

**Erosion of coastline of Odisha**

2113. SHRI NARENDRA KUMAR SWAIN: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government is aware that the coastline of Odisha is under threat of erosion; and

(b) if so, what steps are taken in this regard to protect the coastline of the State from erosion?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI ANIL MADHAV DAVE): (a) As per information available from Coastal Erosion Directorate, Ministry of Water Resources, and the assessment done by National Centre for Sustainable Coastal Management, Chennai, 8.19% of the Odisha coast is erosion prone. As per the shoreline change study, the coast line of Odisha is experiencing high to low erosion.

(b) To combat coastal erosion, the State Government of Odisha, under the World Bank assisted Integrated Coastal Zone Management Project, has undertaken scientific studies. Different erosion control measures instituted in this regard include soft engineering technologies like geo-tube embankments, mangrove afforestation, etc.

#### **Tackling green gas emission**

2114. SHRI K.G. KENYE: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has failed to tackle the green gas emission in the country;
- (b) if so, the action taken by Government on the climate justice proposal of the Prime Minister;
- (c) the detail of ratifications made by India, so far; and
- (d) the actions proposed with time frame to achieve the law of "smallest carbon foot print"?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI ANIL MADHAV DAVE): (a) As per voluntary domestic goal announced in 2009, India had pledged to reduce the emission intensity of its Gross Domestic Product (GDP) by 20 to 25 % from 2005 levels by 2020. A slew of policy measures were launched to achieve this goal. As a result, the emission intensity of GDP has reduced by 12% between 2005 and 2010. The United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) in its Emission Gap Report 2015, has recognized India as one of the countries on track to achieve the voluntary pre -2020 pledge. This demonstrates the positive impact of steps taken by the government on green house gas emissions in the country.

(b) India has always voiced its stand on climate justice and sustainable lifestyles during climate change negotiations. Climate justice has been enshrined in the preamble of the Paris Agreement on climate change and also reflected in India's Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) submitted to United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) in October 2015.

(c) India has ratified Paris Agreement under UNFCCC on October 2, 2016 which involves implementation of NDCs submitted by India to the UNFCCC. India, while submitting the instrument of ratification has stated that it is ratifying the Paris Agreement as per its national laws; keeping in view its development agenda, particularly the eradication of poverty and provision of basic needs for all its citizens, coupled with its commitment to following the low carbon path to progress, and on the assumption of unencumbered availability of cleaner sources of energy and technologies and financial resources from around the world; and based on a fair and ambitious assessment of global commitment to combating climate change. The Paris Agreement has come into force on November 4, 2016.

(d) As per NDCs, India is committed to reduce Green House Gas (GHG) emissions intensity of its Gross Domestic Product (GDP) by 33 to 35 percent by 2030 from 2005 levels. Other quantified goals are (a) to achieve about 40 percent cumulative electric power installed capacity from non-fossil fuel based energy resources by 2030 with the help of transfer of technology and low cost international finance including from Green Climate Fund (GCF) and (b) to create an additional carbon sink of 2.5 to 3 billion tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub> equivalent through additional forest and tree cover by 2030. Relevant activities under the national missions outlined under the National Action Plan on Climate Change (NAPCC) and the action plans of various wings of the government for achieving relevant sustainable development goals contribute to achieving the targets set out under the NDCs. India's per capita emissions as per the last Biennial Update Report (BUR) submitted to UNFCCC 2016 is only 1.56 tonnes per annum, one of the lowest in the world.

#### **Sewage and industrial effluents in Sutlej and its tributaries**

2115. SHRI BHUPENDER YADAV: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that untreated sewage and industrial effluents are being discharged in Sutlej river and its tributaries;

(b) whether it is also a fact that polluted water is released in canals of Rajasthan at Harike;

(c) whether Government intends to take action, as per law, against the industries and municipal authorities in Punjab, which are directly responsible for polluting the canal water being supplied to Rajasthan; and

(d) if so, by when and if not, the constraints therein?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI ANIL MADHAV DAVE): (a) and (b) According to Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB), East Bein and Buddha Nallah carries treated/ partially treated industrial and domestic wastewater from Jalandher, Phagwara and Ludhiana to Sutlej River, The water quality in Rajasthan and Firozpur-Sirhind feeder canals from Harike confirms to 'Class-B - Outdoor / Bathing (Organised)' water quality criteria for all parameters except Total Coliforms Organism.

(c) and (d) The action taken by the Government with regard to industries and municipalities *inter alia* include the following:

- (i) Issuance of directions on 09.10.2015 by CPCB under section 5 of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 to Ludhiana Municipal Corporation for treatment and utilization of sewage for restoration of water quality of Sutlej River.
- (ii) Issuance of directions on 10.11.2014 by CPCB under section 18(1)(b) of the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 to Punjab Pollution Control Board (PPCB) to control pollution of Sutlej River, which include:
  - Ensuring treatment of total sewage generated in Ludhiana, Jalandhar and Phagwara and exploring the possibility of reuse of treated wastewater;
  - Directions be issued under section 33(A) of Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 to Sewage Treatment Plants at Ludhiana and Common Effluent Treatment Plant, Leather Complex, Jalandhar;
  - Evolving comprehensive action plan for abatement and control of pollution of Sutlej and Beas Rivers and containment of sewage to the drains;
  - Ensuring that no untreated / partially treated industrial effluent is discharged into Sutlej and Beas Rivers or drains.
- (iii) The concerned authorities of Rajasthan have been asked to ensure conventional treatment and disinfection of Rajasthan feeder canal water for using it for potable purposes.

#### **Finalisation of National Forest Policy**

2116. SHRI D. KUPENDRA REDDY: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has finalized the National Forest Policy;

- (b) if so, the details and the salient features thereof; and
- (c) by when the said policy would come into effect?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI ANIL MADHAV DAVE): (a) The Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, Government of India has not finalized a new National Forest Policy. The National Forest Policy, 1988 is still in operation.

- (b) and (c) In view of part (a) above, question does not arise.

#### **Control of emission of refrigerants and HFCs**

2117. SHRI D. KUPENDRA REDDY: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has made it mandatory for manufacturing companies to control emission of climate damaging refrigerants and phase down the use of HFCs;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the response of manufacturers thereon; and
- (d) the monitoring mechanism set up by Government to make the manufacturers to comply with the orders?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI ANIL MADHAV DAVE): (a) to (d) The government has issued orders on 13th October, 2016, *inter alia*, directing the manufacturers of Hydrochlorofluorocarbon (HCFC)-22 not to emit/ vent Hydrofluorocarbon (HFC) - 23 in the atmosphere. HFC-23 gas is a by-product of the process of manufacture of HCFC-22 gases. Under the orders, the producers of HCFC - 22 are mandated to file their report on production of Ozone Depleting Substances under Ozone Depleting Substances Rules, 2000, as amended from time to time and to certify the status of HFC - 23 production in each category being incinerated or used as feedstock or used for any other purpose, on annual basis. Concerned State Pollution Control Board (SPCB) is to ensure compliance of this Order while renewing Consent to Operate or through their regular inspection. Additionally, Central Pollution Control Board and concerned Regional Office of the Ministry have the competence to maintain oversight and ensure compliance.



**Use of GM crops**

†2118. SHRI HARIVANSH: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

- (a) the decision taken by Government with regard to use of GM seeds;
- (b) whether the Central Government is promoting the seeds in the production of mustard, maize, etc;
- (c) whether any scientific study has been done about its effects on environment, health and production;
- (d) the names of the countries where this is being used and its authentic report thereof; and
- (e) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI ANIL MADHAV DAVE): (a) The Government has approved only genetically engineered insect resistant cotton for cultivation in India.

(b) No permit has been given for commercial seed production of GM mustard or maize.

(c) The regulatory system for GM Crops under Rules for the manufacture, use/import/export and storage of hazardous microorganisms/ genetically engineered organisms or cells made under Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 (Rules 1989), requires an elaborate food and environmental safety assessment through step by step process from lab-to-land along with public consultation where necessary before commercial use. A series of biosafety guidelines and protocols have been published from 1996 - 2016 for safety assessment. Each crop and trait are assessed case-by-case through statutory Committees of experts at laboratory and at central government levels.

(d) and (e) There are several authentic sources information on GM crops such as: The Biosafety Clearing-House (BCH) is a mechanism set up by the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety, UNEP; BioTrack Product Database of OECD GM crop data base of Centre for Environmental risk assessment of ILSI Research Foundation, USA; GM approval data base of International Service for the Acquisition of Agri-biotech Applications (ISAAA) etc. First commercialized in 1996, the global area of biotech crops is 179.7 million hectares in 2015 with 28 countries cultivating crops such as Soybean, Maize, Cotton, Mustard, Potato, sugar beet, alfalfa, papaya, squash, potato, tomato, poplar and sweet pepper. The

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

top 10 countries include USA, Brazil, Argentina, India, Canada, China, Paraguay, Pakistan, South Africa, Uruguay.

#### **Global Warming due to HFC-23**

2119. PROF. M.V. RAJEEV GOWDA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the production of HFC-23, as a consequence of use of HCFC-22 in refrigerator and air conditioners has a serious potential for global warming;
- (b) whether, according to the directives of the National Green Tribunal in December 2015, the Ministry has carried out the study of units that produce HCFC-22;
- (c) whether the Ministry has provided guidelines for storage and elimination of HFC-23; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI ANIL MADHAV DAVE): (a) Hydrofluorocarbon - 23 (HFC-23) or Trifluoromethane, is a by-product produced during the manufacture of Hydrochlorofluorocarbon - 22 (HCFC - 22), a refrigerant gas. HFC-23 is one of the potent greenhouse gases, having Global Warming Potential of 14,800.

(b) to (d) There are five units which produce HCFC - 22 in India. The government has issued orders on 13th October, 2016, *inter alia* directing the manufacturers of HCFC-22 not to emit/vent HFC - 23 in the atmosphere. The producers of HCFC - 22 are mandated to file their report on production of Ozone Depleting Substances under Ozone Depleting Substances Rules, 2000, and its amendments and to certify the status of HFC - 23 production in each category being incinerated or used as feedstock or used for any other purpose, on annual basis. Concerned State Pollution Control Board (SPCB) is to ensure compliance of the directions while renewing Consent to Operate or through their regular inspection. Additionally, Central Pollution Control Board and concerned Regional Office of the Ministry have the competence to maintain oversight and ensure compliance.

#### **GM crops for cultivation**

2120. SHRI K. SOMAPRASAD: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of genetically modified (GM) crops approved for cultivation in the country, so far;

(b) the names and details of members of Genetic Engineering Approval Committee(GEAC);

(c) the details of permits issued for the commercial cultivation of the hybrid GM mustard; and

(d) whether any study has been conducted by Government about the debttrap due to the failure of Bt. cotton?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI ANIL MADHAV DAVE): (a) So far only genetically engineered insect resistant cotton has been approved for cultivation in India.

(b) The details of the composition of GEAC are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(c) No permit for commercial cultivation of hybrid GM mustard has been given.

(d) No Sir.

#### *Statement*

##### *Details of the composition of GEAC*

#### **Composition of GEAC**

1.	Dr. Amita Prasad, Additional Secretary, Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate Change, Jor Bagh Road, Aliganj, New Delhi.	Chairperson
2.	Prof. (Dr). K. Veluthambi, Professor (retd.) & Head, School of Biotechnology, Madurai Kamraj University, Madurai	Co-Chairman
3.	Shri. Gyanesh Bharti, Joint Secretary Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate Change, Jor Bagh Road, Aliganj, New Delhi.	Vice Chairman
4.	Prof. C.R. Babu Centre for Environmental Management of Degraded Ecosystems, School of Environmental Studies, University of Delhi, Delhi	Member
5.	Dr. B. Sesikeran, Former Director, National Institute of Nutrition, Hyderabad	Member
6.	Dr. S.S. Banga Plant Breeder, Punjab Agriculture University, Ludhiana	Member
7.	Shri K K. Sinha Industrial Advisor, Department of Industrial Policy & Promotion, Ministry of Commerce & Industry, New Delhi.	Member

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8.	Dr. S. K. Apte, Director, Bio-Medical Group, BARC, Mumbai.	Member
9.	Dr. S. R. Rao Advisor, Department of Biotechnology, C.G.O. Complex, New Delhi	Member
10.	Dr. J.S. Sandhu, DDG (Crop Science), Indian Council of Agricultural Research, Krishi Bhawan, New Delhi.	Member
11.	Dr Atanu Purkayastha, Joint Secretary (Seeds) Department of Agriculture & Cooperation Ministry of Agriculture, Krishi Bhawan, New Delhi.	Member
12.	Member, Ministry of Health & Family Welfare, New Delhi	Member
13.	Dr. Vijay Kumar, Scientist G Head, Division of Basic Medical Sciences, Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR) Ministry of Health and Family Welfare Ramalingaswami Bhavan, Ansari Nagar, New Delhi	Member
14.	Dr. Ramesh Sonti Chief Scientist, CSIR, Centre for cellular & Molular Biology (CSI-CCMB) Uppal Road, Hyderabad.	Member
15.	Dr. Susheel Kumar, Directorate of Plant Protection, Quarantine & Storage NH IV, Faridabad-121001. New Delhi	Member
16.	Mrs. Swati Srivastava, Assistant Drugs Controller, (India) Central Drugs Standard Control Organizations, FDA Bhawan, Kotla Road, New Delhi-110002.	Member
17.	Dr Vijendra Mishra Associate Professor, National Institute of Food Technology, Entrepreneurship of Management (NIFTEM) Kundli, Sonapat, Haryana	Member
18.	Dr. V V Ramamurthy Former Professor, Entomology Division, IARI, New Delhi Centre for Ecological Sciences, Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore	Member
19.	Prof. O. P. Govila Former Prof, of Genetics, Indian Agricultural Research Institute. "MANAS", House No. BU-58, Pitampura, Delhi.	Member
20.	Dr. Renee M Borges Professor, Centre for Ecological Sciences, Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore	Member

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21.	Prof. B.P Srinivasan Director, Delhi Institute of Pharmaceutical Science and Research, Pushp Vihar, Sector 3 New Delhi	Member
22.	Dr. Luther Rangreji Senior Legal Officer Ministry of External Affair, Legal and Treaties Division Jawaharlal Nehru Bhawan, Janpath New Delhi	Member
23.	Dr. Meenakshi Singh Scientist F Food Safety and Standards Authority of India (FSSA), FDA Bhawan, Next to Rashtriya Bal Bhavan, Kotla Road, New Delhi	Member
24.	Ms. Madhumita Biswas Director Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate Change, Jor Bagh Road, Aliganj, New Delhi.	Member Secretary
25.	Dr. P.M. Bhargava Former Director CCMB, hyderabad	Special Invite

#### **Planting of new trees**

2121. SHRI B.K. HARIPRASAD: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of total number of new trees planted during the last year including places;
- (b) the details of agency and organizations involved in it and the average cost incurred on each tree during the last year; and
- (c) the details of criteria for choosing the agency or organization for the care/maintenance after plantation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI ANIL MADHAV DAVE): (a) Afforestation/Tree plantation achievements in the country under Twenty Point Programme (TPP) are compiled in the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MoSPI). As reported by MoSPI, 9738.43 lakhs seedlings have been planted during the year 2015-16. The details of State/UT wise achievements are given in the Statement-I (*See* below). Data relating to places of plantation are not maintained in the Ministry.

(b) and (c) Afforestation activities are taken up cross sectorally by various departments, NGOs, Civil Society, Corporates etc. under various Centrally Sponsored Schemes and also under different State Plan/Non Plan Schemes including Externally Aided Projects. The Ministry of Environment, Forests & Climate Change has two major Centrally Sponsored Schemes (CSSs), namely National Afforestation Programme (NAP) Scheme

and Green India Mission (GIM) for afforestation and eco-restoration of degraded forests and adjoining landscapes. These Schemes are implemented in participatory mode under Joint Forest Management (JFM) approach. The proposals under these afforestation schemes are sanctioned as per guidelines considering the cost norms of plantations and wage rates prevailing in the States. The State-wise details of funds released under NAP and GIM during last year are given in Statement-II.

***Statement-I***

*State/UT-wise details of the Afforestation/Tree Plantation Achievement under  
Point 51 (b) (number of seedling planted in lakhs) of Twenty Point  
Programme for the year 2015-16*

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UT	No. of Seedlings Planted Point 51 (b) (Number in lakhs)
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1839.48
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.06
3.	Assam	0.00
4.	Bihar	269.22
5.	Chhattisgarh	98.70
6.	Goa	0.33
7.	Gujarat	1689.92
8.	Haryana	238.50
9.	Himachal Pradesh	121.68
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	76.60
11.	Jharkhand	NR
12.	Karnataka	435.38
13.	Kerala	17.30
14.	Madhya Pradesh	63.94
15.	Maharashtra	557.50
16.	Manipur	62.06
17.	Meghalaya	33.65
18.	Mizoram	NR

1	2	3
19.	Nagaland	NR
20.	Odisha	960.03
21.	Punjab	19.07
22.	Rajasthan	461.14
23.	Sikkim	16.31
24.	Tamil Nadu	293.34
25.	Telangana	1378.31
26.	Tripura	15.38
27.	Uttarakhand	157.76
28.	Uttar Pradesh	587.03
29.	West Bengal	324.19
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	7.13
31.	Chandigarh	1.33
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	3.03
33.	Daman and Diu	0.00
34.	Delhi	9.74
35.	Lakshadweep	0.00
36.	Puducherry	0.33
TOTAL		9738.43

Note: NR - Not Reported.

### Statement-II

*Details of funds released during last year under National Afforestation Programme (NAP) and National Mission For Green India (GIM)*

Sl. No.	State	Amount Released (₹ in crore) during 2015-16	
		NAP	GIM
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0.87	-
2.	Bihar	5.01	-
3.	Chhattisgarh	10.20	23.39

1	2	3	4
4.	Gujarat	0.00	-
5.	Haryana	8.54	-
6.	Himachal Pradesh	0.72	-
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	0.00	-
8.	Jharkhand	0.00	-
9.	Karnataka	0.00	1.05
10.	Kerala	1.05	9.15*
11.	Madhya Pradesh	1.02	-
12.	Maharashtra	9.45	-
13.	Odisha	14.90	1.83
14.	Punjab	9.49	6.11*
15.	Rajasthan	0.00	-
16.	Tamil Nadu	0.75	-
17.	Telangana	1.42	-
18.	Uttar Pradesh	0.00	-
19.	Uttarakhand	2.68	20.21*
20.	West Bengal	3.05	-
TOTAL (Other States)		69.15	61.74
21.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.00	-
22.	Assam	2.56	-
23.	Manipur	3.67	8.35
24.	Meghalaya	1.35	-
25.	Mizoram	10.17	-
26.	Nagaland	0.00	-
27.	Sikkim	1.52	-
28.	Tripura	5.73	-
TOTAL (NE States)		25.00	8.35
G. TOTAL		94.16	70.09

\* The funds have been re-appropriated in the current financial year



**Degradation of land due to unsustainable practices**

2122. SHRI B.K. HARIPRASAD: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that approximately 45 per cent of India's land is degraded primarily due to deforestation, unsustainable agricultural practices, mining and excessive ground water extraction;

(b) if so, how much of this could be regenerated by planting trees; and

(c) how much land have been regenerated, so far till date?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI ANIL MADHAV DAVE): (a) As per the information received from Ministry of Agriculture & Farmers Welfare, out of the total geographical area of the country, about 120.40 million hectare (37%) is affected by various kinds of land degradation. This includes water and wind erosion (94.87 million hectare), water logging (0.91 million hectare), Soil alkalinity/Sodicity (3.71 million hectare), soil acidity (17.93 million hectare), soil salinity (2.73 million hectare) and mining and industrial waste (0.26 million hectare).

(b) and (c) The Government is taking up various measures including planting of trees for treatment of the degraded lands. The Ministry is implementing the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of National Afforestation Programme (NAP) for regeneration of degraded forests and adjoining areas in this country. Under this Scheme an area of 21.38 lakh hectares has been treated since inception of this programme in 2000-02.

To prevent soil erosion, land degradation and to improve the productivity of degraded lands in the country, Ministry of Rural Development, Government of India is implementing integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP) which is now subsumed under Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY).

**Protection of Khejri trees in Rajasthan**

†2123. SHRI RAM NARAIN DUDI: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the existence of Khejri, the State tree of Rajasthan is in danger and if so, the action plan formulated by the Central Government to increase the number of Khejri trees and to protect these trees; and

(b) when the last survey was conducted to ascertain the number of Khejri trees, the details of survey report thereof?

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI ANIL MADHAV DAVE): (a) As per the information received from Rajasthan Forest Department, there is no such report to the effect that existence of Khejri tree is in danger. However, the department is not only taking measures for protection of the tree, but also promoting Khejri through planting and distribution of seedlings to villagers every year. In the year 2016-17 approximately 10 lakhs Khejri seedlings were planted on forest private lands through distribution of seedlings. Protection of Khejri is being regulated through provisions contained in Rajasthan Forest Act-1953 and Rajasthan Forest (Produce Transit) Rules-1957.

(b) No survey of Khejri trees was conducted by Rajasthan Forest Department.

#### **Air pollution of the world**

2124. SHRI KIRANMAY NANDA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is fact that 92 per cent population of the world are breathing with polluted air;

(b) if so, the details of average air pollution during the last two years, country-wise;

(c) whether Government has done any city-wise survey of air pollution in the country and if so, the details thereof;

(d) the number of deaths in the country due to air pollution noted during the last three years, State-wise; and

(e) the action taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI ANIL MADHAV DAVE): (a) A report was bought out by the World Health Organisation in May 2016 claiming that 92 per cent of the world's population lives in places where air quality levels exceed WHO limits.

(b) and (c) The Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) in association with State Pollution Control Boards (SPCBs) / Pollution Control Committees (PCCs) monitors air pollution levels across the country under National Air Quality Monitoring Programme (NAMP). Details of city-wise air pollution level monitored by CPCB for the last two years and current year are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(d) and (e) No credible and scientifically reviewed evidence has been established to quantify number of deaths directly as a result of air pollution. The major actions taken by

Government to curb air pollution in the country *inter alia* include notification of National Ambient Air Quality Standards; formulation of environmental regulations / statutes; setting up of monitoring network for assessment of ambient air quality: introduction of cleaner / alternate fuels like gaseous fuel (CNG, LPG etc.), ethanol blending; promotion of cleaner production processes; launching of National Air Quality index; universalization of BS-IV by 2017; leapfrogging from BS-IV to BS-VI fuel standards by 1st April, 2020; comprehensive amendments to various Waste Management Rules and notification of Construction and Demolition Waste Management Rules; banning of burning of leaves, biomass, municipal solid waste; promotion of public transport and network of metro, e-rickshaws, promotion of car pooling, Pollution Under Control Certificate, lane discipline, vehicle maintenance; regular co-ordination meetings at official and ministerial level with Delhi and other State Governments within the NCR; issuance of directions under Section 18(1)(b) of Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981 and under Section 5 of Environment (Protection) Act, 1986; installation of on-line continuous (24x7) monitoring devices by major industries; collection of Environmental Protection Charge on more than 2000 CC diesel vehicles; and ban on bursting of sound emitting crackers between 10 p.m. to 6 a.m. etc.

#### Statement

*Details of Air quality status of million plus cities for last two year including 2016  
(Annual average ( $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ ))*

State	Cities	2014			2015			2016 (Till 31 August, 2016)		
		SO <sub>2</sub>	NO <sub>2</sub>	PM <sub>10</sub>	SO <sub>2</sub>	NO <sub>2</sub>	PM <sub>10</sub>	SO <sub>2</sub>	NO <sub>2</sub>	PM <sub>10</sub>
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Uttar Pradesh	Agra	5	19	178*	4	22	186*	4	26	227*
Gujarat	Ahmedabad	13	20	84*	13	21	89*	17	28	100*
Uttar Pradesh	Allahabad	4	28	250*	4	26	250*	2	39	276*
Punjab	Amritsar	11	31	145*	11	30	148*	15	35	213*
Maharashtra	Aurangabad	12	39	85*	13	40	83*	14	39	87*
Karnataka	Bangalore	13	30	139*	6	20	119*	2	35	124*
Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal	2	21	160*	3	23	158*	3	18	103*
Tamil Nadu	Chennai	13	22	57	13	20	59	10	19	62*
Tamil Nadu	Coimbatore	5	25	49	4	25	47	3	23	52

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Delhi	Delhi	5	61*	217*	5	65*	220*	8	65*	268*
Jharkhand	Dhanbad	14	36	166*	12	37	168*			
Haryana	Faridabad	14	26	199*	15	74*	105*			
Uttar Pradesh	Ghaziabad	27	39	242*	23	37	260*	14	30	285"
Madhya Pradesh	Gwalior	11	17	144*	10	14	125*	10	13	119*
West Bengal	Howrah	9	35	111*	15	43*	123*	10	57*	103*
Telangana	Hyderabad	5	24	95*	4	23	93*	4	28	112*
Madhya Pradesh	Indore	11	20	143*	11	20	97*	11	20	97*
Madhya Pradesh	Jabalpur	2	23	73*	9	28	90*	10	21	72*
Rajasthan	Jaipur	7	43*	150*	7	36	171*	8	31	180*
Rajasthan	Jodhpur	7	31	190*	6	24	152*	5	24	170*
Maharashtra	Kalyan Dombivali	40	77*	141*	20	53*	104*	25	74*	138*
Uttar Pradesh	Kanpur	6	34	199*	6	36	201*	7	36	220'
West Bengal	Kolkata	9	70*	122*	7	56*	105*	4	50*	109*
Rajasthan	Kota	7	35	127*	6	34	134*	7	37	128*
Uttar Pradesh	Lucknow	8	28	174*	8	28	169*	8	31	230*
Punjab	Ludhiana	10	26	146*	11	27	139*	11	26	138*
Tamil Nadu	Madurai	13	26	46	13	25	64*	15	25	76*
Uttar Pradesh	Meerut	8	48*	154*						
Maharashtra	Mumbai	4	20	96*	4	25	107*	10	28	155*
Maharashtra	Nagpur	11	25	103*	10	25	90*	13	28	95*
Maharashtra	Nashik	25	26	72*	15	23	78*	15	27	83*
Maharashtra	Navi Mumbai	18	40	151*	18	42*	125*	20	45*	123*
Maharashtra	Pimpri Chinchwad	22	41*	93*	23	52*	102*	28	69*	95*
Maharashtra	Pune	23	45*	92*	23	62*	99*	26	73*	89*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Chhattisgarh	Raipur	16	41*	329*	13	36	188*	12	32	155*
Gujarat	Rajkot	13	19	82*	13	19	83*	14	21	114*
Jharkhand	Ranchi	18	34	197*	19	36	220*	22	36	206*
Gujarat	Surat	15	20	89*	14	20	89*	12	18	97*
Maharashtra	Thane	18	60*	109*	28	58*	117*	20	63*	128*
Gujarat	Vadodara	15	21	87*	14	20	87*	15	20	119*
Uttar Pradesh	Varanasi	19	32	139*	19	33	145*	14	34	265*
Andhra Pradesh	Vijaywada	5	24	100*	6	37	110*	5	46*	99*
Andhra Pradesh	Vishakhapatnam	13	20	64*	9	19	61*	8	18	77*

NB. Concentration exceeding NAAQS of 50  $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$  for SO<sub>2</sub>, 40  $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$  for NO<sub>2</sub>, 60  $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$  for PM<sub>10</sub>, and 40  $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$  for PM<sub>2.5</sub> for Residential/ industrial/other area. The data furnished in the table for year 2016 is as available on date.

### Impact of climate change on Himalayas

2125. SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI:

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY:

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

(a) whether Government has highlighted the impact of climate change on Himalayas, namely disasters, biodiversity, livelihood and agriculture during the UN Climate Change Conference at Morocco, Conference of the Parties (CoP 22); and

(b) whether any plans have been drawn up to mitigate climate impact in the Himalayan region and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI ANIL MADHAV DAVE): (a) During the Twenty Second Session of the Conference of the Parties (CoP 22) to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) held from 7th-18th November 2016 in Marrakech, Morocco, an event on "Impact of Climate Change on the Himalayan Ecosystem" was held in the India Pavilion of the Conference. It highlighted the impact of climate change on Himalayan biodiversity, traditional crops, hydrological cycle, livelihood and agriculture. At another event on "Implementation of State Action Plans on Climate Change (SAPCCs)" at the India Pavilion, the climate change initiatives being undertaken by some of the Himalayan States namely Himachal Pradesh, Meghalaya and Manipur were highlighted.

(b) Government of India has launched the National Mission on Sustaining Himalayan Ecosystem (NMSHE), anchored by Department of Science and Technology (DST), with the primary objective of developing national capacity to continuously assess the health status of the Himalayan ecosystem and address impacts of climate change. This involves *inter alia*, scientific assessment of the vulnerability of the Himalayan ecosystem, research for framing evidence based policy measures to protect the ecosystem, and time bound action programmes at State level in the Indian Himalayan Region.

All the Himalayan States have also formulated their State Action Plans on Climate Change (SAPCCs) to address State specific climate change concerns.

#### **Average global temperatures**

2126. SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI:

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY:

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

(a) whether the World Meteorological Organisation (WMO) has reported that the average global temperatures during 2016 would be higher due to global warming;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) what collective action is proposed to be taken at the global level to keep average global temperature rise below 2°C above pre-industrial levels by 2100, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI ANIL MADHAV DAVE): (a) and (b) As per the "Provisional Statement on the Status of the Global Climate in 2016", issued by the World Meteorological Organization (WMO), 2016 is likely to be the world's hottest year on record. Global temperatures for January to September 2016 have been 0.88 °C above the average for the 1961-90 reference period and approximately 1.2°C above those of the pre-industrial period.

(c) Paris Agreement adopted on 12th December 2015 at the 21st Conference of Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) is a legally binding agreement that covers all countries, developed and developing, and is designed to strengthen the global response to the threat of climate change in the interest of sustainable development and efforts to eradicate poverty. The goal of the Paris Agreement is to hold the increase in the global average temperature to well below 2°C above pre-industrial levels and to pursue efforts to limit the temperature increase to 1.5°C above pre-industrial levels. India is a party to the Paris Agreement which has entered into force with effect from 4th November, 2016.

**Impact of India's INDC commitment**

2127. SHRI A.U. SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has evaluated the impact of India's INDC commitment on the development agenda and if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;

(b) whether Government has undertaken measures to attract financial and technological inflows to combat climate change from developed nations and if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether Government has allocated funds towards its adoption and if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) whether Government has undertaken capacity building measures to combat climate change and if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI ANIL MADHAV DAVE): (a) India's Intended Nationally Determined Contribution (INDC) is comprehensive and balanced, incorporating all its development priorities. India's contribution take into account its commitment to conservation of nature along with development challenges like poverty eradication, food security, universal access to education, health and energy etc. India's NDC allows Gross Domestic Product (GDP) to grow while reducing the emissions.

(b) Under the Paris Agreement, the developed countries have committed to mobilise US \$100 billion per year and agreed to enhance it by 2025 beyond US \$100 billion per year. Green Climate Fund (GCF) has been set up under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) as an operating entity of the financial mechanism of the Convention. India is an eligible country for accessing GCF.

(c) Government of India has established the National Adaptation Fund for Climate Change (NAFCC) with a budget provision of ₹ 3.50 crores for 2015-16 and 2016-17 to assist States and Union Territories to undertake projects and actions for adaptation to climate change. ₹ 182.27 crores has been released for 18 projects for sectors including agriculture and animal husbandry, water resources, coastal areas, biodiversity and ecosystem services.

(d) Financial assistance of ₹ 10 lakhs has been provided to each State Government for strengthening capacity of nodal agencies for implementation of State Action Plan on Climate Change (SAPCC). Twenty Nine (29) States/ Union Territories (UTs), viz., Bihar,

Chhattisgarh, Chandigarh, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Odhisa, Puducherry, Punjab, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu, Tripura, Uttarakhand, Gujarat, Lakshadweep, Andhra Pradesh, Telangana, Nagaland, Arunachal Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal have submitted their project for capacity building.

### **Poaching and man-animal conflict**

2128. SHRI A.U. SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of instance of wildlife poaching and man-animal conflict in the last year, particularly in tiger reserves;
- (b) whether the Government has identified risk zones for poaching and conflict in tiger reserves and undertaken measures to reduce incidences and if so, the details, thereof and if not, the reasons therefore; and
- (c) whether the Government plans to launch a drone monitoring project to combat wildlife poaching, if yes, the details thereof and timeline of implementation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI ANIL MADHAV DAVE): (a) and (b) The day to day management and administration of wildlife falls in the domain of field formations of the State Governments. Details of poaching and death of wild animals due to man-animal conflict is not compiled at the level of Ministry. However, as reported by the National Tiger Conservation Authority, the number of tiger deaths during the last year due to confirmed poaching including seizures is 12.

The Government of India through the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of 'Integrated Development of Wildlife Habitats', 'Project Tiger', 'Project Elephant' provides financial and technical assistance to State/UT Governments for the protection and conservation of wildlife and its habitats.

- (c) As informed by the National Tiger Conservation Authority, drones have been pilot tested in Panna Tiger Reserve and permission for extending its use in 13 other tiger reserves [Corbett (Uttarakhand), Dudhwa (Uttar Pradesh), Ranthambhore (Rajasthan), Panna (Madhya Pradesh), Melghat (Maharashtra), Similipal (Odisha), Nagarjunasagar-Srisailem (Andhra Pradesh & Telangana), Bandipur (Karnataka), Sathyamangalam (Tamil Nadu), Parambikulam (Kerala), Kaziranga (Assam), Narndapha (Arunachal Pradesh) and Sundarbans (West Bengal)], as per requirement, have been obtained from the Ministry of Home Affairs, Civil Aviation and Ministry of Defence subject to fulfillment of certain terms and conditions.



### Roadmap for achieving INDCs

2129. SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA:

SHRI DARSHAN SINGH YADAV:

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

- (a) whether Government plans to prepare a year-wise roadmap for achieving targets of Intended Nationally Determined Contributions (INDCs) and if so, the details thereof;
- (b) whether Government has plans to integrate low carbon technologies and emission reduction measures in various Government schemes and programmes and if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) whether Government has estimated the annual investments required to achieve 40 per cent of non fossil fuels installed capacity by 2030 and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI ANIL MADHAV DAVE): (a) India's Intended Nationally Determined Contributions (INDCs) are to be implemented between the period 2020 and 2030. The Government has undertaken consultations with the relevant Ministries to finalize the programmes and measures for implementing the INDCs.

(b) Government of India is implementing the National Action Plan on Climate Change (NAPCC) which includes eight National Missions in specific areas of Solar Energy, Enhanced Energy Efficiency, Sustainable Habitat, Water, Sustaining the Himalayan Ecosystem, Green India, Sustainable Agriculture and Strategic knowledge for Climate Change and are being implemented by various Ministries. All States and Union Territories (UTs) have also been requested to prepare State Action Plan on Climate Change (SAPCC) in line with the objectives of the NAPCC. So far, 32 States and UTs have prepared their SAPCC.

(c) India's INDCs are to be implemented in post 2020 period and till 2030. Technology costs and options would keep evolving in the relevant areas and precise projections at the present juncture would not be meaningful.

### Death of tigers in zoos

†2130. DR. VINAY P. SAHASRABUDDHE: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of tigers died in zoos located in various States across the country, during the last three years;

(b) the permanent solution being contemplated by Government by going beyond

†Original note on the permanent solution being contemplated

old policies in order to check the ever increasing death of tigers; and

(c) the details of reasons as to why illegal poaching continues unabated despite the rules put in place to prevent it?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI ANIL MADHAV DAVE): (a) The details of number of tigers died in zoos in various States across the country during last three years are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(b) The important steps taken to check death of tigers in zoos include the following:

(i) The Central Zoo Authority has stipulated standards/norms under Recognition of Zoo Rules, 2009 for development and planning, housing and animal enclosures, upkeep and healthcare, veterinary care and infrastructure etc. in the zoos for better management of captive wild animals including tigers.

(ii) The Central Zoo Authority has issued following directives to all recognized zoos in the country:

(1) Suggested Health Monitoring Protocol for Zoos.

(2) Monitoring of Hygiene and Incidence of Blood Borne Disease in Zoos.

(3) Supply of quality feed for Zoo Animals.

(4) Population control measures for Lions, Tigers and common ungulates.

(iii) The Central Zoo Authority has designated the Indian Veterinary Research Institute, Bareilly as National Referral Centre for disease diagnosis and care of wild animals.

(c) Human wildlife conflicts, lucrative prices of wildlife and derived products are mainly responsible for poaching of tigers in the country. All possible steps are taken to control poaching of tigers and other wildlife as per provisions of Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972.

***Statement***

*Zoo-wise details of number of tigers died in zoos located in various States across the country, during the last three years*

Sl. No.	State	Zoo	Financial year		
			2013-2014	2014-2015	2015-2016
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Indira Gandhi Zoological Park, Visakhapatnam	3	4	0
2.	-do-	Sri Venkateswara Zoological Park, Tirupati	2	0	4

1	2	3	4	5	6
3.	Andhra Pradesh	*Nehru Zoological Park, Hyderabad (before bifurcation of Andhra Pradesh)	1	0 (up to 02.06.2014)	-
4.	Assam	Assam State Zoo Cum Botanical Garden, Guwahati	0	1	2
5.	Chhattisgarh	Kanan Pendari Zoo, Bilaspur	3	0	0
6.	-do-	Maitri Baagh Zoo, Bhilai	1	6	3
7.	Delhi	National Zoological Park, Delhi	5	1	1
8.	Gujarat	Dr. Shyama Prasad Mukherjee Zoological Garden, Surat	0	4	2
9.	-do-	Indroda Nature Park Zoo, Gandhinagar	1	0	0
10.	-do-	Kamla Nehru Zoological Garden, Ahmedabad	0	0	2
11.	-do-	Rajkot Municipal Zoo, Rajkot	0	1	0
12.	-do-	Sakkarbaug Zoo, Vadodara	1	1	0
13.	Haryana	Mini Zoo, Bhiwani	0	1	0
14.	-do-	Rohtak Zoo, Rohtak	0	0	1
15.	Jharkhand	Bhagwan Birsa Biological Park, Ranchi	0	1	0
16.	-do-	Jawaharlal Nehru Biological Park, Bokaro	1	0	0
17.	-do-	Tata Steel Zoological Park, Jamshedpur	0	0	1
18.	Karnataka	Bannerghatta Biological Park, Bengaluru	7	5	3
19.	-do-	Dr. K. Shivarma Karanth Piliikula Biological Park, Mangaluru	1	1	1
20.	-do-	Sri Chamarajendra Zoological Gardens, Mysuru	3	0	2
21.	-do-	Tiger & Lion Safari, Shimoga	2	0	2
22.	Kerala	Thiruvananthapuram Zoo	0	0	1
23.	Madhya Pradesh	Gandhi Zoological Park, Gwalior	1	0	1

1	2	3	4	5	6
24.	Madhya Pradesh	Kamla Nehru Prani Sangrahalaya, Indore	4	6	3
25.	-do-	Van Vihar National Park Zoo, Bhopal	2	2	3
26.	Maharashtra	Aurangabad Municipal Zoo, Aurangabad	2	0	1
27.	-do-	Rajiv Gandhi Zoological Park And Wildlife Research Centre, Pune	0	1	0
28.	-do-	Sanjay Gandhi National Park - Zoo, Borivali	0	0	4
29.	Odisha	Nandankanan Biological Park, Bhubaneswar	1	2	2
30.	Punjab	Mahendra Chaudhury Zoological Park, Chhatbir	0	6	3
31.	Rajasthan	Nahargarh Biological Park, Jaipur	0	1	1
32.	-do-	Machia Biological Park, Jodhpur	1	0	0
33.	-do-	Sajjangarh Biological Park, Udaipur	0	1	0
34.	Tamil Nadu	Arignar Anna Zoological Park, Chennai	5	2	2
35.	Telangana	Nehru Zoological Park, Hyderabad	-	0 (from 03.06.2014)	1
36.	Tripura	Sepahijala Zoological Park, Agartala	0	0	1
37.	Uttar Pradesh	Kanpur Zoological Park, Kanpur	2	0	0
38.	-do-	Nawab Wazid Ali Shah Zoological Garden, Lucknow	0	0	1
39.	Uttarakhand	Pt. Govind Ballabh Pant High Altitude Zoo, Nainital	0	1	0

**Extraction of minerals in Badigaon in Uttarakhand**

†2131. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH MAHRA: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that various metals have been found in Badigaon near Askot in Pithoragarh district of Uttarakhand;

(b) if so, the names of those metals;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (c) whether Government is going to formulate any scheme for extraction of those metals;
- (d) if not, whether Government would get these metals extracted through private companies; and
- (e) if so, by when the work is likely to be started?

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

(a) and (b) Yes. Geological Survey of India (GSI) has carried out geological, geophysical surveys and exploratory drilling for base metals deposit at Askot. Directorate of Geology and Mining, Uttarakhand and Mineral Exploration Corporation Limited have also carried out exploration for base metals in this area. These works have delineated five detached lenses of mineralization of varying shapes and sizes, constituting a mineralized zone over a strike length of 550m. The average thickness of mineralized zone is 4.75m with weighted average grade of copper of 2.32%, lead of 2.64% and zinc of 3.95%, making a total metal content of 8.91%. A resource of 0.77 million tonnes of ore has been estimated in the G3 level of United Nations Framework Classification. The analytical results of the core samples have also indicated gold values varying from 1ppm to 13.2ppm and silver values from 10ppm to 200 ppm.

(c) to (e) Under the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Amendment Act, 2015, the extraction of minerals can be taken up through two instruments viz. Prospecting Licence-cum-Mining Lease or Mining Lease. The power to grant these mineral concessions vests in the State Governments. The extraction of these minerals, therefore, depends on the grant of these mineral concessions by the State Government.

#### **Web portal for mining sector**

2132. SHRI A. K. SELVARAJ: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Government has unveiled a web portal for easy access to information regarding mining sector in the country, including framework for rating mines;
- (b) whether it is also a fact that there would be random third party checks to see whether the information provided by operators is correct and there should be penalties for those providing false information; and
- (c) whether Government has fixed a deadline that all mine operators should upload all relevant permissions from Government on the portal?

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

(a) The Indian Bureau of Mines (IBM), which is a sub-ordinate office of Ministry of Mines, has launched an on-line portal for filing up of returns for Star Rating of the Mines on 18 August, 2016. The template is filled by mining lease holder or his authorized representative on self certification basis.

(b) The Ministry of Mines *vide* its notification No. 31/4/2016-M.III dated 23.05.2016 has issued a notification pertaining to Star Rating of Mines for implementation of Sustainable Development Framework (SDF) in the mining sector. There is no provision of random third party checks to see whether the information provided by operators is correct or not.

(c) The mining leaseholders have to file returns for Star Rating annually based on the performance during previous year. There is no separate deadline fixed by the Government for the mine operators to upload the details of the relevant permissions from Government, but the same would be required to be uploaded while filing the online return for Star Rating on the portal by the mine operators.

#### **Government's PPAs with solar firms**

2133. DR. KANWAR DEEP SINGH: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a WTO appellate body has ruled that Government's Power Purchase Agreements (PPAs) with solar firms were inconsistent with international norms;

(b) if so, the implications thereof for our National Solar Mission; and

(c) the steps being taken to overcome this?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) The World Trade Organisation (WTO) appellate body has not given any ruling about inconsistency of Government's Power Purchase Agreements (PPAs) with solar firms. However the WTO panel, in its findings concluded that the provisions of Domestic Content Requirement (DCR) imposed by India under Phase I (batch-I & Batch-II) & Phase-II (Batch-I) in few schemes of the National Solar Mission (NSM) are inconsistent with the provisions under Articles of GATT 1994.

(b) India does not have enough manufacturing capacity currently for cells and modules to cover full demand. Development of solar power in the country is taking place with indigenous as well as imported solar equipments and components.

(c) In order to make the NSM a success, the Government has launched several schemes and is providing fiscal and promotional incentives as given below:-

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

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

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

#### **Revival of small and medium hydel projects**

2134. SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government plans to revive certain small and medium hydel projects across the country;

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

(c) the fresh steps taken by Government to achieve renewable energy capacity of 225 GW by 2022?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) and (b) Ministry of New & Renewable Energy (MNRE) has announced a scheme for development of Small Hydro Power (SHP) Projects upto 25 MW station capacity. Allotment of SHP projects is under the purview of the State

Governments. MNRE has been providing financial support/subsidy to both Government and Private Sectors for the following activities to develop SHP sector:-

- Research and development, capacity building
  - Resource Assessment, Detailed Survey and Investigation, DPR Preparation and Perspective Plans by State Government Agencies
  - Capital Subsidy to State Sector Project
  - Subsidy for Commercial Projects
  - Renovation and Modernisation of Old SHP Projects (State sector)
  - Water Mills/Micro-hydel projects.
- (c) The matter is under examination.

**Encouragement of alternative sources of energy**

†2135. SHRI RAMNATH THAKUR: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

- (a) the measures being taken by Government to encourage alternative sources of energy such as solar power and wind energy;
- (b) the measures being adopted so that people use appliances powered by solar energy or wind energy to fulfil their domestic energy requirements; and
- (c) the steps being taken by Government to make appliances powered by solar energy cheap and readily available?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) The measures taken by the Government to encourage various renewable sources of energy including solar and wind energy in the country include:

- Up-scaling of the target of renewable energy capacity to 175 GW by the year 2022 which includes 100 GW from solar, 60 GW from wind, 10 GW from bio-power and 5 GW from small hydro-power
- amendments in the Tariff Policy for strong enforcement of Renewable Purchase Obligation (RPO) and for providing Renewable Generation Obligation (RGO);
- setting up of exclusive solar parks;

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.



- development of power transmission network through Green Energy Corridor project;
- identification of large government complexes/ buildings for rooftop projects;
- provision of roof top solar and 10 percent renewable energy as mandatory under Mission Statement and Guidelines for development of smart cities;
- amendments in building bye-laws for mandatory provision of roof top solar for new construction or higher Floor Area Ratio (FAR);
- infrastructure status for solar projects;
- raising tax free solar bonds;
- making rooftop solar a part of housing loan by banks/NHB;
- incorporating measures in Integrated Power Development Scheme (IPDS) for encouraging distribution companies and making net-metering compulsory
- raising funds from bilateral and international donors as also from the Green Climate Fund to achieve the target, and
- creation of Surya Mitras for installation and maintenance of the Solar Projects.

(b) Ministry of New and Renewable Energy (MNRE) is encouraging use of solar power for domestic purposes through Grid Connected Solar Rooftop Projects in residential, institutional and social sector for the capacity between 1KWp and 500 KWp. Under the Off-Grid and Decentralized solar PV Programme solar appliances such as Solar lantern, Domestic light system, Solar pumps etc are being promoted. Further, the MNRE is also implementing a scheme called Small Wind Solar Hybrid System for providing decentralized power for community purposes.

(c) The steps taken by the Government to make the appliances powered by Solar energy cheap and readily available include:

- Grant of subsidy on off-grid applications.
- Implementation through channel partners.
- Concessional import duty /excise duty exemption on solar modules and other components.
- Making roof top solar a part of housing loan by banks/NHB.

**Growth of renewable energy**

2136. DR. VIKAS MAHATME: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry has taken any proactive measures to foster the growth of renewable energy sector in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government is using geothermal energy which is supposed to be economical and eco-friendly, if not, the reasons therefor and if so, the details thereof and the steps taken to increase its generation; and

(d) whether Government has entered into collaboration with other countries for R&D in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) and (b) Yes Sir. Proactive measures taken by Ministry of New & Renewable Energy (MNRE) to foster growth of renewable energy sector in the country are as follows:

- Up-scaling of the target of renewable energy capacity to 175 GW by the year 2022 which includes 100 GW from solar, 60 GW from wind, 10 GW from bio-power and 5 GW from small hydro-power.
- Amendments in Tariff Policy for strong enforcement of Renewable Purchase Obligations (RPO) and for providing Renewable Generation Obligation (RGO).
- Setting up of exclusive solar parks.
- Development of power transmission network through Green Energy Corridor project.
- Identification of large Government complexes/buildings for rooftop projects.
- Provision of roof top solar and 10% renewable energy as mandatory under Mission Statement and Guidelines for Development of smart cities.
- Amendments in building bye-laws for mandatory provision of rooftop solar for new construction or higher Floor Area Ratio (FAR).
- Infrastructure status for solar projects.
- Raising tax free solar bonds.

- Making roof top solar a part of housing loan by banks/NHB.
- Incorporating measures in Integrated Power Development Scheme (IPDS) for encouraging distribution companies and making net-metering compulsory.
- Raising funds from bilateral and international donors and also from Green Climate Fund to achieve the target.
- Creation of Surya Mitras for installation and maintenance of the solar projects.

(c) and (d) No Sir, No geothermal power plant has been set up in the country so far. Although geothermal energy is a clean, safe, sustainable & eco-friendly source of energy but it is not economical. The reasons for non-development of geothermal energy are its site-specific nature, high capital cost, low/medium geothermal potential in India and unsustainable project specific tariff. The Government has entered into a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with the Governments of Spain, Philippines and Australia for R&D activities in Geothermal Energy.

#### **Cumulative solar power capacity**

2137. SHRI DILIP KUMAR TIRKEY: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

- (a) what is the present cumulative solar power capacity of the country and the growth rate in this sector during the last three years the details thereof, region-wise; and
- (b) the steps being taken by Government to popularize and make solar appliances affordable to the general public?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) The present cumulative solar power capacity installed in the country is 8228 MW as on 31.10.2016. The details of the region-wise growth in solar capacity installation during the last three years is given in the Statement (See below).

(b) In order to popularize the National Solar Mission (NSM) and make solar appliances affordable to the general public, the Government has launched several schemes and is providing fiscal and promotional incentives as given below:-

- capital and/or interest subsidy,
- tax holiday on the earnings for 10 years,
- generation based incentive,
- accelerated depreciation,

- viability gap funding (VGF),
- financing solar rooftop systems as part of home loan,
- concessional excise and custom duties,
- preferential tariff for power generation from renewables, and
- Foreign direct investment up to 100 per cent under the automatic route.

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

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

***Statement***

*Details of Region-wise/ State-wise Solar power capacity addition achieved during last three years and current year up to 31.10.2016*

Sl. No.	Region/ State	Cumulative up to 03-2014	Cumulative up to 03-2015	Cumulative up to 03-2016	CAGR for last three years
1	2	3	4	5	6
<b>(A)</b>	<b>Northern Region</b>	379.00	824.08	1495.01	58%
1.	Chandigarh	17.05	19.55	21.86	9%
2.	Delhi	2.93	3.25	12.07	60%
3.	Haryana	2.5	5	7.59	45%
4.	Himachal Pradesh	15.334	15.334	15.534	0%
5.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	1	100%
6.	Punjab	7.52	176.27	396.06	275%
7.	Rajasthan	194.69	423.54	751.37	57%
8.	Uttar Pradesh	38.974	81.134	153.374	58%
9.	Uttarakhand	100	100	136.15	11%
<b>(B)</b>	<b>Western Region</b>	1392.59	1763.97	2215.87	17%
1.	Chhattisgarh	3.1	3.6	89.58	207%
2.	Gujarat	58.24	141.89	261.01	65%

1	2	3	4	5	6
3.	Madhya Pradesh	1165.444	1370.444	1588.234	11%
4.	Maharashtra	163.744	245.974	270.984	18%
5.	Daman and Diu	2.06	2.06	6.06	43%
<b>(C)</b>	<b>Southern Region</b>	791.63	1079.99	2876.4	54%
1.	Andhra Pradesh	113.53	240.3	675.41	81%
2.	Telangana	0.84	62.09	422.89	696%
3.	Karnataka	17	63.22	131.46	98%
4.	Kerala	2.53	2.53	15.55	83%
5.	Tamil Nadu	95.5	149.62	1068.86	124%
6.	Puducherry	552.9	552.9	552.9	0%
7.	Lakshadweep	9.33	9.33	9.33	0%
<b>(D)</b>	<b>Eastern Region</b>	39.53	41.79	82.8	28%
1.	Bihar	0.03	0.03	5.13	455%
2.	Jharkhand	4	4	4.19	2%
3.	Odisha	17.5	19.76	54.92	46%
4.	West Bengal	5	5	5.56	4%
5.	Andaman and Nicobar	13	13	13	0%
<b>(E)</b>	<b>North-Eastern Region</b>	29.154	34.154	34.494	6%
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	21.304	21.304	21.544	0.4%
2.	Assam	2.05	2.05	2.05	0%
3.	Mizoram	5.05	5.05	5.15	0.7%
4.	Tripura	0.75	5.75	5.75	97%
F	Others(PSU/channel partner) under Rooftop	0.04	0.04	58.35	1034%
ALL INDIA		2631.94	3744.02	6762.92	37%

**Replacement of batteries of rural solar street lights**

2138. SHRI KIRANMAY NANDA: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware about large number of rural solar street light installations being made through various agencies having shelf life of batteries for three years or so;

(b) if so, the details of Government's plans and schemes under which these batteries would be replaced after expiry of their shelf life; and

(c) the reasons for not planning for replacement of batteries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) to (c) All street lights installed under Ministry of New & Renewable Energy (MNRE) programme are covered with 5 years Annual Maintenance Contract (AMC), provided by the supplier and after 5 Years replacement of component is users responsibility. There is no such provision to replace batteries after shelf life under the guidelines of the programme. The States are advised to use their own funds to replace the batteries after expiry of their shelf life.

**Solar pumping programme in Punjab**

2139. SHRI PARTAP SINGH BAJWA: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the solar pumping programme for irrigation and drinking water has been implemented in Punjab and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether any steps are being taken by Government to install more solar pumps in the State and if so, the details thereof;

(c) the problems faced, if any, in implementation of this scheme; and

(d) whether Government proposes to organize a training and awareness programme for the benefit of farmers in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) to (d) During 2014-15, Ministry of New & Renewable Energy (MNRE) has sanctioned 1600 solar pumps for irrigation to Punjab and released an advance of ₹ 7,62,00,750/- (Rupees Seven Crore Sixty Two Lac Seven Hundred and Fifty Only). However, due to non availability of State share Punjab Energy Development Agency has returned the released Central Financial Assistance (CFA).

**Development and promotion of new and renewable energy**

2140. SHRI R. VAITHILINGAM: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether development and promotion of new and renewable energy sources was raised in the G-20 Summit recently;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether targets have been fixed for new and renewable energy sources and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the measures taken by Government to develop affordable non-conventional energy sources?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) and (b) The G-20 Energy Ministers, met in Beijing, People's Republic of China on 29-30 June 2016 to follow through on outcomes agreed to at the Antalya G-20 Summit in 2015. In this summit, the G-20 Voluntary Action Plan on Renewable Energy was adopted. The G20 Energy Ministerial Meeting Beijing Communique encourages members to develop energy strategies, including renewable energy development, taking account of their respective situations, and to propose action plans to fulfill their energy strategies. It further encourages members to facilitate investment in renewable energy production and use through reducing barriers and risks, taking full consideration of the available indigenous renewable energy sources, increasing substantially the share of renewable energy in the global energy mix, in line with SDG-Goal 7.

(c) No targets have been fixed for new and renewable energy sources under the G20 Voluntary Action Plan on Renewable Energy. However, the Government of India has plans to scale up renewable power to a cumulative capacity of 175 GW by the year 2022. This includes 100 GW from solar and 60 GW from wind energy. The cumulative renewable power installed capacity by 30 September 2016 was 45916.94 MW.

(d) The Government is encouraging development and deployment of renewable energy sources, including in remote areas by providing a range of fiscal and financial incentives, including dedicated clean energy fund, renewable purchase and generation obligations, capital and / or interest subsidy, 100 per cent tax holiday on the earnings for 10 years, generation based incentive, accelerated depreciation, financing solar rooftop systems as part of home loan, and concessional excise and custom duties, preferential tariff for power generation from renewable sources.

**Potential of small scale biogas plants**

2141. SHRIMATI RAJANI PATIL: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has analysed the potential of small scale biogas plants in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the details of number of small scale family type biogas plants installed during the current year, State-wise and the amount of funds spent during the year;
- (d) whether Government plans to promote advanced technologies for small scale biogas plants to be installed during the current year's target; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. According to an initial estimate based on the livestock census of 1981-82, the potential of small family type biogas plants was estimated at 12 million biogas plants in the country. The State-wise details of the estimated potential of biogas plants based on the cattle census of 1981-82 are given in Statement-I (*See below*).

(c) Under the National Biogas and Manure Management Programme (NBMMP), a total of 25562 small scale family type biogas plants have been installed during the current year, upto 31.10.2016. The State-wise details of achievements upto 31.10.2016 are given in Statement-II (*See below*). The details of status of funds released upto 31.10.2016 are given in Statement-III (*See below*).

(d) and (e) Yes, Sir. The guidelines of the scheme provides for inclusion of new innovative and cost effective advanced models of biogas plants which may be added for implementation in the Ministry of New and Renewable Energy (MNRE) approved models of small family type biogas plants category based on the merit of the technology development and their field worthiness that is acceptable by the end users. The details of MNRE approved designs and models of various family size biogas plants under the small scale biogas plants category are given in Statement-IV.



**Statement-I**

*State-wise details of the estimated potential of biogas plants based on the cattle census of 1981-82*

Sl. No.	States/ Union Territories	Estimated potential (biogas plants in nos.)
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1065000
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	7500
3.	Assam	307000
4.	Bihar	733000
5.	Chhattisgarh	400000
6.	Delhi	12900
7.	Goa	8000
8.	Gujarat	554000
9.	Haryana	300000
10.	Himachal Pradesh	125000
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	128000
12.	Jharkhand	100000
13.	Karnataka	680000
14.	Kerala	150000
15.	Madhya Pradesh	1491000
16.	Maharashtra	897000
17.	Manipur	38000
18.	Meghalaya	24000
19.	Mizoram	5000
20.	Nagaland	6700
21.	Odisha	605000
22.	Punjab	411000
23.	Puducherry	4300
24.	Rajasthan	915000

1	2	3
25.	Sikkim	7300
26.	Tamil Nadu	615000
27.	Telangana (included in AP)	0
28.	Tripura	28000
29.	Uttar Pradesh	1938000
30.	Uttarakhand	83000
31.	West Bengal	695000
32.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	2200
33.	Chandigarh	1400
34.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	2000
TOTAL		12339300

***Statement-II***

*State-wise details of family type biogas plants installed under the National Biogas and Manure Management Programme (NBMMP) during the current year, 2016-17 (upto 31.10.2016)*

Sl. No.	Name of State	Achievement (upto 31.10.2016)
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	3537
2.	Assam	4720
3.	Chhattisgarh	333
4.	Goa	26
5.	Gujarat	522
6.	Haryana	169
7.	Himachal Pradesh	44
8.	Jharkhand	21
9.	Karnataka	1833
10.	Kerala	549
11.	Madhya Pradesh	1386
12.	Maharashtra	5125

1	2	3
13.	Mizoram	58
14.	Odisha	403
15.	Punjab	1032
16.	Rajasthan	220
17.	Tamil Nadu	42
18.	Telangana	3541
19.	Tripura	40
20.	Uttar Pradesh	382
21.	Uttarakhand	660
22.	KVIC	874
23.	BDTC, PAU, Ludhiana	45
TOTAL		25562*

[\* Figs. are being firmed up.]

**Statement-III**

*State-wise details of funds released under National Biogas and Manure Management Programme (NBMMP), during the current year 2016-17 (upto 31.10.2016)*

(₹ in crores)

Sl. No.	States/UTs	2016-17 (upto 31.10.2016)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	6.55
2.	Assam	8.26
3.	Chhattisgarh	1.65
4.	Gujarat	0.16
5.	Himachal Pradesh	0.08
6.	Madhya Pradesh	5.00
7.	Punjab	0.82
8.	Telangana	12.19
9.	Uttarakhand	0.99
TOTAL		35.73

**Statement-IV**

*Details of MNRE approved standard models of Biogas Plants under the family size capacity (1 M<sup>3</sup> to 6 M<sup>3</sup> per day)*

Sl. No.	Biogas Plant Models*	Specifications/MNRE's letter No./ BIS code
<b>1.</b>	<b>Fixed Dome Biogas Plants:</b>	
	(i) Deenbandhu fixed dome model with Brick masonry construction.	IS 9478:1989 of the BIS, New Delhi Code of Practices (Second Revision)
	(ii) Deenbandhu ferro-cement model with <i>in-situ</i> technique.	MNRE's letter No. 13-11/99-BG dated 05.03.1999
	(iii) Prefabricated RCC fixed dome model.	MNRE's letter No.13-10/96-BG dated 10.01.2002
	(iv) Solid-state Deenbandhu fixed dome design with brick masonry construction	MNRE's O.M. No. 13-5/2016-BG (NBMMP) dated 07.11.2016
<b>2.</b>	<b>Floating Dome Design Biogas Plants:</b>	
	(i) KVIC floating steel metal gasholder with brick masonry digester.	IS 9478:1989 of the BIS, New Delhi Code of Practices (Second Revision)
	(ii) KVIC floating type plant with Ferro-Cement digester and FRP gas holder.	IS-12986:1990 of BIS, New Delhi Code of practice, New Delhi.
	(iii) Pragati Model Biogas Plants.	IS 9478:1989 of the BIS, New Delhi Code of Practices (Second Revision)
<b>3.</b>	<b>Prefabricated model Biogas Plants:</b>	
	(i) Prefabricated Reinforced Cement Concrete (RCC) digester with KVIC type floating gas holder.	MNRE's letter No.13-1/2007-BE dated 29.02.2008. Also, MNRE standard specification for pre-fabricated biogas plants conveyed <i>vide</i> O.M. No. 18-1/2014-BE (NBMMP), Dated-26.11.2014.
<b>4.</b>	<b>Bag Type Biogas Plants (Flexi model)</b>	MNRE's letter No.7-39/89-BG dated 14.07.1995

\* New innovative and cost effective models of plants may be added depending upon the technology development and their field worthiness and acceptance.

**Involvement and activities of women in Panchayats**

†2142. SHRI PRABHAT JHA: Will the Minister of PANCHAYATI RAJ be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the involvement and activities of women in the functioning of Gram Panchayats and Panchayat Development Schemes implemented by Panchayats have not been as expected so far in the Country;

(b) if so the details thereof;

(c) whether the Central Government has taken several policy measures to ensure women's expected involvement and activities in them during the last two years and whether its positive outcome have been seen; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (SHRI PARSHOTTAM RUPALA): (a) to (d) The article 243D of the Constitution ensures participation of women in Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) by mandating one third reservations for women in seats and offices of chairpersons in Panchayats. As a result, there are more than 14.00 lakh elected women representatives which constitutes around 48% of the total elected representatives. Government has been encouraging increased involvement of the women in the functioning of Panchayats through active participation in the Gram Sabha meetings for preparation of Gram Panchayat Development Plans and various schemes being implemented by the Panchayats. Over the years, there has been substantial increase in the involvement and activities of women in the functioning of Gram Panchayats and their development related activities. Besides, Ministry has issued advisories from time to times to States/UTs for conducting mahila sabha meetings before the meetings of Gram Sabha, quorum for women in Gram Sabha meetings and allocation of 10% of Panchayats funds for women centric activities, etc., in order to enhance involvement of women in Panchayats.

**Budget allocations of the Ministry**

2143. SHRI K.C. RAMAMURTHY: Will the Minister of PANCHAYATI RAJ be pleased to state:

(a) the details of budgetary allocations of the Ministry during the last five years and the current year, year-wise and plan and non-plan wise;

(b) whether it is a fact that functioning of Panchayati Raj Institutions has adversely been affected due to reduced budgetary allocations of the Ministry;

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) if so, how the Ministry is planning to address this problem;

(d) whether discontinuation of Backward Region Grants Fund would not defeat the 73rd and 74th Constitution Amendment Act; and

(e) the details of major consequences of discontinuation of BRGF?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (SHRI PARSHOTTAM RUPALA): (a) The details of budgetary allocations of the Ministry of Panchayati Raj during the last five years and the current year, year-wise and plan and non-plan wise is given below:

(₹ in crore)

Year	Budget			
	Plan		Non Plan	
	BE	RE	BE	RE
2011-12	5250.00	4113.00	0.65	0.65
2012-13	5350.00	4000.00	0.74	0.66
2013-14	7200.00	3500.00	0.70	0.70
2014-15	7000.00	3400.00	0.70	0.69
2015-16	394.00*	220.00	0.75	1.50
2016-17	750.00		18.33	

B.E.: Budget Estimates

R.E.: Revised Estimates

\* Includes ₹300 crore received through supplementary grant.

(b) to (e) The main reason for reduction in allocation for the Ministry of Panchayati Raj was due to the fact that district component of Backward Region Grant Fund (BRGF) and state component of Rajiv Gandhi Panchayat Sashaktikaran Abhiyan (RGPSA) were delinked from the central support w.e.f. 2015-16. However, there has not been any adverse impact on the functioning of Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) on account of reduction of Ministry's allocation. Under the 14<sup>th</sup> Finance Commission (FFC) award, a much larger amount *i.e.* ₹2,00,292.2 crore has been allocated for the period 2015-20 as compared to ₹65160 crore recommended under 13th Finance Commission. These bands are directly flowing to the Gram Panchayats. Further based on FFC award, States also got enhanced share of allocation in the central taxes *i.e.* from 32% to 42%. This has provided much needed

flexibility to the States to formulate and implement the development plans as per local requirements especially to address the issues of backwardness. With the enhanced flow of funds to the Gram Panchayats on account of FFC award, transfers by the State Governments and State Finance Commissions, the role of Ministry of Panchayati Raj has increased particularly in strengthening the capacities of the Panchayati Raj Institutions in association with the States in imparting trainings to the elected representatives and Panchayat functionaries to promote good governance at the grassroots level. The Ministry of Panchayati Raj has been allocated ₹ 768.33 crore during the current financial year of 2016-17 so that the PRIs are enabled to play their role as assigned under the 73rd and 74th Amendments to the Constitution.

#### **Involvement of panchayats for SDGs**

2144. SHRI T. G. VENKATESH: Will the Minister of PANCHAYATI RAJ be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has prepared a plan to involve Panchayats to prioritise Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and prepare a roadmap for meeting these goals and if so, the details thereof; and

(b) the details of efforts made by the Ministry to involve Panchayats by implementing various schemes and achieve the desired goals?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (SHRI PARSHOTTAM RUPALA): (a) and (b) Ministry of Panchayati Raj (MoPR) has developed a draft vision document and broadly identified -Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) relating to poverty, hunger, health, education, gender equality and empowerment of women, clean, energy, decent work and livelihoods, and eco restoration, afforestation, etc., wherein Panchayats can play important role in achieving the identified targets.

During the current year, the States have been requested to focus on priority development areas of SDGs to be undertaken by Panchayats and funds have been provided for capacity building & training of elected representatives and other stakeholders of Panchayats for the same. A one day inter-ministerial consultation was also organized to understand SDG related targets of Central Sector Schemes and the roles Panchayats can play in the attainment of such identified targets. A three-day capacity building programme of Sarpanches and Panchayat Secretaries from eight States has been conducted from 30th November to 2nd December 2016 at New Delhi. Various topics including role of Panchayats

in achieving SDGs have been covered in the Programme. Besides, resource material on sanitation, drinking water, animal husbandry and child development has also been shared with the State Governments.

#### **Funds for E-panchayats in villages**

†2145. SHRI P.L. PUNIA: Will the Minister of PANCHAYATI RAJ be pleased to state:

(a) the details of total amount of funds provided to States for e-panchayats in villages under Rajiv Gandhi Panchayat Sashaktikaran Abhiyan Scheme and the amount spent by States during the last three years; and

(b) the number of villages connected to e-panchayats in percentage and the number of villages not connected to e-panchayats, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (SHRI PARSHOTTAM RUPALA): (a) 'e-Panchayat' is one of the Mission Mode Projects (MMP) of Government of India, developed by Ministry of Panchayati Raj. Under e-Panchayat, a suite of Core Common Applications has been developed for the Panchayats to address various aspects of Panchayats' functioning. Together these applications constitute the Panchayat Enterprise Suite (PES). The PES applications cover planning, budgeting, implementation, accounting, monitoring, social audit and delivery of citizen services like issue of certificates, licences, etc. Under Rajiv Gandhi Panchayat Sashaktikaran Abhiyan (RGPSA) scheme of the Ministry, States/UTs were permitted to build their State-specific requirements for e-enablement of Panchayats in their annual RGPSA plans. The year-wise details of funds sanctioned and utilized by States under RGPSA for e-enablement are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(b) For functioning of e-Panchayat MMP, apart from manpower, information and communication technology related infrastructure, internet connectivity is also essential. Under Bharat Net project of Department of Telecommunications, in more than 63,000 Gram Panchayats (GPs) optical fiber cable has been pulled and out of these, more than 14,000 GPs have been provided with broadband connectivity, as on November 20, 2016. Besides, in many States, internet connectivity is also available in GPs through various other means.

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.



**Statement**

*State/UT-wise details of amount sanctioned and utilized under  
RGPSA for e-enablement*

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	State	2013-14		2014-15		2015-16	
		Sanctio- ned	Expendi- ture	Sanctio- ned	Expendi- ture	Sanctio- ned	Expendi- ture
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	24.23	6.53	6.53	0.00	0.76	0.50
2.	Assam	8.80	3.96	4.40	1.14	1.26	0.37
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.07	0.00
4.	Bihar	0.40	0.00	7.32	0.00	0.00	0.00
5.	Chhattisgarh	0.00	5.90	8.00	0.00	2.96	1.49
6.	Chandigarh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
7.	Daman and Diu	0.05	0.00	0.18	0.00	0.00	0.00
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.04	0.00	0.14	0.00	0.00	0.00
9.	Goa	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.33	0.00
10.	Gujarat	0.00	0.00	4.31	0.05	3.25	0.00
11.	Haryana	4.57	0.89	3.68	0.00	0.00	0.00
12.	Himachal Pradesh	0.00	0.00	7.64	2.87	0.51	0.00
13.	Jammu and Kashmir	4.12	0.00	6.19	0.00	1.50	0.17
14.	Jharkhand	4.00	0.00	0.00	4.00	2.05	0.00
15.	Karnataka	0.00	0.00	2.52	0.86	1.37	1.37
16.	Kerala	0.00	0.00	9.78	0.00	0.00	0.00
17.	Lakshadweep	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.06	0.00
18.	Maharashtra	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
19.	Madhya Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
20.	Manipur	0.26	0.26	0.00	0.00	0.26	0.17
21.	Mizoram	0.00	0.00	0.48	0.00	0.00	0.00
22.	Odisha	11.21	0.00	5.61	5.45	0.88	8.41
23.	Punjab	0.00	0.00	0.40	0.00	0.00	0.00
24.	Rajasthan	0.91	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
25.	Sikkim	0.70	0.63	0.70	0.32	0.28	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
26.	Tamil Nadu	50.09	25.05	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.25
27.	Telangana	0.00	11.17	8.22	2.13	0.00	0.00
28.	Tripura	2.24	0.00	0.08	0.00	0.00	0.00
29.	Uttar Pradesh	0.00	0.00	40.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
30.	Uttarakhand	0.00	0.00	4.00	0.00	3.64	3.36
31.	West Bengal	1.60	0.00	2.03	0.00	0.89	1.83
TOTAL		113.22	54.38	122.21	16.81	20.07	17.92

\* *w.e.f.* 2015-16 no funds for purchase computers have been provided under e-enablement.

### **Flagship programmes in Andhra Pradesh**

2146. SHRI C.M. RAMESH: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of each of flagship programmes being implemented in Andhra Pradesh during the last three years and the current year;
- (b) the status of each programme with physical targets and achievements, programme-wise, year-wise and district-wise;
- (c) whether any additional money is sought by the State Government for giving more fillip to any of the flagship programmes; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof and the action taken by the Ministry thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) Following Flagship programmes are being implemented in Andhra Pradesh *viz.*, Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana, Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme, National Rural Livelihood Mission, National Social Assistance programme, Mid-Day Meal Scheme, Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission, Integrated Child Development Scheme, Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana/ Re-structured Accelerated Power Development and Reforms Programme, Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act, Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana, National Rural Drinking Water Supply Programme, Swachh Bharat Mission, Indira Awas Yojana /Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (Gramin), Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan, National Rural Health Mission.

(b) The details of the status of each programme year-wise and district-wise for the year 2014-15, 2015-16 and 2016-17 as provided by State Government are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(c) and (d) No such request has been received from the State Government in NITI AAYOG.

**Statement**

*Details of each of the flagship programmes being implemented in Andhra Pradesh during the last three years and the current year*

(A) District- wise Status with Physical and Financial achievements under

**Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana**

Sl. No.	Name of District	2014-15				2015-16				2016-17 (upto October, 2016)			
		Physical (Nos)		Financial (₹ in lakhs)		Physical (Nos)		Financial (₹ in lakhs)		Physical (Nos)		Financial (₹ in lakhs)	
		Targets	Achievement	Releases	Expenditure	Targets	Achievement	Releases	Expenditure	Targets	Achievement	Releases	Expenditure
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1.	Srikakulam	14	14	749.81	749.81	11	11	821.14	821.14	14	4	522.43	352.88
2.	Vizianagaram	16	16	1221.96	1221.96	16	16	1841.25	1841.25	16	6	1171.45	791.27
3.	Visakhapatnam	19	19	1707.16	1707.16	13	13	1144.87	1144.87	16	4	728.39	492.00
4.	East Godavari	21	21	1919.43	1919.43	19	19	2548.85	2548.85	22	9	1621.64	1095.35
5.	West Godavari	20	20	1674.68	1674.68	22	22	3319.75	3319.75	23	9	2112.10	1426.64
6.	Krishna	21	21	1905.70	1905.70	16	16	2054.03	2054.03	26	11	1306.82	882.71
7.	Guntur	24	24	2396.04	2396.04	18	18	2360.97	2360.97	28	11	1502.11	1014.61

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
8.	Prakasham	17	17	1443.90	1443.90	12	12	985.53	985.53	19	9	627.02	423.53
9.	SPSR Nellore	15	15	1086.72	1086.72	14	14	1381.00	1381.00	16	5	878.62	593.47
10.	Chittoor	26	26	3915.98	3915.98	24	24	3955.54	3955.54	29	11	2516.60	1699.87
11.	Kadapa	21	21	1954.82	1954.82	19	19	2418.55	2418.55	21	8	1538.74	1039.36
12.	Anantapur	26	26	3873.54	3873.54	26	26	4122.35	4122.35	26	11	2622.73	1771.55
13.	Kurnool	19	19	1742.36	1742.36	20	20	2356.64	2356.64	23	9	1499.35	1012.75

(B) District-wise Status of Financial achievements under Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme

Sl. No.	Name of District	2014-15		2015-16		2016-17 (upto October, 2016)	
		Financial (₹in Crores)		Financial (₹in Crores)		Financial (₹in Crores)	
		Releases/Total funds available	Expenditure	Releases/Total funds available	Expenditure	Releases/Total funds available	Expenditure
1.	Srikakulam	19.57	19.57	50.57	50.57	58.9	58.9
2.	Vizianagaram	42.97	42.97	23.27	23.27	6.01	6.01
3.	East Godavari	427.88	10.06	434.02	6.47	437.22	5.75
4.	West Godavari	71.16	71.16	561.3	561.3	156.3	156.3
5.	Prakasam	11.86	11.86	17.95	17.95	1.47	1.47

## (C) District-wise Status with Physical and Financial achievements under

**National Rural Livelihood Mission**

Sl. No.	Name of District	Item	Unit	2014-15			2015-16			2016-17 (Upto October, 2016)		
				Physical (No. of Beneficiaries)		Financial (₹ in lakh)	Physical (No. of Beneficiaries)		Financial (₹ in lakh)	Physical (No. of Beneficiaries)		Financial (₹ in lakh)
				Target	Achievement	Expenditure	Target	Achievement	Expenditure	Target	Achievement	Expenditure
				5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1.	Anantapur	No.Of SHGs trained	Institution Building	16,043	14,973	93.47	10,695	8,021	85.63	6,417	2,139	23.08
		No. of Members trained Enterprises	RSETIs	750	878		750	1068		750	694	
2.	Chittoor	No. of SHGs trained	Institution Building	18,971	17,706	82.10	12,647	9,485	38.44	7,588	2,529	18.07
		No. of Members trained Enterprises	RSETIs	750	1420		750	1551		750	1254	
3.	East Godavari	No. of SHGs trained	Institution Building	27,178	25,366	80.41	18,119	13,589	110.95	10,871	3,624	38.90
		No. of Members trained Enterprises	RSETIs	750	1063		750	905		750	931	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
4.	Guntur	No. of SHGs trained	Institution Building	18,415	17,188	55.05	12,277	9,208	51.86	7,366	2,455	20.35
		No. of Members trained Enterprises	RSETIs	750	925		750	776		750	690	
5.	Kadapa	No. of SHGs trained	Institution Building	10,342	9,653	35.96	6,895	5,171	25.96	4,137	1,379	25.75
		No. of Members trained Enterprises	RSETIs	750	650			750	677	750	544	
6.	Krishna	No. of SHGs trained	Institution Building	17,480	16,315	25.22	11,653	8,740	25.79	6,992	2,331	19.79
		No. of Members trained Enterprises	RSETIs	750	907			750	913	750	901	
7.	Kurnool	No. of SHGs trained	Institution Building	13,780	12,861	21.40	9,186	6,890	32.25	5,512	1,837	68.31
		No. of Members trained Enterprises	RSETIs	750	760			750	799	750	513	
8.	Nellore	No. of SHGs trained	Institution Building	11,172	10,427	80.98	7,448	5,586	95.44	4,469	1,490	20.05
		No. of Members trained Enterprises	RSETIs	750	911			750	846	750	1017	

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[RAJYA SABHA]

*Unstarred Questions*

9.	Prakasam	No. of SHGs trained	Institution Building	15,796	14,743	76.25	10,531	7,898	104.07	6,318	2,106	22.43
		No. of Members trained Enterprises	RSETIs			750	764	750	763	750	856	
10.	Srikakulam	No. of SHGs trained	Institution Building	13,904	12,977	55.88	9,269	6,952	35.14	5,561	1,854	21.04
		No. of Members trained Enterprises	RSETIs			750	2479	750	2039	750	1617	
11.	Visakhapatnam	No. of SHGs trained	Institution Building	14,323	13,368	124.72	9,548	7,161	75.37	5,729	1,910	20.44
		No. of Members trained Enterprises	RSETIs			750	850	750	824	750	756	
12.	Vizianagaram	No. of SHGs trained	Institution Building	11,530	10,761	55.47	7,686	5,765	56.74	4,612	1,537	20.72
13.		No. of Members trained Enterprises	RSETIs			750	906	750	807	750	559	
	West Godavari	No. of SHGs trained	Institution Building	19,892	18,566	54.37	13,261	57.07	7,957	2,652	13.58	
		No. of Memberstrained Enterprises	RSETIs			750	995	750	801	750	749	

Written Answers to

[5 December, 2016]

Unstarred Questions

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*(D) District-wise Status with Physical and Financial achievements under  
National Social Assistance programme*

Sl. No.	Name of District	2014-15				2015-16				2016-17 (Up to October, 2016)			
		Physical (No. of Beneficiaries)		Financial (₹ Lakhs)		Physical (No. of Beneficiaries)		Financial (₹ Lakhs)		Physical (No. of Beneficiaries)		Financial (₹ Lakhs)	
		Target	Achievement	Available funds	Expenditure	Target	Achievement	Available funds	Expenditure	Target	Achievement	Available funds	Expenditure
1.	Srikakulam	109181	109181	29.66	29.66	106714	106714	26.39	33.29	106718	106718	33.04	33.29
2.	Vizianagaram	18468	18468	5.02	5.02	18051	18051	4.46	5.63	18051	18051	5.59	5.63
3.	Visakhapatnam	52725	52725	14.33	14.33	51534	51534	12.75	16.08	51536	51536	15.96	16.08
4.	East Godavari	95862	95862	26.05	26.05	93696	93696	23.17	29.23	93699	93699	29.01	29.23
5.	West Godavari	68904	68904	18.72	18.72	67347	67347	16.66	21.01	67348	67348	20.85	21.01
6.	Krishna	85385	85385	23.20	23.20	83455	83455	20.64	26.04	83458	83458	25.84	26.04
7.	Guntur	92665	92665	25.18	25.18	90571	90571	22.40	28.26	90573	90573	28.04	28.26
8.	Prakasam	59604	59604	16.19	16.19	58257	58257	14.41	18.18	58259	58259	18.04	18.18
9.	SPSR Nellore	57129	57129	15.52	15.52	55838	55838	13.81	17.42	55839	55839	17.29	17.42
10.	Chittoor	115429	115429	31.36	31.36	112821	112821	27.90	35.20	112824	112824	34.93	35.20
11.	Kadapa	73036	73036	19.84	19.84	71383	71383	17.65	22.27	71385	71385	22.10	22.27
12.	Anantapur	133016	133016	36.14	36.14	130010	130010	32.15	40.56	130014	130014	40.26	40.56
13.	Kurnool	59466	59466	16.16	16.16	58122	58122	14.37	18.13	58124	58124	18.00	18.13



*(E) District-wise Status with Physical and Financial achievements under  
Mid-Day Meal Scheme*

Sl. No.	Name of District	2014-15				2015-16				2016-17 (upto Oct. 2016)			
		Physical (No.)		Financial (₹ In Lakhs)		Physical (No.)		Financial (₹ In Lakhs)		Physical (No.)		Financial (₹ In Lakhs)	
		Tragets	Achievement	Release/ Total funds available	Expenditure	Tragets	Achievement	Release/ Total funds available	Expenditure	Tragets	Achievement	Release/ Total funds available	Expenditure
1.	Srikakulam	208822	206093	3332.02	2769.96	206243	180626	4756.17	3389.07	171010	159629	1525.08	1229.71
2.	Vizianagaram	187410	161039	2427.47	2124.38	161669	133962	3092.81	2638.37	145328	134133	1165.92	990.09
3.	Visakhapatnam	260542	218243	3150.11	2496.02	222112	206212	3954.12	3159.39	202172	170361	1543.81	1232.91
4.	East Godavari	356245	236186	4163.40	3580.88	333174	228424	5142.34	4071.45	286598	241583	2224.40	1825.57
5.	West Godavari	264105	191273	3365.09	2773.68	244747	217039	3851.85	3478.96	209896	202199	1648.07	1493.85
6.	Krishna	247163	224667	2850.40	2351.78	216023	193961	4322.95	3081.68	193176	192594	1597.23	1186.42
7.	Guntur	330115	288557	4024.60	3323.93	276883	239454	3987.29	3137.61	248624	224532	2087.96	1460.34
8.	Prakasam	267113	243335	2841.55	2439.68	246643	190269	4156.09	3063.92	218507	175093	2001.98	1492.38
9.	Nellore	213605	202113	2557.80	2083.32	214013	188826	3764.54	3244.67	170107	179364	1538.30	1224.52
10.	Chittoor	289170	217748	3690.14	3339.18	271918	231131	5258.92	4836.20	244080	209620	2230.50	1497.08
11.	Kadapa	225086	215446	2768.24	2357.29	219190	180296	3997.56	2941.80	164758	176956	1553.10	1217.97
12.	Anantapur	326590	248960	4041.27	3561.90	295103	280440	5798.79	4522.54	249619	260502	2347.05	1816.55
13.	Kurnool	402887	330205	4348.45	3702.62	349288	330792	5852.34	4767.46	294903	310028	2517.70	1839.35

(F) District-wise Status with Physical and Financial achievements under  
Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission

Sl. No.	Name of District	2014-15				2015-16				2016-17 (upto Oct. 2016)			
		Physical (No.)		Financial (₹ In Lakhs)		Physical (No.)		Financial (₹ In Lakhs)		Physical (No.)		Financial (₹ In Lakhs)	
		Tragets	Achievement	Release/ Total funds available	Expenditure	Tragets	Achievement	Release/ Total funds available	Expenditure	Tragets	Achievement	Release/ Total funds available	Expenditure
1.	Srikakulam	0	0	169.98	169.98	0	0	0.00	0.00	0	0	0.00	0.00
2.	Vizianagaram	0	0	0.00	0.00	0	0	0.00	0.00	0	0	0.00	0.00
3.	Visakhapatnam	16	1	12672.80	7832.67	15	1	8633.71	841.23	14	1	7792.48	3793.59
4.	East Godavari	9	3	7367.60	418.10	6	0	6949.50	0.00	6	0	6949.50	385.04
5.	West Godavari	0	0	-1203.73	0.00	0	0	-1203.73	0.00	0	0	-1203.73	0.00
6.	Krishna	13	1	18515.51	4944.48	12	5	14777.44	200.00	7	0	14577.44	1670.04
7.	Guntur	4	1	6345.48	1558.22	3	1	5065.26	133.06	2	0	5132.20	392.81
8.	Prakasam	2	1	2494.77	250.00	1	0	2244.77	367.01	1	0	1877.76	9.00
9.	SPSR Neltore	1	0	-1547.91	165.39	1	0	-1713.30	11.57	1	0	-1724.87	0.00
10.	Chittoor	6	1	7884.12	2801.10	5	1	10255.13	358.75	4	0	9999.22	4104.45
11.	Kadapa	9	5	6372.45	1090.28	4	0	5282.17	0.00	4	0	5282.17	0.00
12.	Anantapur	1	0	4121.67	598.29	1	0	3523.38	883.77	1	0	2639.61	32.21
13.	Kurnool	4	1	1318.94	322.12	3	1	996.82	246.00	2	0	750.82	115.00

(G) District-wise Status with Physical and Financial achievements under  
Integrated Child Development Scheme

Sl. No.	Name of District	Unit	2014-15				2015-16				2016-17 (upto Oct.,2016)			
			Physical (No.)		Financial (₹ In Lakhs)		Physical (No.)		Financial (₹ In Lakhs)		Physical (No.)		Financial (₹ In Lakhs)	
			Tragets	Achievement	Release/ Total funds available	Expenditure	Tragets	Achievement	Release/ Total funds available	Expenditure	Tragets	Achievement	Release/ Total funds available	Expenditure
1.	Srikakulam	18	178509	178509	6180	6728.00	211212	204171	5554.05	5314.02	204713	196072	2837.72	2491.18
2.	Vizianagaram	17	149348	149348	5522	6578.00	169537	163450	5173.13	4985.00	156970	155666	2267.56	781.67
3.	Visakhapatnam	25	198516	198516	7932.00	7820.00	268443	236169	5857.77	5696.43	278050	245447	1983.81	1844.02
4.	East Godavari	27	257153	257153	9853.00	9397.00	354601	323208	8027.27	8261.86	362747	329080	2765.20	2597.76
5.	West Godavari	19	171364	171364	7545.00	6813.00	250757	226861	4965.05	4920.14	244042	221732	1409.71	1287.60
6.	Krishna	21	186200	186200	6720.00	7800.00	239044	222942	5796.21	5832.89	232594	217587	1492.08	2714.96
7.	Guntur	23	251517	251517	8371.00	9105.00	341994	291554	6192.21	6149.95	365372	293652	1839.90	1696.20
8.	Prakasam	21	220086	220086	7934.00	8016.00	271312	250862	5744.63	5747.10	271755	249063	1789.18	1623.00
9.	Nellore	17	127700	127700	7269.00	7257.00	216119	198933	5379.06	5228.37	217524	201094	1698.10	1553.33
10.	Chittoor	21	235312	235312	8187.00	9073.00	201838	178301	4100.70	4146.32	241001	211182	1393.62	1268.96
11.	Kadapa	15	186149	186149	7484.00	7992.00	326590	298910	5053.44	5302.46	335190	310254	1539.36	1473.03
12.	Anantapur	17	265853	265853	5943.00	6991.00	313171	306018	5389.67	5579.32	323268	318840	1937.41	1775.32
13.	Kurnool	16	262230	262230	8158.00	8390.00	254708	248258	4883.53	4923.50	254469	250360	2842.87	2742.17

Written Answers to

[5 December, 2016]

Unstarred Questions

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(H) District-wise Status with Physical and Financial achievements under  
Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana/ Re-structured Accelerated Power Development and Reforms Programme

Sl. No.	Name of District	2014-15				2015-16				2016-17 (upto Oct. 2016)			
		Physical (No.)		Financial (₹ In Lakhs)		Physical (No.)		Financial (₹ In Lakhs)		Physical (No.)		Financial (₹ In Lakhs)	
		Tragets	Achievement	Release/ Total funds available	Expenditure	Tragets	Achievement	Release/ Total funds available	Expenditure	Tragets	Achievement	Release/ Total funds available	Expenditure
1	Srikakulam	7	4	1.73	3.59	7	7	0.49	3.17	3	3	1.47	1.02
2.	Vizianagaram	4	4	1.32	3.51	4	4	0	0.54	0	0	0	0.09
3.	Visakhapatnam	7	5	9.58	11.76	7	5	5.29	10.98	2	0	1.49	10.53
4.	East Godavari	13	9	7.43	17.99	13	13	6	7.89	0	0	3.09	0.27
5.	West Godavari	10	8	7.57	22.55	10	10	10.17	10.22	0	0	5.42	0.19
6.	Krishna	11	7	20.82	17.40	11	7	25.41	21.02	11	9	30.82	26.86
7.	Guntur	18	10	16.351	12.49	18	10	26.37	25.06	18	16	29.99	29.703
8.	Prakasam	7	6	6.717	7.26	7	6	12.46	12.22	7	7	12.46	12.22
9.	SPSR Nellore	8	4	9.954	8.40	8	4	15.55	13.42	8	6	18.44	15.37
10.	Chittoor	9	9	36.560	56.84	9	9	47.36	57.14	9	9	47.36	67.13
11.	Kadapa	8	8	12.830	27.27	8	8	27.43	32.95	8	8	27.43	34.1
12.	Anantapur	16	11	11.387	10.14	16	11	11.38	13.52	16	16	11.38	17.32
13.	Kurnool	7	5	7.019	6.67	7	5	7.019	10.34	7	7	7.019	11.56

170 Written Answers to

[RAJYA SABHA]

Unstarred Questions

(I) District-wise Status with Physical and Financial achievements under Mahatma Gandhi  
National Rural Employment Guarantee Act.

Sl. No.	Name of District	2014-15			2015-16			2016-17 (up to Oct.2016)		
		Physical (No.)		Financial Achievement (₹ In Lakhs)	Physical (No.)		Financial Achievement (₹ In Lakhs)	Physical (No.)		Financial Achievement (₹ In Lakhs)
		Tragets	Achievement	Expenditure	Tragets	Achievement	Expenditure	Tragets	Achievement	Expenditure
1.	Srikakulam	281.43	198.87	36921.22	298.48	223.48	51146.98	156.28	134.81	33037.53
2.	Vizianagaram	276.18	229.06	34647.59	301.89	256.76	31018.4	170.45	169.88	21904.47
3.	Visakhapatnam	165.49	195.94	32363.77	238.75	226.63	31748.5	144.37	160.28	32474.09
4.	East Godavari	126.72	123.92	30177.54	163.38	148.1	15349.87	92.86	131	19782.55
5.	West Godavari	74.26	57.3	11071.83	64.79	102.46	25236.71	80.41	101.84	22368.98
6.	Krishna	65.21	60.6	12008.93	64.36	64.99	14327.25	43.07	69.45	15103.1
7.	Guntur	80.24	76.35	14786.72	81.09	78.14	29138.08	64.82	76.98	27785.64
8.	Prakasam	199.12	142.97	24270.46	169.02	168.73	32588.13	125.37	154.65	32882.33
9.	SPSR Nellore	80.44	62.7	11508.18	70	90.75	16547.62	62.87	81.1	17060.91
10.	Chittoor	120.2	102.16	23063.26	104.44	127.98	37875.9	79.04	92.08	27908.71
11.	Kadapa	108.98	101.63	21442.29	102.64	115.66	41379.86	86.16	96.9	37433.19
12.	Anantapur	205.63	139.99	34966.75	170.34	221.65	41021.64	129.79	126.06	40764.19
13.	Kurnool	174.92	81.94	18410.65	149.73	145.68	21545.96	92.37	127.02	23060.3

Written Answers to

[5 December, 2016]

Unstarred Questions

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*(J) District-wise Status with Physical and Financial achievements under  
Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana*

Sl. No.	Name of District	2014-15				2015-16				2016-17 (upto Oct. 2016)			
		Physical (KMs.)		Financial (₹ In Lakhs)		Physical (KMs.)		Financial (₹ In Lakhs)		Physical (KMs.)		Financial (₹ In Lakhs)	
		Tragets	Achievement	Release/ Total funds available	Expenditure	Tragets	Achievement	Release/ Total funds available	Expenditure	Tragets	Achievement	Release/ Total funds available	Expenditure
1.	Srikakulam	0	0.8		86.7	23	29.06		1531	17	15.44		927.00
2.	Vizianagaram	25.56	26.84		1590.06	49	50.25		2220	66	28.80		1425.00
3.	Visakhapatnam	195	161.35		8497.31	124	189.70		10004	242	87.74		4620.00
4.	East Godavari	19.12	16.18		1711.87	50	80.43		2476	59	20.60		1749.00
5.	West Godavari	0	0		536.61	41	51.73		2850	76	54.12		1078.00
6.	Krishna	0	0		101.98	64	81.36		3587	13	12.99		975.00
7.	Guntur	0	0	27052.00	982.72	84	92.99	64312.00	2414	30	19.09	44866.00	1119.00
8.	Prakasam	0	0		288.39	81	81.30		2962	19	17.41		779.00
9.	SPSR Nellore	0	0		17.36	51	34.58		1074	25	27.20		1411.00
10.	Chittoor	0	0		479.23	54	70.34		3133	56	45.66		797.00
11.	Kadapa	0	0		256.97	23	33.12		1159	35	21.82		1114.00
12.	Anantapur	147.19	287.55		9131.61	191	163.48		6630	56	29.16		1039.00
13.	Kurnool	0	0		1538.46	94	93.69		3434	13	13.25		1007.00

172 Written Answers to

[RAJYA SABHA]

Unstarred Questions

(K) District-wise Status with Physical and Financial achievements under  
National Rural Drinking Water Supply Programme

Sl. No.	Name of District	2014-15			2015-16			2016-17 (upto Oct.2016)		
		Physical Coverage of Habitations (No.)		Financial (₹ In Lakhs)	Physical - Coverage of Habitations (No.)		Financial (₹ In Lakhs)	Physical - Coverage of Habitations (No.)		Financial (₹ In Lakhs)
		Tragets	Achievement	Expenditure	Tragets	Achievement	Expenditure	Tragets	Achievement	Expenditure
1.	Srikakulam	247	203	5364.64	122	205	3191.27	121	178	1586.52
2.	Vizianagaram	183	52	5306.79	114	168	3268.19	85	119	2858.08
3.	Visakhapatnam	398	316	1862.53	138	278	824.00	10	98	838.23
4.	East Godavari	261	51	5330.96	125	194	1534.66	206	117	1436.01
5.	West Godavari	121	158	5269.47	45	115	4670.10	84	42	1194.04
6.	Krishna	150	235	4109.65	40	117	3583.94	39	58	783.54
7.	Guntur	145	175	2351.37	30	65	1688.89	65	26	914.54
8.	Prakasam	327	367	4263.74	9	71	2357.55	66	80	956.87
9.	Nellore	244	115	1661.46	74	147	667.27	37	109	357.00
10.	Chittoor	160	310	3358.12	157	264	3834.14	81	44	1017.09
11.	Kadapa	302	267	1563.20	134	185	901.93	34	64	225.48
12.	Anantapur	131	349	7450.36	29	42	6284.00	23	66	1426.37
13.	Kurnool	75	148	2749.60	37	54	2230.88	29	83	743.00

Written Answers to

[5 December, 2016]

Unstarred Questions

173

(L) District-wise Status with Physical and Financial achievements under  
Swachh Bharat Mission

Sl. No.	Name of District	2014-15				2015-16				2016-17 (upto Oct. 2016)			
		Physical (No.)		Financial (₹ In Lakhs)		Physical (No.)		Financial (₹ In Lakhs)		Physical (No.)		Financial (₹ In Lakhs)	
		Tragets	Achievement	Release/ Total funds available	Expenditure	Tragets	Achievement	Release/ Total funds available	Expenditure	Tragets	Achievement	Release/ Total funds available	Expenditure
1.	Srikakulam	20000	13169	3006.53	649.76	20000	12983	3128.39	1372.08	33408	6551	2006.31	714.35
2.	Vizianagaram	10000	1728	559.28	219.71	25000	17173	3524.36	2169.46	30000	14391	1604.9	1728.48
3.	Visakhapatnam	10000	5956	3120.74	393.00	30000	21376	5282.27	2584.98	33000	35466	2947.29	2854.62
4.	East Godavari	25000	19970	3117.23	999.18	35000	27371	3739.34	2653.18	43633	29944	2206.11	3239.05
5.	West Godavari	20000	12333	1748.98	654.81	50000	32058	5223.21	4525.78	50000	56131	6817.91	8256.02
6.	Krishna	20000	11693	1445.36	672.21	50000	31310	5557.76	4505.32	54707	19810	2825.52	2564.11
7.	Guntur	60000	51052	4612.10	2940.75	75000	61357	7215.89	6944.00	56927	46626	4736.32	4793.53
8.	Prakasam	50000	44903	3817.72	2351.86	40000	31841	4191.80	3250.73	28059	34434	2952.56	2766.40
9.	Nellore	15000	8931	1627.42	879.26	50000	30625	5677.96	3795.94	30000	48514	4254.03	4077.62
10.	Chittoor	10000	4062	1379.49	414.89	50000	40725	8108.17	5702.21	34591	30273	2852.89	3567.85
11.	Kadapa	20000	15600	959.58	1231.99	30000	20061	3041.37	2950.86	32341	19308	1274.40	1643.21
12.	Anantapur	10000	4374	1116.86	448.72	15000	6920	1599.48	811.04	37754	55337	7402.67	7990.98
13.	Kurnool	30000	24471	3382.36	1287.81	30000	16758	3589.58	2400.52	35580	18156	1842.86	1774.46



(M) District-wise Status with Physical and Financial achievements under Indira  
Awas Yojana/ Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (Gramin)

Sl. No.	Name of District	2014-15				2015-16				2016-17 (upto Oct. 2016)			
		Physical (No.)		Financial (₹ In Lakhs)		Physical (No.)		Financial (₹ In Lakhs)		Physical (No.)		Financial (₹ In Lakhs)	
		Tragets	Achievement	Release/ Total funds available	Expenditure	Tragets	Achievement	Release/ Total funds available	Expenditure	Tragets	Achievement	Release/ Total funds available	Expenditure
1.	Srikakulam	5714	5697	4603.94	4175.39	3927	3495	3287.411	3070.46	2734	0	1108.91	0.00
2.	Vizianagaram	6321	6259	5247.50	4773.42	4163	3670	3504.748	3275.27	2296	0	931.26	0.00
3.	Visakhapatnam	7015	6240	5966.51	5440.38	8274	4396	6549.60	6084.67	2734	0	1108.91	0.00
4.	East Godavari	6179	6179	6202.51	5739.09	6213	6198	4986.49	4639.22	4593	0	1862.92	0.00
5.	West Godavari	3598	3520	3018.28	2916.71	6272	5737	4667.60	4309.63	5296	0	1982.82	0.00
6.	Krishna	3110	3110	2794.59	2613.74	4964	4701	3794.65	3513.35	4462	0	1670.57	0.00
7.	Guntur	3296	3296	2764.03	2663.53	5633	5038	4201.32	3880.22	5238	0	1961.11	0.00
8.	Prakasam	4251	4247	3297.82	3290.25	4327	3021	3157.63	2909.41	4102	0	1535.79	0.00
9.	SPSR Nellore	4215	3722	3384.83	3189.78	3670	3298	2866.81	2660.26	3225	0	1207.44	0.00
10.	Chittoor	7112	6705	4109.78	4018.78	4126	2377	3094.73	2859.78	4390	0	1643.62	0.00
11.	Kadapa	4470	4470	3109.74	3105.70	3662	3233	2669.98	2459.94	3022	0	1131.44	0.00
12.	Anantapur	13276	7995	10003.85	9074.53	4890	1801	4489.23	4227.16	4662	0	1745.45	0.00
13.	Kurnool	7773	7772	5950.99	5900.50	4241	3662	3137.90	2895.46	4246	0	1589.70	0.00

Written Answers to

[5 December, 2016]

Unstarred Questions

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(N) Districtwise Status of Financial achievements under  
Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan

Sl. No.	Name of District	2014-15		2015-16		2016-17 (upto October, 2016)	
		Financial (₹ in Lakhs)		Financial (₹ In Lakhs)		Financial (₹ In Lakhs)	
		Release/Total funds available	Expenditure	Release/Total funds available	Expenditure	Release/Total funds available	Expenditure
1.	Srikakulam	20557.06	18280.90	14247.13	13259.98	16297.28	2850.43
2.	Vizianagaram	15401.47	13804.30	12091.68	11678.92	15363.55	2239.94
3.	Visakhapatnam	27977.03	24259.06	22626.97	20864.01	28616.58	3335.13
4.	East Godavari	27216.49	23128.22	22126.85	20181.42	26378.84	4204.09
5.	West Godavari	18724.75	17898.22	16872.61	15979.93	21433.93	2678.87
6.	Krishna	16832.72	14973.10	14411.54	13089.49	18299.93	3099.73
7.	Guntur	17680.98	16372.02	13049.80	12052.44	17291.47	2767.92
8.	Prakasam	18519.45	15071.92	14892.10	13860.71	17044.93	3610.62
9.	Nellore	13763.82	12523.89	9299.18	8404.01	10859.84	2445.51
10.	Chittoor	24350.22	23762.22	19308.14	18717.72	26343.32	2849.27
11.	Kadapa	13994.69	11878.73	11561.11	10073.40	13806.70	2390.81
12.	Anantapur	28640.16	26581.67	24576.11	22611.17	31265.75	4401.99
13.	Kurnooi	18371.90	15355.71	14930.36	13683.93	17084.60	2440.16

(O) District-wise Status of Financial achievements under  
National Rural Health Mission

Sl. No.	Name of District	2014-15		2015-16		2016-17 (upto October, 2016)	
		Financial (₹ in Lakhs)		Financial (₹ In Lakhs)		Financial (₹ In Lakhs)	
		Release/Total funds available	Expenditure	Release/Total funds available	Expenditure	Release/Total funds available	Expenditure
1.	Srikakulam	1501.32	915.33	985.09	705.51	177.06	149.25
2.	Vizianagaram	1804.23	973.57	881.33	665.68	177.15	214.05
3.	Visakhapatnam	2381.51	1126.30	1578.68	849.10	270.24	195.12
4.	East Godavari	3257.08	1631.59	1559.00	1218.98	244.69	210.53
5.	West Godavari	1981.48	1288.46	1150.08	677.02	191.78	97.90
6.	Krishna	2761.18	1006.68	1344.81	657.40	200.00	103.87
7.	Guntur	3078.26	1237.46	1261.54	867.18	213.23	248.68
8.	Prakasam	2120.08	0.00	874.71	1841.21	134.51	117.35
9.	SPSR Nellore	1645.39	813.98	839.45	492.95	109.11	155.11
10.	Chittoor	2898.91	1191.18	848.29	1052.45	214.63	130.49
11.	Kadapa	1917.59	779.54	776.92	558.49	189.58	212.56
12.	Anantapur	2491.38	1088.01	1173.36	799.17	140.20	97.79
13.	Kurnool	2224.97	936.88	1063.91	451.19	206.17	227.64

Written Answers to

[5 December, 2016]

Unstarred Questions

177

**Preparation of Model Land Leasing Act by NITI Aayog**

2147. SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that an expert committee of NITI Aayog had prepared a Model Land Leasing Act;
- (b) if so, what is the response of States towards the Act;
- (c) the details of States that have adopted or agreed to adopt the Act;
- (d) whether any deadline has been prescribed for States to adopt the Act;
- (e) whether States have communicated any reservation in adopting the Act and if so, the details of those reservations and what is being done to address them; and
- (f) how the States are being encouraged and incentivised to adopt the Act?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) to (c) Yes Sir. The Expert Group constituted by NITI Aayog on Land Leasing has suggested a Model Act on agricultural land leasing. This Model Act has been prepared to facilitate the States for enactment of own Land Leasing Laws by the States to enhance the agricultural productivity. The new legal framework is likely to encourage the land owners to lease out land without any fear of losing land right and enable the tenant farmers to access bank credit, insurance, disaster relief and other support services. The land owners may lease out land for agricultural purpose and thus help occupational mobility of the rural poor and help in rural poverty reduction. Besides, it may also provide opportunity for occupational diversification to land owners to opt for non-farm employment. The Model Act has been made public on April 12, 2016. The response from the States is very encouraging. Uttar Pradesh has modified leasing laws and Madhya Pradesh has enacted a new land leasing law in line with the Model Act.

(d) to (f) No deadline has been fixed for adopting the Model Act. None of the State has communicated any resentment about the Act. A dedicated cell on 1st June, 2016 has been set up in NITI Aayog to continuously pursue the matter with the States and facilitate to formulate and enact their land leasing laws/Act with such modifications as they deem appropriate.

**Scheme for educational and economic development  
of poor and weaker sections**

†2148. SHRI SANJAY SETH: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has taken or proposes to take any steps to formulate a

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

comprehensive scheme for educational and economic development of the poor and the weaker sections of society in the country;

- (b) if so, the details thereof, as on date; and
- (c) if not, the reasons therefore?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) to (c) Yes Sir. The comprehensive flagship programmes/ schemes\* for educational and economic development of poor and weaker sections which are operational in all the States/UTs of the country are as follows:

1. Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA)
2. Mid Day Meal Scheme (MDMS)
3. Scheme for Providing Education in Madrassas/ Minorities
4. Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA)
5. Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalaya (KGBV)
6. Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA)
7. Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana - National Rural Livelihood Mission (DAY-NRML)
8. Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY) now renamed as Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana
9. National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP)

\* Details of the schemes are given in the Statement.

#### **Statement**

*Details of comprehensive flagship schemes being run for educational and economic development of poor and weaker sections in the country*

### **I. Educational Development Programmes**

#### **1. Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA)**

The Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) is Government of India's flagship programme for achievement of Universalization of Elementary Education (UEE) in a time bound manner, as mandated by the 86th Amendment to the Constitution of India making Free and Compulsory Elementary Education to the Children of 6-14 years age group, a Fundamental Right. With the notification of "Right to Education (RTE) Act 2009, SSA has been harmonized

to meet RTE Act mandate. SSA is implemented in all schools except private unaided schools. Even private unaided schools have an obligation for admitting 25% children belonging to disadvantaged groups under section 12(1) (c) of RTE Act 2009 and hence, the coverage of SSA is universal. Among 28 States/UTs notifying admission, 18 States/UTs have reported actual admission of children in private schools under Section 12(1) (c) during 2014-15. A total of 18.49 lakh children are studying in private schools under Section 12(1) (c) during 2014-15. 07 states have started reimbursement of fees to private schools.

SSA covered about 19.77 crore children in 14.46 lakh schools throughout the country in the year 2014-15. SSA is implemented in partnership with the States/UTs, with revised funding pattern. SSA funds now will be shared in the ratio of 60:40 between the Centre and the States and 90:10 for the 08 North Eastern States and 03 Himalayan States.

SSA provides for opening of new schools in habitations not having access to schooling facilities, residential schools for girls and strengthening of existing school infrastructure with additional classrooms, toilets, drinking water, ramps, library, computers, child entitlements like supply of text books, uniforms etc. It also sanctions additional teachers, organizes pre-service, in-service teacher training, besides providing various grants for school maintenance, development, teaching learning equipment/ materials etc.

## **2. Mid Day Meal Scheme (MDMS)**

National Programme for Nutritional Support to Primary Education (NP-NSPE), commonly known as Mid-Day-Meal Scheme (MDMS), was launched as a Centrally Sponsored Scheme in 1995. MDMS was extended to upper primary (classes VI to VIII) children in 3,479 Educationally Backward Blocks (EBBs) in October 2007. The Scheme was extended during 2008-09 to cover children of upper primary classes and the name of the Scheme was changed as 'National Programme of Mid-Day Meal in Schools'. The Mid-Day Meal Scheme covers all school children studying in I-VIII classes in Government and Government Aided Schools, Special Training Centers (STC) and Madrasas & Maqtabas supported under Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA). National Child Labour Project (NCLP) Schools are also covered at primary stage from 1st April, 2010.

MDMS is managed and implemented by School Management Committees (SMCs)/ Village Education Committees (VECs), Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs), and Self Help Groups (SHGs).

MDMS has been progressively revised, restructured and universalized at elementary level to provide hot cooked meals to children. It is not contractor driven and engages about 25.71 lakhs cook-cum helpers by States/UTs of which 80% are women. MHRD has already approved the engagement of 28.29 lakhs cook-cum helpers. MDMS is implemented

in partnership with the States/UTs, with revised funding pattern. MDMS funds now will be shared in the ratio of 60:40 between the Centre and the States and 90:10 for the 08 North Eastern States and 03 Himalayan States.

MDMS is an integral part of National Food Security Legislation. During 2013-14, 10.80 crore Children studying in 11.58 lakh schools/ Institutions have been benefitted from the MDMS Scheme across the country.

### **Fostering social equality**

MDMS is helping spread egalitarian values, as children from various social backgrounds learn to sit together and share a common meal. In particular, MDMS can help to break the barriers of caste and class among school children. Appointing cooks from SC/ST communities is another way of teaching children to overcome caste prejudices.

### **3. Scheme for Providing Education in Madrassas/ Minorities (SPQEM)**

SPQEM seeks to bring about qualitative improvement in Madrassas to enable Muslim children attain standards of the national education system in formal education subjects. The important salient features of SPQEM scheme are: (i) to strengthen capacities in Madrassas for teaching of the formal curriculum subjects like Science, Mathematics, Language, Social Studies etc. through enhanced payment of teacher honorarium; (ii) providing science labs, computer labs with annual maintenance costs in the secondary and higher secondary stage Madrassas; (iii) provision of Science, mathematics kits in primary/upper primary level Madrassas; (iv) strengthening of libraries/book banks and providing teaching learning materials at all levels of Madrassas; etc.

### **4. Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA)**

The vision of the scheme is to provide good quality, accessible secondary education to all young children in the age group of 15-16 years. The major objectives of the RMSA are to: (i) raise the minimum level of education to class X and universalize access to secondary education; (ii) ensure good-quality secondary education with focus on Science, Mathematics and English; and (iii) reduce the gender, social and regional gaps in enrolments, dropouts and improving retention. Important equity interventions provided in the scheme are (i) special focus on micro planning; (ii) preference to Ashram schools for upgradation; (iii) preference to areas with concentration of SC/ST/Minority for opening of schools; (iv) special enrolment drive for the weaker sections; (v) more female teachers in schools; and (vi) separate toilet blocks for girls. The funding pattern under RMSA in respect of normal States is 75:25 and in case of North Eastern States it is 90:10

**5. Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalaya (KGBV)**

KGBV are residential upper primary schools for girls from SC, ST, OBC Muslim communities and BPL girls. KGBVs are set up in educational backward blocks where schools are at great distances and are a challenge to the security of girls. This often compels girls to discontinue their education. KGBVs provide for a minimum reservation of 75% seats for girls from SC/ST/OBC and minorities communities and 25% to girls from families that live below the poverty line. As of now till 30th September 2014-15, 3609 KGBVs have been sanctioned in the country enrolling 3.5 lakhs girls therein.

**II. Economic Development Programmes**

- 1. Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA)** guarantees wage employment for 100 days in a financial year to every rural household whose adult members volunteer to do unskilled manual work. Since inception of the scheme, more than 2210 crore persondays have been generated.
- 2. Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana - National Rural Livelihood Mission (DAY-NRLM)** For providing opportunities of self-employment and wage employment to the rural poor by organizing them into Self-help Groups (SHGs) or federations of higher levels and continuously nurture and support them till they come out of abject poverty. More than 3 crore households have been mobilised into the SHGs and SHGs have been disbursed community investment funds for income generating activities.
- 3. Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY) now renamed as Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana - Gramin** For providing assistance for shelter to the rural poor living below poverty line. Under IAY, a BPL family was given a grant of ₹ 70000/- in plain areas and ₹ 75000/- (for hilly and difficult areas) which has now been revised to ₹ 1,20,000/- in plain areas and 1,30,000/- (for hilly and difficult areas) w.e.f. 1.4.2016. The Scheme envisages construction of one crore houses in three years from 2016-17 to 2018-19 which will require the funds of ₹81975 crore. Since inception of the scheme, 3.60 crore families have been benefitted from the programme.
- 4. National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP)** To provide social assistance to a wide range of people who are from BPL category and in need (senior citizens, differently abled people and others who have suffered due to mishaps in life) in both rural and urban India. Approximately, 3 crore beneficiaries are being assisted annually under the program.



**Augmentation of sub-station in Nandla village**

2149. SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether augmentation of sub-station in Village Nandla, Tehsil Chirgaon, District Shimla, Himachal Pradesh was included in the capex plan during 2014-15;

(b) if so, by when this sub-station would be installed;

(c) whether Government would ask the State Government to expedite this project as it is behind the schedule; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) and (b) As informed by Government of Himachal Pradesh, the augmentation of sub-station in village Nandla, Tehsil Chirgaon district Shimla of Himachal Pradesh has been approved during 2016-17 under Capex Plan and is targeted to be completed in December, 2016.

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

**Inquiry into coal imports**

2150. SHRI VIVEK K. TANKHA: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has ordered an inquiry by the Enforcement Directorate (ED) into the coal import price over invoicing scam;

(b) if so, what are the details/status of the investigation; and

(c) which are the buyers and suppliers companies under scanner and who are the persons arrested, so far?

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

(a) to (c) As per information made available by the Directorate of Revenue Intelligence (DRI), instances of over-invoicing in respect of coal import have been noticed by them and field formations have suitably been altered. Imports made in the past are under investigation.

**Status of sharing of power**

2151. SHRI HARSHVARDHAN SINGH DUNGARPUR: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether in the agreement signed on 10 May, 1984 by the Central Government it was mentioned that it would refer the matter regarding sharing of power in Anandpur

Sahib Hydel Project, Mukerian Hydel Project, Thein Dam Project, UBDC stage-II and Shahpur Kandi Hydel scheme to the Supreme Court for its opinion; and

(b) if so, the details and status thereof and if not, by when?

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

(a) and (b) An agreement was reached between the States of Punjab, Haryana & Rajasthan and Government of India on 10.05.1984 wherein it was agreed that in view of the claims raised by Haryana and Rajasthan for sharing of power in Anandpur Sahib Hydel project, Mukerian Hydel Project, Thein Dam Project, Upper Bari Doab Canal (UBDC) Stage-II and Shahpur Kandi Hydel Scheme, the Government of India shall refer the matter to the Hon'ble Supreme Court, for its opinion. The opinion of the Hon'ble Supreme Court was to be sought on whether the States of Rajasthan and Haryana are entitled to a share in the power generated from these Hydel schemes and in case they are, what would be the share of each State.

However, subsequently in the discussion held between the then Chief Ministers of Punjab, Haryana and Rajasthan on 29-30 July, 1992 and 6th August, 1992, a consensus was reached not to refer the matter to the Hon'ble Supreme court. It was also decided that these States would come to a reasonable agreement through mutual consultations. In order to resolve the issue amicably, a number of formal discussions have taken place. However, no consensus has emerged so far on the divergent views of the stakeholder States. Presently, the matter is sub-judice in the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India in original Suit No. 3 of 2009.

#### **Consumption of coal by thermal power plants**

2152. SHRI PALVAI GOVARDHAN REDDY: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of thermal power plants and the annual consumption of coal by these plants, plant-wise;

(b) the quantity of total emissions of different gases by those plants, plant-wise; and

(c) whether it is a fact that more than one lakh persons are dying prematurely due to pollution by thermal power plants and 20 millions are affected by asthma and if so, what remedial measures have been taken in this behalf?

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

(a) The number of coal based thermal power plants monitored by Central Electricity

Authority (CEA) as on 31.03.2016 and 31.10.2016 are 130 and 140 respectively. The details of annual coal consumption as reported by these plants for the year 2015-16 and the current year 2016-17 (up to Oct' 16) are given in Statement-I (See below).

(b) As per the information received in CEA, the details of SO<sub>2</sub> and NO<sub>x</sub> levels in ambient air reported by Thermal power plants are given in Statement-II (See below).

(c) No such information has been received in Ministry of Power/ CEA.

**Statement-I**

*Details of the number of thermal power plants and the annual consumption of coal by these plants; plant-wise*

Sl. No.	Name of TPS	2015-16	2016-17 (April to Oct)
1.	Rajghat TPS	42	0
2.	Badarpur TPS	1715	1205
3.	Panipat TPS	1167	950
4.	Rajiv Gandhi TPS	3103	1961
5.	Yamuna Nagar TPS	2612	1310
6.	Indira Gandhi STPP	4177	2812
7.	Mahatma Gandhi TPS	3206	812
8.	Gh TPS (Leh. Moh.)	1876	1324
9.	Ropar TPS	2864	1669
10.	Gnd TPS (Bhatinda)	618	443
11.	Rajpura TPP	4115	3023
12.	Talwandi Sabo TPP	2162	2752
13.	Kota TPS	5198	2363
14.	Suratgarh TPS	3761	1843
15.	Chhabra TPP	2831	2288
16.	Kalisindh TPS	2748	1555
17.	Kawai TPS	4108	2652
18.	Anpara TPS	9200	5692
19.	Harduaganj TPS	2595	1715
20.	Obra TPS	3453	1775

Sl. No.	Name of TPS	2015-16	2016-17 (April to Oct)
21.	Panki TPS	500	538
22.	Parichha TPS	5338	3280
23.	Dadri (NCTPP)	6498	3924
24.	Rihand STPS	13860	8423
25.	Singrauli STPS	11832	5915
26.	Tanda TPS	2316	1442
27.	Unchahar TPS	4739	2685
28.	Rosa TPP Ph-I	4655	3250
29.	Anpara C TPS	5549	3428
30.	Maqsoodpur TPS	281	275
31.	Khambarkhera TPS	289	249
32.	Barkhera TPS	305	245
33.	Kundarki TPS	318	286
34.	Utraula TPS	356	267
35.	Prayagraj TPP	-	382
36.	Lalitpur TPS	-	1051
37.	Dspm TPS	2845	1710
38.	Korba-II	2324	1357
39.	Korba-West TPS	6975	4046
40.	Korba STPS	14454	7864
41.	Sipat STPS	14026	8309
42.	Pathadi TPP	2048	1808
43.	Bhilai TPS	2440	1566
44.	Marwa TPS	-	891
45.	Akaltara TPS	3916	2376
46.	Baradarha TPS	-	1365
47.	Tamnar TPP	3133	2958
48.	OP Jindal TPS	3972	2101
49.	Sabarmati (C Station)	1388	973

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Sl. No.	Name of TPS	2015-16	2016-17 (April to Oct)
50.	Sikka Rep. TPS	734	508
51.	Gandhi Nagar TPS	1749	831
52.	Ukai TPS	3732	2254
53.	Wanakbori TPS	3889	1551
54.	Mundra UMTTP	9901	5953
55.	Salaya TPP	2100	1412
56.	Mundra TPS	17189	9520
57.	Amarkantak Ext TPS	1059	471
58.	Sanjay Gandhi TPS	5032	2618
59.	Satpura TPS	4527	1300
60.	Shri Singhaji TPP	3018	369
61.	Vindhyachal STPS	21548	12440
62.	Bina TPS	880	56
63.	Anuppur TPP	1576	1125
64.	Sasan UMTTP	16654	9557
65.	Nigri TPP	-	1242
66.	Bhusawal TPS	6101	2119
67.	Chandrapur (Maharashtra) STPS	10409	6437
68.	Khaparkheda TPS	6918	3146
69.	Koradi TPS	2091	1807
70.	Nasik TPS	3390	1622
71.	Parli TPS	1097	50
72.	Paras TPS	2786	1484
73.	Tirora TPS	11906	5976
74.	Dahanu TPS	2167	1212
75.	Butibori TPP	2422	1463
76.	Amaravati TPS	3718	911
77.	Emco Warora TPS	2508	1229

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Sl. No.	Name of TPS	2015-16	2016-17 (April to Oct)
78.	Mauda TPS	1326	1232
79.	JSW Ratnagiri TPP	3353	1893
80.	Wardha Warora TPP	1230	555
81.	Dhariwal TPP	-	178
82.	Trombay TPS	2705	1592
83.	Dr. N. Tata Rao TPS	9225	5121
84.	Rayalaseema TPS	5340	2693
85.	Simhadri	10027	5779
86.	Damodaram Sanjeevaiah TPS	1537	2793
87.	Simhapuri TPS	2612	1419
88.	Thamminapatnam TPS	1167	615
89.	Vizag TPP	-	373
90.	Painampuram TPP	2846	2693
91.	Raichur TPS	7483	4117
92.	Bellary TPS	3797	2474
93.	Udupi TPP	3352	1903
94.	Torangallu TPS (Sbu-II)	1096	609
95.	Torangallu TPS (Sbu-I)	1293	264
96.	Ennore TPS	572	235
97.	Mettur TPS	6452	3564
98.	North Chennai TPS	6934	3888
99.	Tuticorin TPS	5222	2476
100.	Vallur TPP	5160	3411
101.	Muthiara TPP	-	1528
102.	Tuticorin (JV) TPP	1680	1941
103.	ITPCL TPP	-	363
104.	Kothagudem TPS	9337	5421
105.	Ramagundem STPS	13229	7195
106.	Kakatlya TPS	2323	2075

Sl. No.	Name of TPS	2015-16	2016-17 (April to Oct)
107.	Ramagundem - B TPS	275	207
108.	Muzaffarpur TPS	595	423
109.	Kahalgaon TPS	12758	8194
110.	Barh II	2777	2844
111.	Barauni TPS	0	-
112.	Chandrapura (DVC) TPS	3727	2214
113.	Patratu TPS	520	112
114.	Tenughat TPS	1987	622
115.	Bokaro 'B' TPS	1432	760
116.	Maithon RB TPP	4039	2389
117.	Kodarma TPP	2176	1444
118.	Mahadev Prasad STPP	1800	1382
119.	IB Valley TPS	2785	1692
120.	Talcher (Old) TPS	3097	1783
121.	Talcher STPS	18000	10197
122.	Sterlite TPP	5597	3622
123.	Kamalanga TPS	3932	2493
124.	Derang TPP	2775	3044
125.	Durgapur TPS	748	141
126.	Bakreswar TPS	4623	3092
127.	Mejia TPS	7684	4752
128.	Bandel TPS	963	907
129.	D.P.L. TPS	1370	878
130.	Kolaghat TPS	5036	3356
131.	Sagardighi TPS	1837	1633
132.	Santaldih TPS	2482	1248
133.	Budge Budge TPS	3459	2061
134.	Southern Repl. TPS	409	275
135.	Titagarh TPS	477	167

Sl. No.	Name of TPS	2015-16	2016-17 (April to Oct)
136.	Farakka STPS	8562	5446
137.	Durgapur Steel TPS	3057	2434
138.	Haldia TPP	2387	1747
139.	Raghunathpur TPP	-	271
140.	Bongaigaon TPP	-	222
TOTAL Consumption ('000 Tonnes)		545673	330223

**Statement-II***Details of SO<sub>2</sub> and NOx level in Ambient Air in and around thermal Power Plants*

Sl. No.	Name	Capacity MW as on 31/03/2015	Type	Max Value of SO <sub>2</sub> Prescribed Norms= 80microgm/ m <sup>3</sup>	Max value of Nox Prescribed Norms= 80microgm/ m <sup>3</sup>
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Akaltara TPP	1,200.0	Thermal	24	29
2.	Amar Kantak	450.0	Thermal	15	15
3.	Amaravati TPP	1,350.0	Thermal	18	20
4.	Anpara	1,630.0	Thermal	39	38
5.	Badarpur	705.0	Thermal	22	56
6.	Bakreswar	1,050.0	Thermal	8	55
7.	Bandel	450.0	Thermal	9	39
8.	Barsingar Lignite	250.0	Thermal	10	29
9.	Bellary TPS	1,000.0	Thermal	19	33
10.	Bhusawal	1,420.0	Thermal	21	29
11.	Bokaro B	630.0	Thermal	42	32
12.	Budge Budge	750.0	Thermal	9	50
13.	Chandrapur Coal	2,840.0	Thermal	19	23
14.	Chandrapura	890.0	Thermal	44	35



1	2	3	4	5	6
15.	D.P.L.	891.0	Thermal	9	54
16.	Dadri (NCTPP)	1,820.0	Thermal	13	27
17.	Dhanu	500.0	Thermal	12	17
18.	Dhariwal INF TPP	600.0	Thermal	28	22
19.	Durgapur	350.0	Thermal	9	55
20.	Durgapur Steel TPS	1,000.0	Thermal	65	54
21.	Emco Warora TPP	600.0	Thermal	16	19
22.	Ennore	450.0	Thermal	16	16
23.	Farakka STPS	2,100.0	Thermal	40	28
24.	Gandhinagar	870.0	Thermal	13	17
25.	GNDTP (Bhatinda)	440.0	Thermal	29	32
26.	Haldia	600.0	Thermal	14	21
27.	I.B. Valley	420.0	Thermal	16	29
28.	JSW Ratnagiri TPP	1,200.0	Thermal	8	13
29.	K Gudem	720.0	Thermal	32	26
30.	K Gudem New	1,000.0	Thermal	42	29
31.	K Kheda II	1,340.0	Thermal	26	27
32.	Kahalgaon	2,340.0	Thermal	8	10
33.	Kakatiya TPP	500.0	Thermal	38	44
34.	Kamalanga	1,050.0	Thermal	12	19
35.	Kasaipalli	270.0	Thermal	34	37
36.	Kawai TPP	1,320.0	Thermal	19	16
37.	Koradi	1,280.0	Thermal	16	27
38.	Korba STPS	2,600.0	Thermal	31	32
39.	Korba-East	940.0	Thermal	27	36
40.	Korba-West	1,340.0	Thermal	9	11
41.	Kota	1,240.0	Thermal	13	18
42.	Kutch Lig.	290.0	Thermal	25	30
43.	Mahatma Gandhi TPP	1,320.0	Thermal	9	28

1	2	3	4	5	6
44.	Maithon RB TPP	1,050.0	Thermal	6	13
45.	Mettur	840.0	Thermal	5	61
46.	Mettur TPS Ext	600.0	Thermal	18	27
47.	Mundra TPP	4,620.0	Thermal	38	27
48.	Mundra UMPP	4000.00	Thermal	13	17
49.	Nasik	630.0	Thermal	26	23
50.	Neyveli Fst Ext	420.0	Thermal	30	21
51.	Neyveli St I	600.0	Thermal	30	21
52.	Neyveli St II	1,470.0	Thermal	30	21
53.	Neyveli TPS Exp-II	500.0	Thermal	30	21
54.	North Chennai	630.0	Thermal	26	23
55.	North Chennai Extension	1,200.0	Thermal	24	23
56.	Obra-A	1,278.0	Thermal	26	42
57.	Panipat	1,360.0	Thermal	33	36
58.	Paras	500.0	Thermal	31	37
59.	Paricha	1,140.0	Thermal	43	39
60.	Parli	1,130.0	Thermal	15	22
61.	Pathadi TPS Ph -I	600.0	Thermal	17	19
62.	R Gundem-B	62.5	Thermal	25	33
63.	R Gundem STPS	2,600.0	Thermal	27	33
64.	Raichur	1,720.0	Thermal	41	42
65.	Raigarh TPP	1,000.0	Thermal	9	20
66.	Rajiv Gandhi TPS Hisar	1,200.0	Thermal	33	36
67.	Rayal Seema	1,050.0	Thermal	19	21
68.	Rihand	3,000.0	Thermal	70	87
69.	Ropar	1,260.0	Thermal	9	12
70.	Sagardighi TPP	600.0	Thermal	9	51
71.	Salaya TPP	1,200.0	Thermal	16	32
72.	Sanjay Gandhi	1,340.0	Thermal	16	13
73.	Santalidih	980.0	Thermal	7	49

1	2	3	4	5	6
74.	Shri Singaji Malwa TPP	1,200.0	Thermal	14	20
75.	Sikka Rep.	490.0	Thermal	10	18
76.	Simhadri	2,000.0	Thermal	13	19
77.	Simhapuri TPP	600.0	Thermal	14	15
78.	Singrauli STPS	2,000.0	Thermal	10	39
79.	Sipat STPS	2,980.0	Thermal	22	25
80.	Sitapuram	43.0	Thermal	123	37
81.	Southern Repl.	135.0	Thermal	8	52
82.	Surat Lig.	500.0	Thermal	36	41
83.	Suratgarh	1,500.0	Thermal	40	17
84.	Talcher	460.0	Thermal	19	82
85.	Talcher STPS	3,000.0	Thermal	56	59
86.	Tamnar TPP	2,400.0	Thermal	9	20
87.	Tanda	440.0	Thermal	27	41
88.	Tenughat	420.0	Thermal	57	54
89.	Thamminapatnam TPP	300.0	Thermal	12	14
90.	Tirora TPP	3,300.0	Thermal	22	34
91.	Titagarh	240.0	Thermal	17	42
92.	Torangallu Ext	600.0	Thermal	29	31
93.	Torangallu Imp	260.0	Thermal	29	31
94.	Torr Power Sab.	400.0	Thermal	25	28
95.	Trombay Coal	750.0	Thermal	16	49
96.	Tuticorin	1,050.0	Thermal	19	15
97.	Ukai Coal	1,350.0	Thermal	41	29
98.	Unchahar	1,050.0	Thermal	36	46
99.	Vijaywada	1,260.0	Thermal	32	41
100.	Vijaywada TPP-IV	500.0	Thermal	29	37
101.	Wanakbori	1,470.0	Thermal	31	19
102.	Sai Wardha Power	540.0	Thermal	14	18
103.	Yamunanagar TPP	600.0	Thermal	35	36

**Access to LED lighting**

2153. SHRIMATI WANSUK SYIEM: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether India has performed exceedingly well in terms of vastly improving access to LED lighting while reducing their cost drastically, as observed by the International Energy Agency;

(b) whether the International Energy Agency is partnering with India to take the LED programme global by trying the Indian model out in Indonesia; and

(c) whether in India, LED prices have fallen sharply from ₹310 per piece during 2014 to less than ₹55 during March, 2016 while its production capacity has been ramped up substantially?

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

(a) to (c) Hon'ble Prime Minister of India launched the National LED programme on 5th January, 2015, which is being implemented by Energy Efficiency Services Limited (EESL), a joint venture company of Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs) under the Ministry of Power. Two initiatives, *viz.*, Unnat Jyoti By Affordable LEDs For All (UJALA) programme and Street Light National Programme (SLNP) have been initiated under this programme, wherein household lighting and street lights, respectively, are replaced with LED bulbs. EESL has developed an innovative business model in which the entire investment in these programmes is made by them and the investment is paid back over a time from energy savings. This obviates a need for any Government funding for this programme. There is no element of subsidy in the scheme and the aggregation of demand and bulk procurement has resulted in reduction of about 88% in procurement prices of LED bulbs from ₹310/- (February, 2014) to ₹38/- (August 2016) which is passed on to the consumers (Retail price of LED Bulbs reduce from ₹ 550 to ₹ 65 during the same period).

The progress regarding Implementation of National LED Programme, as on 21.11.2016, is given below:-

Parameters	UJALA	SLNP
Total number of bulbs/street lights replaced	17.89 crores	14.45 lakhs
Avoided capacity generation	4649 MW	47.69 MW
Energy saved	23.2 billion kWh/year	512959 kWh/day
Reduction in carbon foot print	18.8 million tonnes CO2/ year	435 tonnes CO2/day

There is no partnership between International Energy Agency (IEA) and Government of India/EESL to make LED programme global. However, IEA is highlighting its success in various countries including Indonesia.

**Development and modernisation of power project in NER**

2154. SHRI SANTIUSE KUJUR: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken or proposes to take any steps to develop, modernise and strengthen the power transmission and distribution system in the North Eastern Region (NER);

(b) if so, the details of infrastructure to be created, funds allocated, released and spent during each of the last three years and the current year along with the expected time of completion in NER; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to ensure implementation of the projects in a time-bound manner?

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

(a) and (b) In order to strengthen the transmission and distribution infrastructure in the North Eastern Region (NER) including Sikkim, Government of India has sanctioned the following two schemes:

(i) Comprehensive scheme for strengthening of transmission and distribution system in Arunachal Pradesh and Sikkim with an estimated cost of ₹4754.42 crore, and

(ii) North Eastern Region Power System Improvement Project (NERPSIP) for (Assam, Manipur, Mizoram, Meghalaya, Nagaland and Tripura) with an estimated cost of ₹5111.33 crore.

The State-wise details of infrastructure to be created in Transmission/Sub-transmission and Distribution is given in Statement-I (*See below*).

The details of funds allocation, released and spent during each of the last three years and the current year are given in Statement-II (*See below*).

(c) The steps taken by the Government to ensure implementation of the projects in a time bound manner, *inter-alia*, are given below:

- (i) Powergrid has been appointed as "Design cum implementation supervision Consultant" for Comprehensive scheme for strengthening of transmission and distribution scheme in Arunachal Pradesh & Sikkim and NERPSIP.
- (ii) The State Governments have been facilitating the process of land acquisition, various clearances, right of way etc. so that project could be completed within the scheduled period of 48 months.
- (iii) A Steering Committee with members from all North Eastern States has been periodically reviewing the progress of the project.

**Statement-I***State-wise details of infrastructure to be created in Transmission/Sub-transmission and Distribution*

	Transmission/ Sub-transmission (132kV& above)			Distribution (33kV for Arunachal & 66kV for Sikkim)		
	Line (Ckm)	New S/s (No)	Total MVA (New & Augmentation)	Line (km)	New S/s (No)	Total MVA (New & Augmentation)
Arunachal Pradesh	1917	24	544	1923	70	465
Sikkim	118	7	590	281	14	170
	Transmission/ Sub-transmission (132 kV& above)			Distribution (Not below 33kV)		
	Line (Ckm)	New S/s (Nos)	Total MVA (New & Augmentation)	Line (km)	New S/s (Nos)	Total MVA (New & Augmentation)
Manipur	376	11	1644	479	16	240
Meghalaya	317	2	160	111	13	229.4
Mizoram	416	4	940	263	11	135
Assam	214	3	125	5.2	1	6.3
Nagaland	376	5	245	76.5	10	190
Tripura	415	8	1306.5	1096	34	450.5
TOTAL	2114	33	4420.5	2030.7	85	1251.2

**Statement-II**

*Details of funds allocation, released and spent during each of the last three years and the current year*

(i) The fund allocation for the Comprehensive scheme for strengthening of transmission and distribution system in Arunachal Pradesh and Sikkim is given below:

Arunachal Pradesh	₹ 3199.45 crores
Sikkim	₹ 1554.97 crores
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>₹ 4754.42 crores</b>

Fund released and spent during the last three years:

Sl. No.	State	Amount received in 2014-15 (₹)	Amount spent in 2014-15 (₹)	Amount received in 2015-16 (₹)	Amount spent in 2015-16 (₹)	Amount received so far in 2016-17 (₹)	Amount spent in 2016-17 (₹)
1	Arunachal Pradesh	6730,00,000	3941,80,600	10274,99,725	2176,81,233	-	7992,70,610
2	Sikkim	327,000,000	1522,07,053	4725,00,275	776,19,992	-	3153,26,297
	Assam						₹ 1473.80 crores
	Manipur						₹ 442.22 crores
	Meghalaya						₹ 776.93 crores
	Mizoram						₹ 316.76 crores
	Nagaland						₹ 729.42 crores
	Tripura						₹ 1372.20 crores
	<b>TOTAL</b>						<b>₹ 5111.33 crores</b>

Fund released and spent during the last three years:

Sl. No.	Amount received in 2014-15 (₹)	Amount spent in 2014-15 (₹)	Amount received in 2015-16 (₹)	Amount spent in 2015-16 (₹)	Amount received so far in 2016-17 (₹)	Amount spent in 2016-17 (₹)
1	15000,00,000	4276,58,849	24733,00,000	3316,71,354	-	8909,02,672

**Financial and logistic support for thermal power stations**

2155. SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to increase financial and logistic support for thermal power stations in the country and if so, the details thereof and the decisions taken by Government in this regard;

(b) whether steep rise in prices of coal and other raw materials and machineries used in thermal power stations have gone uncontrollable and if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor; and

(c) the remedial steps being taken by Government in this regard?

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

(a) After the enactment of the Electricity Act, 2003, the establishment of thermal power plant has been delicensed. As per Section 7 of the Electricity Act, 2003, any generation company may establish, operate and maintain a generating station without obtaining a license/permission if it complies with the technical standards relating to connectivity with the grid.

No financial support is given by the Government of India to the developer in setting up of Thermal Power Plant. Land and Water required for setting up a thermal power project are arranged by the developer from the concerned State Government.

(b) and (c) No, Sir. However, Government of India has taken several steps to improve supply of coal to the thermal power plants which are as follows:

- (i) After the cancellation of 204 coal blocks by the Hon'ble Supreme Court, Government has ensured re-allocation of 49 blocks to power sector supporting a capacity of about 50,000 MW through auction/allotment till date.
- (ii) Separate e-auction window for power sector under has been started, offering adequate quantities at regular intervals so that coal is made available to all power plants on regular basis.
- (iii) Government has notified policy guidelines for grant of Bridge Linkage to specified end use plants of Central and State Public Sector Undertakings which have been allotted coal mines or blocks. Bridge linkages applications for public sector power projects in prescribed formats have been approved.
- (iv) Government has approved flexibility in utilisation of domestic coal for reducing the cost of power generation.



- (v) With continuous efforts and monitoring, production of domestic coal in the country has increased.

**Increase in electricity tariffs by distribution companies**

2156. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of loss making power distribution companies in the country along with the steps taken to bail them out, Statewise;

(b) whether power discoms have been permitted or are proposed to be permitted to gradually increase electricity tariffs as part of a rescue plan to fix the finances of debt-ridden utilities and protect the interest of their employees;

(c) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor along with the reaction of State Governments thereto; and

(d) the steps taken/being taken by Government to provide uninterrupted electricity to consumers at an affordable rate?

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 the Power Finance Corporation (PFC) Limited, the losses of utilities selling power directly to consumers during 2014-15 are ₹59,172 crores. The utility-wise and State/UT-wise details are given in the Statement (*See below*).

The Government has launched a Scheme called Ujwal DISCOM Assurance Yojana (UDAY) on 20-11-2015 for the operational and financial turnaround of State owned Power Distribution Companies (DISCOMs). The scheme aims to reduce interest burden, cost of power and power losses in Distribution sector, besides improving operational efficiency of DISCOMs.

(b) and (c) Electricity is a concurrent subject. Electricity distribution and its consumption comes under the domain of the State Government/Power Distribution Companies (DISCOMs). The tariff of distribution companies is determined by the respective State Electricity Regulatory Commission (SERC)/Joint Electricity Regulatory Commission (JERC). There is no provision for direct regulation of the electricity tariff by the Central Government.

(d) Under 24x7 Power for All initiative, the States have committed themselves to a road map for supplying uninterrupted power to the consumers. Further, the Government of India has launched several schemes such as Ujwal DISOM Assurance Yojana (UDAY), Integrated Power Development Scheme (IPDS) and Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana (DDUGJY) to help States to achieve the objective.

**Statement**

*State/UT-wise and Utility-wise details of loss-making  
distribution utilities in 2014-15*

			₹ in crore	
Region	State	Utility	2014-15	
Eastern	Bihar	NBPDCL	(491)	
		SBPDCL	(748)	
		Bihar Total		(1,239)
	Jharkhand	JBVNL	(37)	
		Jharkhand Total		(37)
	Odisha	CESU	(202)	
		NESCO	(123)	
		SESCO	(379)	
		WESCO	(224)	
		Odisha Total		(929)
	Sikkim	Sikkim PD	(126)	
		Sikkim Total		(126)
	EASTERN TOTAL			(2,330)
	North Eastern	Arunachal Pradesh	Arunachal PD	(257)
Arunachal Pradesh Total			(257)	
Assam		APDCL	(578)	
		Assam Total	(578)	
Manipur		MSPDCL	0	
		Manipur Total	0	
Meghalaya		MePDCL	(202)	
		Meghalaya Total	(202)	
Mizoram		Mizoram PD	(192)	
		Mizoram Total	(192)	
Nagaland		Nagaland PD	(315)	
	Nagaland Total	(315)		

Region	State	Utility	2014-15
	Tripura	TSECL	(82)
	Tripura Total		(82)
NORTH EASTERN TOTAL			(1,625)
Northern	Haryana	DHBNL	(636)
		UHBVNL	(1,481)
	Haryana Total		(2,117)
	Himachal Pradesh	HPSEB Ltd.	(125)
	Himachal Pradesh Total		(125)
	Jammu & Kashmir	J&K PDD	(3,913)
	Jammu & Kashmir Total		(3,913)
	Punjab	PSPCL	(1,100)
	Punjab Total		(1,100)
	Rajasthan	AVVNL	(3,593)
		JDVVNL	(4,146)
		JVVNL	(4,735)
	Rajasthan Total		(12,474)
	Uttar Pradesh	DVVN	(2,936)
		KESCO	(168)
		MVVN	(1,994)
		Pash VVN	(1,577)
		Poorv VVN	(2,000)
	Uttar Pradesh Total		(8,675)
Uttarakhand	UtPCL	(260)	
Uttarakhand Total		(260)	
NORTHERN TOTAL			(28,663)
Southern	Andhra Pradesh	APEPDCL	(722)
		APSPDCL	(1,827)
	Andhra Pradesh Total		(2,549)
Karnataka	GESCOM	(110)	

Region	State	Utility	2014-15
	Karnataka Total		(110)
	Kerala	KSEBL	(1,273)
	Kerala Total		(1,273)
	Tamil Nadu	TANGEDCO	(12,757)
	Tamil Nadu Total		(12,757)
	Telangana	TSNPDCL	(1,741)
		TSSPDCL	(1,171)
	Telangana Total		(2,912)
SOUTHERN TOTAL			(19,601)
Western	Chhattisgarh	CSPDCL	(1,569)
	Chhattisgarh Total		(1,569)
	Goa	Goa PD	(17)
	Goa Total		(17)
	Madhya Pradesh	MP Madhya Kshetra VVCL	(2,765)
		MP Paschim Kshetra VVCL	(1,061)
		MP Purv Kshetra VVCL	(1,175)
	Madhya Pradesh Total		(5,001)
	Maharashtra	MSEDCL	(366)
	Maharashtra Total		(366)
WESTERN TOTAL			(6,953)
GRAND TOTAL			(59,172)

*Note:* Figures in brackets are losses.

### **Power shortage in the country**

2157. SHRI C.P. NARAYANAN: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

- (a) what has been the power generation during the last three years;
- (b) what has been the consumption during the above period;

- (c) whether there is a power surplus or shortage in the country;
- (d) whether there have been power cuts/ power breaks in any part of the country during the current year; and
- (e) why there are power cuts in some States and crores of people still do not have power connection even though power is surplus in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL):  
 (a) and (b) The details of power generation from conventional sources and consumption of electricity in India during the last three years are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(c) As reported by state power utilities, the electricity/energy shortage during the current year (April-October, 2016) is 0.7 %.

(d) and (e) Electricity is a concurrent subject. Supply of power to various consumers in a State/UT, providing electricity connection in a State/UT are within the purview of the respective State Governments/state power utility. The Central Government, however, supplements the efforts of the State Governments by establishing power plants and transmission systems in the Central Sector through Central Power Sector Undertakings (CPSUs).

As per information given by the States/UTs to the Central Electricity Authority, a few States are facing energy shortages despite surplus power in the country due to the following reasons:

1. Sub-transmission and distribution constraints.
2. Poor performance of state's own generating stations.
3. Poor financial condition of many state power utilities.
4. High Aggregate Technical and Commercial (AT&C) losses.

**Statement**

*Details of power generation from conventional sources and consumption of electricity in India during the last three years*

(A) Electricity generation from conventional sources during the last three years

Year	Generation (in Billion Units)
2013-14	967
2014-15	1049
2015-16	1108

(B) Electricity consumption during the last three years

Year	Consumption (in Billion Units)
2013-14	824
2014-15	874
2015-16	949

#### **Hydro power projects in Tamil Nadu**

2158. SHRIMATI SASIKALA PUSHPA: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of number of hydro power projects which are operational in Tamil Nadu;

(b) the details of total installed capacity of these projects;

(c) the details of duration for which they were shut down during the last two years for one or other reasons; and

(d) the details of alternative measures taken by Government to ensure continuous supply of power during their shut down?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL):  
(a) and (b) As on 30.11.2016, 27 Hydro Power Stations (having an installed capacity above 25 MW) with total installed capacity of 2182.20 MW are under operation in Tamil Nadu. The details are given in Statement-I (*See below*).

(c) The details of the units under forced outage (for more than 15 days) are given in Statement-II (*See below*).

(d) Electricity is a concurrent subject under the Constitution of India. The management of power supply within the State and maintaining demand-supply balance is the responsibility of concerned State Government. The Central Government only supplements their efforts in managing power supply position by way of establishing generation capacity in Central Sector and allocating power from these stations to them. The Central Government also establishes bulk high voltage transmission system in Central Sector to enable the States/UTs to purchase the required quantum of power from sources outside their territory e.g. Surplus States, Independent Power Producers (IPPs), Power Exchange etc.

**Statement-I**

*Details of number of hydro power projects with total installed capacity  
which are operational in Tamil Nadu*

Sl. No.	Name of the Station	Installed Capacity (MW)
1.	Aliyar	60.00
2.	Bhavani Kat. Barrage	30.00
3.	Bhavani Kat. Barrage II	30.00
4.	Bhavani Kat. Barrage III	30.00
5.	Kodayar -I	60.00
6.	Kodayar -II	40.00
7.	Kundah -I	60.00
8.	Kundah -II	175.00
9.	Kundah -III	180.00
10.	Kundah -IV	100.00
11.	Kundah -V	40.00
12.	Lower Mettur -I	30.00
13.	Lower Mettur -II	30.00
14.	Lower Mettur -III	30.00
15.	Lower Mettur -IV	30.00
16.	Mettur Dam	50.00
17.	Mettur Tunnel	200.00
18.	Moyar	36.00
19.	Papanasam	32.00
20.	Parson's Valley	30.00
21.	Periyar	140.00
22.	Pykara	59.20

Sl. No.	Name of the Station	Installed Capacity (MW)
23.	Pykara Ultimate	150.00
24.	Sarkarpathy	30.00
25.	Sholayar I&II	95.00
26.	Suruliyar	35.00
27.	Kadamparai	400.00
TOTAL		2182.20

***Statement-II****Details of the units under forced outage during the last two years*

(A) Forced Outage from 01.04.2015 to 31.03.2016 in respect of TANGEDCO (More than 15 days only)

Sl. No.	Name of the Station	Capacity in MW	Unit No	Forced Outage		No of Days	Details of maintenance
				From	To		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Kadamparai						
	Unit I	100	1	10.10.2015	22.11.2015	43	Stator earth fault
				08.02.2016	29.02.2016	22	
	Unit III	100	3	12.11.2015	29.02.2016	113	Stator earth fault
	Unit IV	100	4	01.04.2015	22.11.2015	236	Stator & rotor Rectification
2.	Kundah V	20	2	15.04.15	21.05.15	36	MIV control mechanism box water leakage rectification work.
3.	PUSHEPH	50	2	29.03.15	26.05.15	58	Unit.2 nozzel pilot valve I problem.
			2	18.06.15	6.08.15	49	Damaged MIV, service seal replacement work.



1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
4.	Moyar	12	3	16.06.15	7.07.15	21	For runner break down.
5.	Lower Mettur Barrage Power House1/ Chekkanur	15	1	11.08.2015	20.10.2015	71	Stator Earth Fault failed 6 Nos stator coils replaced by new.
6.	Periyar	42	1	16.01.2016	31.01.2016	15	OPU temperature very high due to MOOG valve problem

(B) Forced Outage from 01.04.2016 to 30.11.2016 in respect of TANGEDCO (More than 15 days only)

Sl. No.	Name of the House	Capacity in MW	Unit No	Forced Outage		No of Days	Details of maintenance
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Kadamparai Power House						
	Unit I	100	1	15.07.2016	31.07.2016	17	Stator earth fault
				09.11.2016	30.11.2016	22	Runner Bolt dislocation
	Unit III	100	3	14.06.2016	24.08.2016	72	MIV servo motor problem
				22.10.2016	30.11.2016	40	MIV Struck up problem
2.	Moyar PH	12	3	26.03.16	15.04.16	20	For runner break down.
			2	17.05.16	27.06.16	42	Fault tripped due to stator coil "B" phase earth fault.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			1	28.07.16	10.08.16	14	Runner break down work.
3.	Bhavani Kattalai Barrage Power House 1/ Samayas- angili	15	2	09.05.2016	31.05.2016	23	Failed shaft seal replaced by new

**New technology for conversion of fuel into electricity**

2159. SHRIANIL DESAI: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether an Indian firm, has created electricity in an easy and non-polluting manner;

(b) whether the Solid Oxide Fuel Cell that converts fuel into electricity through a clean electrochemical process generates clean power for over 100 of the Fortune 500 companies;

(c) whether India could shift from the existing infrastructure that is capital intensive, inflexible and requires long planning horizons to highly flexible, modular, upgradable and rapidly deployable servers; and

(d) if so, by when and if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(a) and (b) Bloom Energy, a United States based firm tweaked the technology of Solid Oxide Fuel Cell to generate electricity with flexi fuels like - natural gas, purified biogas through a electrochemical process with better efficiency of electricity generation and lesser emissions of green-house gas and pollutants like - NO<sub>x</sub>, CO and Volatile Organic Compounds. Bloom Energy lists the name of about 70 customers on its website.

(c) and (d) The Ministry of New and Renewable Energy (MNRE) is implementing various programmes on new and renewable energy, under which the country has already an infrastructure consisting of 49.2 lakh Family Biogas Plants, and a few plants for Power Generation from waste through production of biogas route. This infrastructure is widening

with further implementation of these programmes. The Family Biogas Plants are not feasible for coupling with Solid Oxide Fuel Cell (SOFC). Deployment of the SOFC systems is dependent on the availability of feedstock which could be natural gas; hydrogen or purified biogas.

#### New power plants in Kerala

2160. SHRI ABDUL WAHAB: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there is any proposal to install power plants in Kerala; and
- (b) the status of existing needs of generation/exemption of power in the State?

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 the Central Electricity Authority (CEA).

At present, there is no hydro-electric power project from Kerala state under consideration for concurrence of the CEA.

The Power Supply Position for Kerala during 2015-16 and 2016-17 up to October' 2016 is given below:-

Financial Year	Requirement (MU)	Availability (MU)	Surplus (+)/ Deficit (-)		Peak Demand (MW)	Peak Met (MW)	Surplus (+)/ Deficit (-)	
			(MU)	(%)			(MW)	(%)
2015-16	23318	23194	-124	-0.5	3977	3856	-121	-3.1
2016-17 (upto Oct., 2016 Provisional)	14107	14084	-23	-0.2	4132	3996	-135	-3.3

The above table shows that Kerala is hardly facing any energy shortage at present. However, it is experiencing some deficit for brief periods during peak hours, which can be met through spot/ short term purchase by the state.

**Inter-regional transmission of power**

2161. DR. R. LAKSHMANAN: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is transferring power from surplus States/regions to deficit States/regions regularly through Interregional Transmission Corridors;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the details of power transferred from Tamil Nadu to other States/regions through these Corridors; and
- (d) the details of power transferred from other States/regions to Tamil Nadu?

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

(a) Power from surplus States/Regions is being transferred to deficit States/Regions regularly through Inter-Regional Transmission Corridors.

(b) The power transferred to/from various regions during the period April-October, 2016 is given below:

Regions	Net Export(+)/Import (-) (Billion Units)
Northern Region	-37.67
Western Region	+39.16
Eastern Region	+21.95
Southern Region	-23.9
North Eastern Region	+0.46

(c) The power transferred from Tamil Nadu to other States/regions through Inter-regional and Intra-Regional Transmission Corridors for the period April-October, 2016 is 0.16 Billion Unit (BU).

(d) The power transferred from other States/Regions to Tamil Nadu for the period April-October 2016 is 10.34 BU.

**Implementation of agreement signed for Thein Dam**

2162. SHRI SHAMSHER SINGH MANHAS: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether, at the time of construction of Thein Dam, an agreement had been signed between Punjab and Jammu and Kashmir (J&K) with regard to employment and share in the electricity generated;

(b) if so, whether all the clauses of the agreement with respect to providing employment to the affected youth of J&K share in electricity, water etc. have been fulfilled; and

(c) if not, the steps taken by Government to provide relief to the State?

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

(a) As per information available, an agreement had been signed between the Government of Punjab and Jammu & Kashmir with regard to the employment and share in the electricity from Thein Dam Project in 1979. According to the agreement, the Jammu and Kashmir Government shall get a share of 20 percent in the total power generated at the Thein Dam and Shahpurkhandi barrage at cost of generation at Bus bars provided that if the Jammu and Kashmir Government is unable to utilize the aforesaid share of power within its territory or is otherwise desirous of selling the same, the surplus power shall be sold to the Punjab Government at a mutually agreed rate. The agreement also provided that 15 percent of the entire personnel required both for irrigation and power side for the construction and operation of Thein Dam Project in all categories shall be taken from J&K State cadres, subject to actual availability.

(b) and (c) No information is available with Govt. of India regarding fulfilment of the clauses of the agreement, which is between Punjab and J&K Governments.

#### **Power situation**

†2163. DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the power generation from various sources in the country, as on date;

(b) the details of power generation, generation capacity, demand, supply and its gap, State-wise; and

(c) the names of States which are self sufficient and deficient in power and sources of their power supply and quantum thereof ?

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

(a) to (c) The details of power generation from various sources during April-October, 2016 are given in Statement-I (*See below*). State wise details of power generation and generation capacity in the country during April - October, 2016 is given in Statement-II (*See below*).

As per information submitted by the state power utility, the State-wise details of demand and supply during April-October, 2016 are given in Statement-III (*See below*).

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

There are 14 States/UTs having Nil energy shortage. The average energy shortage during the current year 2016-17 (upto October, 2016) is 0.7%.

The States avail power supply from its own generating stations, power allocated from central generating stations and through power procurement under bilateral contracts and power exchanges.

***Statement-I***

*Category/ source-wise details of monitored capacity and generation during April - October, 2016*

Category / Source	Monitored Installed Capacity as on 31.10.2016 (MW)	Generation (MU) 2016-17 (upto-Oct. 16)*
Hydro	43112.42	93215.45
Thermal	213138.06	568848.55
Coal	181046.5	518947.33
Diesel	918.93	169.76
High Speed Diesel	255	0
Lignite	6110	19897.78
Multi Fuel	60	0
Naptha	701.58	21.28
Natural Gas	24046.05	29812.4
Nuclear	5780	22135.83
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>262030.48</b>	<b>684199.83</b>

\* Provisional based on actual-cum-assesment

*Note:* 1. Generation from conventional sources (Thermal, Hydro and Nuclear) stations of 25 MW and above only.

2. Hydro Generation includes import from Bhutan.

***Statement-II***

*State wise details of monitored capacity and generation during April - October, 2016*

State	Monitored Installed Capacity as on 31.10.2016 (MW)	Generation (MU) 2016-17 (upto-Oct. 16)*
1	2	3
BBMB	2866.3	7425.79
Delhi	3048.4	4374.69
Haryana	5971.59	11906.37

1	2	3
Himachal Pradesh	6727.02	22896.73
Jammu and Kashmir	3294	11850.66
Punjab	7591	17834.34
Rajasthan	10454.13	29454.56
Uttar Pradesh	22817.74	69841.47
Uttarakhand	3981.35	9994.34
Chhattisgarh	20378	59391.38
Goa	48	0
Gujarat	26087.41	59485.7
Madhya Pradesh	19460	53485.56
Maharashtra	30953	65134.51
Andhra Pradesh	15687.2	37815.02
Karnataka	11051.82	23370.41
Kerala	2575.04	2831.87
Puducherry	32.5	138.67
Tamil Nadu	18261.08	49113.42
Telangana	8849.1	22863.36
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	40.05	116.26
Bihar	4535	13918.2
DVC	8043.2	19094.97
Jharkhand	3270	8683.27
Odisha	11022.25	33595.22
Sikkim	765	3237.94
West Bengal	10933	31837.84
Arunachal Pradesh	405	1049.06
Assam	1202.2	3752.32
Manipur	141	479.52
Meghalaya	332	753.62
Nagaland	75	217.87
Tripura	1132.1	3346.22
Bhutan (IMP)		4908.67
GRAND TOTAL	262030.48	684199.83

**Statement-III***State-wise details of Power Supply Position for 2016-17 (Provisional)*

State / System / Region	Energy				Peak			
	April, 2016- October,2016				April, 2016- October,2016			
	Requirement	Availability	Surplus / Deficit (-)		Peak Demand	Peak Met	Surplus/Deficit (-)	
	(MU)	(MU)	(MU)	(%)	(MW)	(MW)	(MW)	(%)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Chandigarh	1,135	1,135	0	0	361	361	0	0
Delhi	21,666	21,639	-27	-0.1	6,342	6,261	-81	-1.3
Haryana	32,179	32,179	0	0.0	9,262	9,262	0	0.0
Himachal Pradesh	5,142	5,113	-29	-0.6	1,342	1,342	0	0.0
Jammu and Kashmir	9,737	7,929	-1,808	-18.6	2,480	2,102	-378	-15.2
Punjab	37,557	37,557	0	0.0	11,408	11,408	0	0.0
Rajasthan	38,538	38,351	-187	-0.5	9,906	9,906	0	0.0
Uttar Pradesh	65,677	64,217	-1,460	-2.2	17,183	15,501	-1,682	-9.8
Uttarakhand	7,943	7,899	-44	-0.6	2,020	1,972	-48	-2.4
NORTHERN REGION	2,19,575	2,16,020	-3,555	-1.6	53,372	52,612	-760	-1.4
Chhattisgarh	14,724	14,671	-53	-0.4	3,875	3,851	-25	-0.6



Gujarat	62,059	62,059	0	0.0	14,724	14,708	-16	-0.1
Madhya Pradesh	35,799	35,798	-1	0.0	8,832	8,832	0	0.0
Maharashtra	80,875	80,838	-37	0.0	20,499	20,462	-37	-0.2
Daman and Diu	1,434	1,434	0	0.0	327	327	0	0.0
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	3,620	3,620	0	0.0	784	784	0	0.0
Goa	2,857	2,855	-2	-0.1	497	496	-1	-0.3
WESTERN REGION	2,01,368	2,01,278	-90	0.0	46,123	46,090	-33	-0.1
Andhra Pradesh	31,471	31,435	-36	-0.1	7,969	7,965	-4	-0.1
Telangana	29,538	29,532	-6	0.0	8,284	8,284	0	0.0
Karnataka	37,114	36,828	-286	-0.8	9,980	9,567	-413	-4.1
Kerala	14,107	14,084	-23	-0.2	4,132	3,996	-135	-3.3
Tamil Nadu	63,324	63,313	-11	0.0	14,823	14,823	0	0.0
Puducherry	1,545	1,544	-1	-0.1	371	368	-3	-0.7
# Lakshadweep	28	28	0	0	8	8	0	0
SOUTHERN REGION	1,77,100	1,76,734	-366	-0.2	41,298	41,259	-39	-0.1
Bihar	16,025	15,766	-259	-1.6	3,843	3,638	-205	-5.3
DVC	10,829	10,775	-54	-0.5	2,686	2,686	0	0.0
Jharkhand	4,673	4,662	-11	-0.2	1,498	1,498	0	0.0

*Written Answers to*

*[5 December, 2016]*

*Unstarred Questions*

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Odisha	16,243	16,241	-2	0.0	4,012	4,012	0	0.0
West Bengal	30,916	30,813	-103	-0.3	7,881	7,881	0	0.0
Sikkim	270	270	0	0.0	153	112	-41	-26.8
# Andaman-Nicobar	140	105	-35	-25	40	32	-8	-20
Eastern Region	78,958	78,527	-431	-0.5	18,642	18,596	-46	-0.2
Arunachal Pradesh	407	397	-10	-2.5	148	140	-8	-5.4
Assam	5,730	5,481	-249	-4.3	1,673	1,633	-40	-2.4
Manipur	418	399	-19	-4.5	152	151	-1	-0.7
Meghalaya	970	970	0	0.0	311	311	0	0.0
Mizoram	278	270	-8	-2.9	95	95	0	0.0
Nagaland	438	429	-9	-2.1	130	130	0	0.0
Tripura	861	845	-16	-1.9	284	284	0	0.0
NORTH-EASTERN Region	9,099	8,785	-314	-3.5	2,487	2,475	-12	-0.5
ALL INDIA	6,86,099	6,81,346	-4,753	-0.7	1,59,542	1,56,934	-2,608	-1.6

# Lakshadweep and Andaman & Nicobar Islands are stand- alone systems, power supply position of these, does not form part of regional requirement and availability.

**Linking power grid with neighbouring countries**

2164. SHRIMATI JAYA BACHCHAN: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has plans to link National power grid with neighbouring countries for power sharing;

(b) if so, the details of existing agreements in this regard and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the details of agreements Government plans to sign with various countries for power sharing?

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

(a) to (c) India's National Grid is connected to the Electricity Grid of Bangladesh, Nepal, Bhutan and Myanmar through various cross border transmission inter-connections.

India has signed the Memorandum of Understanding/Power Trade Agreement with Bangladesh, Bhutan, Myanmar and Nepal. The SAARC framework agreement for Energy Cooperation (Electricity) has also been signed by all the SAARC countries including India.

**NTPC power plant in Sri Lanka**

2165. SHRI HISHEY LACHUNGPA: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the NTPC power plant in Sri Lanka has been scrapped;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the amount that has been spent by NTPC in the plant?

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

(a) and (b) A Joint Venture company namely, Trincomalee Power Company Ltd. (TCPL) was set up by NTPC Ltd. and Ceylon Electricity Board (CEB) with 50% equity participation by each to set up a 500 MW (2 X 250 MW) coal based thermal power plant at Sampur, Sri Lanka. However, Government of Sri Lanka (GoSL) has now informed that it has decided not to develop the coal based thermal power plant at Sampur. GoSL has proposed to develop a 500 MW gas based power plant at Kerawalapitiya instead of the coal based thermal power plant at Sampur.

(c) NTPC Ltd. has so far invested approx. ₹15.19 crore as equity in the TCPL in Sri Lanka.

**Funds provided to Odisha**

2166. SHRI NARENDRA KUMAR SWAIN: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state the time by when the Ministry would sanction funds required to address the peak power requirement in Odisha and for implementation of hydro power plants by Odisha Hydro Power Corporation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): Hydro power generation is a deregulated sector. Ministry of Power does not sanction funds for peak power requirement or implementation of hydro power plants to the States.

**LED tube lights**

2167. DR. PRADEEP KUMAR BALMUCHU:

SHRI DHARMAPURI SRINIVAS:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is planning to supply LED tube lights as part of save energy programmes and if so, the details thereof;
- (b) whether any proposals have been received from Jharkhand and Telangana for this purpose; and
- (c) if so, the details and the status thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) Energy Efficiency Services Limited (EESL), a joint venture company of Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs) under Ministry of Power plans to distribute LED tube lights of 20 W to consumers at an upfront cost of ₹230/- per LED tube light. These tube lights have a technical warranty of 3 years against defects. The distribution of LED tube lights will be done in the same manner by EESL as under the Unnat Jyoti by Affordable LEDs for All (UJALA) Scheme, which provides LED bulbs to domestic consumers at an affordable price.

(b) and (c) No such proposal has been received from the States of Jharkhand and Telangana.

**Meeting on UDAY**

2168. SHRI DHARMAPURI SRINIVAS:

DR. PRADEEP KUMAR BALMUCHU:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the meeting on Ujwal Discom Assurance Yojana (UDAY) was held recently to discuss the opinions of experts in implementing the scheme and if so, the details thereof;

(b) the details of highlights of the meeting; and

(c) the details of funds earmarked and released, so far, to discoms particularly in Andhra Pradesh and Telangana to meet their loans?

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

(a) and (b) Ujwal DISCOM Assurance Yojana (UDAY) was evolved after extensive stakeholder consultations including Banks/Financial Institutions (FIs) and various State Governments for the financial and operational turnaround of state-owned Power Distribution Companies (DISCOMs).

A Monitoring Committee has been constituted to ensure a close monitoring of performance of the participating States under UDAY. The last meeting of the Monitoring Committee was held on 03-11-2016. The committee reviewed the operational and financial parameters of participating States, including issuance of bonds, bank funding for operational requirement, tariff related issues and other issues raised by States.

(c) There is no financial implication on the part of the Government of India and no funds are released under the scheme. Under UDAY, the Government of Andhra Pradesh has so far taken over ₹7376 crores of their DISCOM debt. The Government of Telangana has not joined UDAY so far.

#### Supply of LED bulbs under UJALA

2169. SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of households provided with LED bulbs under UJALA so far, State-wise; and

(b) the details of amount disbursed to States and spent, so far under the scheme State-wise?

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

(a) The number of households provided with LED bulbs under Unnat Jyoti by Affordable LEDs for All (UJALA) Scheme, State/UT-wise as on 24.11.2016, are as under:-

Sl. No.	States & UTs	No. of Households
1.	Jammu and Kashmir	1,142,287
2.	Punjab	19,226
3.	Haryana	2,492,251
4.	Uttarakhand	1,126,317

Sl. No.	States & UTs	No. of Households
5.	Himachal Pradesh	2,255,400
6.	Delhi	2,492,251
7.	Uttar Pradesh	3,711,546
8.	Rajasthan	3,960,070
9.	Gujarat	9,127,351
10.	Madhya Pradesh	2,936,282
11.	Bihar	2,509,392
12.	Sikkim	466
13.	Maharashtra	6,670,198
14.	Jharkhand	2,510,156
15.	Chhattisgarh	1,899,408
16.	Odisha	2,420,297
17.	Nagaland	19,413
18.	Assam	146,333
19.	Meghalaya	16,933
20.	Mizoram	3,251
21.	Andhra Pradesh	6,341,919
22.	West Bengal	113,618
23.	Telangana	186,828
24.	Goa	240,194
25.	Karnataka	4,507,464
26.	Tamil Nadu	20,339
27.	Kerala	2,583,433
28.	Daman and Diu	31,670
29.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	27,059
30.	Lakshadweep	33,333
31.	Andaman and Nicobar	133,333
32.	Puducherry	203,084
	TOTAL	59,881,104

(b) The programme is voluntary in nature and runs without any budgetary allocation from Government of India. Therefore, there is no allocation/disbursement of funds to State Governments by the Government of India under this programme.

#### **Reverse shut down in power sector**

2170. SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether power sector is experiencing a reserve shut down during the last few years and if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether there is a drop of private players in the power sector?

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

(a) Yes, Sir. Power sector is experiencing reserve shutdown during the last few years. However, the reserve shutdown has helped in maintaining the reliabilities and quality of supply in the national grid. This has also been used from time to time to meet the demand during contingency requirements. As reported by power plants, the average reserve shut down during the last three years have been around 8.8%.

(b) No, Sir. The share of private sector in Electricity generation capacity from conventional sources has increased from about 19% as on 31.03.2012 (end of 11th Plan) to about 33% as on 31.10.2016.

#### **Free LED bulbs to reduce power consumption**

2171. SHRI R. VAITHILINGAM: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether supply of LED bulbs free of cost has been started with a view to reduce power consumption in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof and also of hindrances faced in implementation of the scheme;

(c) the details of total energy saved, so far; and

(d) the details of measures/steps being taken by Government to increase awareness among people in the country for using LED bulbs?

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

(a) and (b) Energy Efficiency Services Limited (EESL), a joint venture company of Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs) under Ministry of Power, does not supply LED bulbs free of cost. The Unnat Jyoti by Affordable LEDs for All (UJALA) programme, being implemented by EESL is voluntary in nature, which runs without any budgetary allocation from Government of India.

However, the State Government decides on providing subsidy to any class of consumer, including Below Poverty Line (BPL). The Governments of Chhattisgarh and Uttarakhand have decided to support its BPL families by providing 100 percent and 75 percent subsidy respectively on LED bulbs.

(c) Under the UJALA programme, EESL has distributed 17.9 crore LED bulbs, as on 24.11.2016, which results in an estimated avoided capacity generation 4666 MW and energy saving of about 23.3 billion KWh per year.

(d) EESL has deployed multiple communication mediums and platforms to spread awareness among people in the country for using LED bulbs. This has been done through well-planned, integrated campaigns like the #ILEDTheWay campaign, digital platforms and advertisements in national and regional publications, radio, magazines, print advertorials and outdoor media. Mobile vans have been deployed in most of the areas and creative collaterals such as flyers, posters and banners have also been made available at various Government offices including Post Offices, DISCOM offices and other Point of Sale (POS) channels.

Besides, the Bureau of Energy Efficiency (BEE), a statutory body under Ministry of Power has included LED bulbs under the Standard & Labeling (S&L) programme to inform the consumer about the relative energy efficiency. BEE has also undertaken Awareness campaigns through print and electronic media.

#### **Adjustment to fixed charge in electricity bills**

†2172. SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD:

SHRIMATI CHHAYA VERMA:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether power distribution companies are charging fixed charge per kilowatt (MDI) but they do not adjust the same in the electricity bills;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether these companies are cheating the consumers and if so, the steps proposed to be taken by Ministry to address this issue?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL):  
(a) to (c) Electricity is a concurrent subject and billing and distribution of electricity falls under the purview of respective State Government/State Power Utility (DISCOM) and State Electricity Regulatory Commission (SERC). The Government of India does not lay

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.



down distribution tariff structure, which may include fixed charges, MDI and energy charges. The adjudication of disputes in the State Distribution sector regarding billing also lies with the respective SERC.

#### **Inter-state transfer of registration of vehicles**

2173. DR. PRABHAKAR KORE: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has taken note of hassles faced by private vehicle owners in transfer of registration of private vehicles from one State to another;
- (b) whether Government, in consultation with State Governments, proposes to make the process of inter-State vehicle transfer easy and under one roof and if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the steps taken, so far, and the time-frame for their implementation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI MANSUKHL. MANDAVIYA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) Provisions regarding assignment of new registration mark on removal to another State are contained in section 47 of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1988 (MV Act) and rule 54 of the Central Motor Vehicles Rules, 1989 (CMVRs). Implementation of provisions of MV Act and CMVRs comes under the purview of State Governments. Further, the main hassle in transfer of private vehicles from one state to another is transfer of Road Tax. The matter relating to road tax comes under the purview of State Governments in terms of Constitution of India [Schedule-VII, List-II (State List), Entry 57]. For easy transfer of vehicle from one State to another, this Ministry has proposed to have all documents, forms and applications which *inter-alia* includes registration of vehicles, in an electronic format under the Motor Vehicles (Amendment) Bill, 2016, which has been introduced in Lok Sabha on 9th August, 2016.

#### **Connecting district headquarters with four/two lane roads in Uttar Pradesh**

2174. SHRI SURENDRA SINGH NAGAR: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government proposes to connect district headquarters with four lane/two lane with paved shoulder roads in Uttar Pradesh;
- (b) whether three district headquarters are to be connected under NHDP by NHAI in phase III and sixteen district headquarters in Phase IV?

- (c) if so, the details thereof;
- (d) whether the work has commenced only in six such projects and the details of districts where work is yet to commence; and
- (e) whether the State Government has requested to expedite the work and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI MANSUKHL. MANDAVIYA): (a) to (c) District headquarters namely Gautambudh Nagar, Bulandshahr, Aligarh, Raebareli, Mau, Ghazipur, Sultanpur, Jaunpur, Ambedker Nagar, Azamgarh, Hamirpur, Mahamaya Nagar, Banda, Chatrapati Shahuji Maharaj (CSM) Nagar, Pilibhit, Kannauj, Etah, Pratapgarh, Mirzapur, Siddharth Nagar and Bahraich are connected/ being connected with four lane/ two lane with paved shoulders of National Highways (NHs) under NHDP-Phase III/IV by NHAI in the State of Uttar Pradesh.

(d) and (e) The work in some stretches connecting Kannauj, Pratapgarh, Sultanpur, Mirzapur, Mau and Ghazipur districts is suffering/ held up mainly due to delay in land acquisition, which is being done by the competent authority for land acquisition (CALAs)/ revenue officials of State Government.

**Status of Kanyakumari-Chennai and Madurai ring road projects**

2175. SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) by when the connectivity along Kanyakumari- Chennai Golden Quadrilateral road and the stretch, along ring road in Madurai, which connects Thirumangalam and Othakadai, would be completed; and
- (b) whether there is any plan to connect Kanyakumari- Chennai road in the Madurai ring road area and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI MANSUKHL. MANDAVIYA): (a) and (b) Kanyakumari to Chennai though not a part of Golden Quadrilateral is already connected *via* Kanyakumari - Madurai (NH-7), Madurai - Trichy (NH-45B) and Trichy - Chennai (NH-45) sections of National Highway, which are already developed to 4-lane. The construction of Madurai ring road is to be completed in 2 years time after completion of its Detailed Project Report (DPR) and Land Acquisition. Madurai Ring Road is to connect major highways/roads including NH-7 and NH-45B.

**Regulating number of E- Rickshaws**

†2176. SHRI PARVEZ HASHMI: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether vehicle registration and driving licence are mandatory for e-Rickshaw drivers in Delhi;
- (b) whether a minor can also run these without a licence and whether there are any provisions to prohibit e-Rickshaws running illegally;
- (c) the details of steps taken by Government for controlling the number of these vehicles as they cause jams on roads along with the number of such vehicles; and
- (d) whether any limit has been fixed on their numbers like petrol and diesel vehicles and if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA): (a) Ministry has amended the Motor Vehicles Act, 1988 by inserting the Motor Vehicles (Amendment) Act, 2015 dated 19.03.2015 and has notified GSR 709(E) dated 08.10.2014, S.O. 2590(E) dated 08.10.2014 and GSR 27(E) dated 13.01.2015 for amending the Central Motor Vehicles Rules, 1989 (CMVRs) to include specifications regarding manufacture, operation, registration and issue of driving licence to e-Rickshaw drivers under the ambit of CMVRs to bring relief to people depending on e-Rickshaws for their livelihood.

(b) A minor can not run e-Rickshaw.

(c) and (d) This Ministry has issued GSR 709(E) dated 8th October, 2014 which is applicable throughout India. In form 6 of the Central Motor vehicle Rule, 1989 it is provided that the holder of this licence is licensed to drive vehicles of the following description, throughout India and in case of e-Rickshaw or e-cart, in specified areas or routes. Implementation of provisions of Motor Vehicles Act, 1988 and Central Motor Vehicles Rules, 1989 is carried out by the respective State Government and Union Territory Administrations.

**Expansion of national highway network**

†2177. SHRI NARESH AGRAWAL: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the share of National Highways in the entire road network is less than two per cent;

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) if so, the details of steps being taken by Government to increase the share of National Highways; and

(c) if not, the share of National Highways in the entire road network of the country, at present, and the share in some big countries in the world *vis-a-vis* India?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI MANSUKHL. MANDAVIYA): (a) to (c) The existing National Highways (NHs) comprise of about 1.9% of total road network in the country. The Ministry keeps on receiving proposals for declaration of various State roads from various States/UTs as NHs. The Ministry considers declaration of State Roads as new NHs from time to time keeping in view the requirement of connectivity, inter-se priority and availability of funds.

#### **Incentives for returning old vehicles**

†2178. SHRI NARESH AGRAWAL: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government's policy to provide incentives for returning old vehicles, is pending for decision;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) if not, by when it would be implemented; and

(d) the method of fixing the quantum of incentives for different vehicles?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI MANSUKHL. MANDAVIYA): (a) to (d) The concept note on 'Vehicle Fleet Modernization Programme' to enable the replacement of Old Heavy and Medium Commercial Vehicles as they contribute the maximum of vehicular pollution was placed on Ministry's official website for information and comments from concerned Ministries and Departments and other stakeholders. The matter is being placed before the Committee of Secretaries for their recommendations.

#### **Scheme for upkeep of road bridges**

2179. SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has initiated any scheme for proper and timely upkeep of road bridges on National Highways across the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with its main features; and

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (c) by when the scheme is likely to be operational?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI MANSUKHL. MANDAVIYA): (a) to (c) Yes Sir. The Government has recently launched the Indian Bridge Management System (IBMS) and made it operational for carrying out the inventory and condition survey of all the bridges existing on the National Highways, for deciding repair, rehabilitation or reconstruction of particular bridge.

#### **Illegal toll collection**

2180. SHRIMATI JAYA BACHCHAN: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has taken note of illegal/fraudulent toll tax collection;
- (b) if so, the whether Government plans to implement changes in the rules and procedures;
- (c) if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA): (a) The collection of user fee for the use of a section of National Highway is done as per the provisions in applicable Fee Rules and the Concession/Contract Agreement. Government has notified the National Highways Fee (Determination of Rates & Collection) Rules, 2008 on 5.12.2008, as amended from time to time for the projects taken up on or after 05.12.2008. For the stretches completed before 5th December, 2008 the fee collection is as per the National Highways (collection of Fees by any person for the use of Section of National Highways/Permanent Bridge/Temporary Bridge on National Highways) Rules, 1997; and the National Highways (Rate of fee) Rules, 1997 for those completed after the date of notification of these Rules. Further, any illegal/fraudulent fee collection complaint received is attended by the executing agency for needful action as per the provision of contract/concession agreement/NH fee rules.

(b) to (d) For transparency in fee collection and seamless movement at Fee Plazas, procedural changes in the form of a cashless payment mechanism (FASTag) *i.e.* Electronic Fee Collection (EFC) system has been rolled out w.e.f. 25.04.2016. It is operational on over 347 fee plazas on National Highways across the country.

**Funds for widening of Gurgaon-Jaipur national highway**

2181. SHRI MAJEED MEMON: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the widening of Gurgaon-Jaipur stretch of NH-8 which started in 2009, has missed its deadline of completion;

(b) if so, what was the target fixed for its completion;

(c) whether it is due to the fact that the banks had stopped releasing loans fearing they would not recover their debts which they had already extended to the project; and

(d) whether NHAI board has approved the fund infusion for the project and if so, what is the amount of infusion, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) The scheduled date of completion of the project as per agreement was 01.10.2011.

(c) Yes Sir.

(d) Yes Sir. NHAI Board in its meeting dated 12.09.2016 have approved fund infusion of ₹ 352 crore for completion of the balance work of the project. Presently, the Tripartite Agreement required to be signed amongst the concessionaire, lenders and NHAI for the fund infusion is pending with lenders for their concurrence and signing.

**Destruction of water resources due to laying of roads**

2182. SHRI VIVEK GUPTA: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry is aware that water resources are being destroyed/drying up due to road laying especially in the hilly regions of West Bengal;

(b) if so, the details of such instances reported and the remedial steps taken by Government, if any; and

(c) the details of funds allocated, disbursed and utilized for conserving environmental resources damaged due to laying of roads during the last three years, State-wise, including West Bengal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA): (a) and (b) Ministry of Road Transport and Highways is primarily responsible for maintenance and development of National

Highways in the country and other roads are under the responsibility of State government(s). No water resources have been destroyed/dried up due to laying of National Highways in the hilly area of West Bengal.

(c) No separate funds were allocated for conserving environment resource damaged due to laying of National Highways during the last three years including West Bengal. However, cost for afforestation has been allowed in lieu of tree cutting as required by Forest Department(s).

#### Collection of toll on national highways

†2183. SHRI P.L. PUNIA: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of such two lane National Highways for which toll is being collected or is proposed to be collected by widening them after May 2014, the details thereof;

(b) whether Government has received objections regarding collection of toll after widening and renovation of Barabanki-Bahraich two lane National Highway 28C and if so, Government's views thereon; and

(c) whether Government would consider to change the rules to discontinue toll collection after widening two lane National Highways and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI MANSUKHL. MANDAVIYA): (a) Details of two lane National Highway, where fee is being collected are given in the Statement (*See* below).

(b) Yes, Sir. Complaints were received and accordingly replied that fee is being collected as per Gazette of India, Notification No. S.O.1483 (e) dated 22.04.2016 after completion of the Project.

(c) No, Sir.

#### Statement

##### *Details of two lane National Highway where fee is being collected*

Sl. No.	Stretch	NH	State
1.	Multai - Chhindwara up to Chhindwara Ring Road Section	NH-347	MP
2.	Chhindwara (from Ring Road) - Seoni Section	NH-347	MP
3.	Chhindwara-Amarwara including Part of Chhindwara Ring Road Section	NH-547	MP

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Sl. No.	Stretch	NH	State
4.	Amarwara -Narsinghpur Section	NH-547	MP
5.	Saoner -Chhindwara Section	NH-547	MP
6.	Raebareilly- Jaunpur Section	NH-231	UP
7.	Raebareilly- Jaunpur Section	NH-231	UP
8.	Jarwal - Bahraich Bypass	NH-28C	UP
9.	Bahraich Bypass - Rupadiha	NH-28C	UP
10.	Agra-Aligarh	NH-93	UP
11.	Kanpur-Kabrai	NH-86	UP
12.	Raipur-Lambia	NH-458	Rajasthan
13.	Bheem to Gulabpura including Parasoli Bypass	NH-148D	Rajasthan
14.	Jhalawar-Rajasthan/MP Border	NH-12	Rajasthan
15.	Trichy-Karaikudi	NH210	Tamil Nadu
16.	Trichy-Karur	NH-67	Tamil Nadu
17.	Sikar - Bikaner Section	NH-11	Rajasthan
18.	Barabanki - Rupaidiha Section	NH-28C	Uttar Pradesh
19.	Biaora - MP/Rajasthan Border Section	NH-12	UP
20.	Hyderabad to Dindi Section	NH-765	MP
21.	Veggam Palle to Dornala T Junction Section	NH-565	Andhra Pradesh
22.	Thanamcherla to Jamandlapally Section	NH-365	Telangana
23.	Chaadragudem to AP/TS Border	NH-221	Andhra Pradesh
24.	Penchalakona - Yerpedu Section	NH-565	Andhra Pradesh
25.	Adoni to Mahavaram <i>via</i> Mantralyam Section	NH-167	Andhra Pradesh
26.	Suratgarh- Sriganganagar -Rajasthan/Punjab Border)	NH-15	Rajasthan

**Funds for development of roads in Jharkhand, Telangana and Andhra Pradesh**

2184. DR. PRADEEP KUMAR BALMUCHU:

SHRI T. G. VENKATESH:

SHRI DHARMAPURI SRINIVAS:

Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry has decided to release necessary funds for development and expansion of roads in Jharkhand, Telangana and Andhra Pradesh;



- (b) if so, the details of thereof; and
- (c) the details of funds released, so far, to these States, District -wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA): (a) to (c) The details of allocation and expenditure during 2016-17 for development and expansion of roads in the state of Jharkhand, Telangana and Andhra Pradesh are as under:-

(₹ in crore)

Head	Jharkhand		Telangana		Andhra Pradesh	
	Allocation 2016-17	Cumulative Expenditure/ Release upto October'16	Allocation 2016-17	Cumulative Expenditure/ Release upto October'16	Allocation 2016-17	Cumulative Expenditure/ Release upto October'16
NH(O)	220.00	51.00	300.00	112.76	800.00	338.28
NHDP	0	0	75.00	61.99	1300.00	876.27
LWE	150.00	93.42	75.00	5.20	10.00	0.10
CRF	180.44	110.55	280.73	280.73	382.06	306.74

Expenditure of ₹150 cr. in Jharkhand, ₹ 152 cr. in Telangana and ₹ 378 cr. in Andhra Pradesh have also incurred on the ongoing NH projects by National Highway Authority of India.

#### **Trees cut for widening of NH-1 and Raipur-Bilaspur highway**

‡2185. SHRIMATI CHHAYA VERMA: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether widening and six laning of National Highway-1 and Raipur-Bilaspur highway is going on for which trees are being cut on a large scale;
- (b) if so, the number of trees cut/are likely to be cut due to the said widening work and the target of planting new trees in place of the tree that have been cut down and by when they would be planted; and
- (c) the details of steps taken to compensate for damage caused to environment due to this construction?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA): (a) Yes Sir.

‡Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) and (c) There are total 8847 trees proposed for cutting in Raipur-Bilaspur section. As per Schedule 'B', clause 10 of the Contract Agreement "The number of trees which are required to be planted for the Concessionaire as compensatory afforestation should be as per Forest Conservation Act, ten times the number of trees cut. The scheme of plantation is to be submitted by the Contractor and plantation will be completed in July 2017 and will be maintained for 04 years.

#### **Accidents on national highways**

2186. SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of accidents on National Highways during the last two year;
- (b) the details of National Highways and States involved therein;
- (c) the total number of injuries and deaths;
- (d) the quantum of damages caused to vehicles;
- (e) the number of cases of deaths and injuries in highway accidents in which compensation is paid; and
- (f) the number of cases in which criminal prosecutions have been launched and punishment awarded?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA): (a) to (c) Details indicating State /UT-wise number of road accidents, persons killed and persons injured on National Highways during 2014 and 2015 are given in the Statement (*See below*).

- (d) Ministry of Road Transport & Highways has no information in this regard.

(e) and (f) The Motor Vehicles Act, 1988 provides for compensation to Motor Accident Claim Tribunal (MACT) or Civil Court, as the case may be, on the principle of fault/negligence of the driver of the vehicle causing the accident. In such cases, MACT or the Courts award compensation on the merits of each case. Setting up of these courts comes within the purview of the respective State Governments.

**Statement**

*Details of State/UT-wise number of road accidents, persons killed and persons injured on National Highways during 2014 and 2015*

Sl. No.	State/UTs	Total Accident		Persons Killed		Persons Injured	
		2014	2015	2014	2015	2014	2015
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	8799	8477	2970	3235	10240	9816
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	88	113	52	49	115	132
3.	Assam	3639	3353	1392	1427	3592	3446
4.	Bihar	3708	3227	2013	2002	2627	2257
5.	Chhattisgarh	3330	4058	1118	1201	2986	3585
6.	Goa	1687	1784	108	132	610	650
7.	Gujarat	5038	4897	2149	2136	4516	4299
8.	Haryana	3290	3509	1704	1759	3014	3097
9.	Himachal Pradesh	1242	1211	389	369	2067	1767
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	2040	1953	452	357	2819	3146
11.	Jharkhand	1368	2007	669	1325	1081	1555
12.	Karnataka	13827	12705	4256	3657	20291	16813
13.	Kerala	9006	9442	1261	1368	10282	10542
14.	Madhya Pradesh	12726	11988	2395	2287	12757	10260
15.	Maharashtra	10788	10839	3577	3789	9742	9577
16.	Manipur	431	404	100	94	820	770
17.	Meghalaya	270	322	93	89	168	165
18.	Mizoram	55	29	40	20	73	26
19.	Nagaland	164	34	35	10	118	39
20.	Odisha	3880	4480	1641	1795	4594	4950
21.	Punjab	1791	2092	1482	1538	1203	1339
22.	Rajasthan	6991	6821	3598	3709	7980	7526
23.	Sikkim	105	117	33	37	188	172

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
24.	Tamil Nadu	20109	21902	5344	5752	24834	26355
25.	Telangana	4945	5649	1895	2103	5086	6239
26.	Tripura	230	230	74	50	420	422
27.	Uttarakhand	669	728	479	464	769	713
28.	Uttar Pradesh	11157	13802	5827	7773	8477	9618
29.	West Bengal	4895	4288	2152	2243	4531	4270
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	69	96	7	4	112	119
31.	Chandigarh	36	45	21	19	38	39
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0
33.	Daman and Diu	0	6	0	5	0	2
34.	Delhi	976	897	253	260	907	888
35.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0
36.	Puducherry	554	763	70	146	639	747
TOTAL		137903	142268	47649	51204	147696	145341

#### **Expansion/Development of NH-17**

2187. SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has undertaken expansion/development of National Highway No. 17;

(b) if so, the expenditure proposed to be incurred thereon;

(c) the mode of financing adopted there for and the names of agencies/companies which are engaged for the purpose;

(d) the number and names of bridges proposed to be built on the said highway and the names of agencies/companies engaged therefor; and

(e) the details of expenditure to be incurred in construction of each of these bridges, separately?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI MANSUKHL. MANDAVIYA): (a) to (c) Yes Sir, National Highway No.

17 (New NH No.66) has been identified for development to four-lane. So far, ₹ 12141.29 Crores has been sanctioned. Details of sanctioned works, their mode of financing and name of agencies/companies engaged are given in Statement (See below).

(d) and (e) Some bridges are part of four laning works and cost of projects is inclusive of cost of bridges falling on these awarded works. The name of bridges, agencies/companies engaged and details of expenditure to be incurred for the bridges works, which have been awarded separately, are given in Statement-II.

**Statement-I**

*Details of sanctioned works, their mode of financing and name of agencies/companies engaged in the development of National Highway No.17*

Sl. No.	Name of State	Name of work	Mode of implementation	Sanctioned cost (₹ in crores)	Name of Agencies engaged
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Maharashtra	Panvel-Indapur (Km 0.00-Km84.00)	BOT	942.69	M/s.Supreme Panvel Indapur Tollway Pvt. Ltd.
2.	Maharashtra	Kasheli-Parshuram (Km.161.60-Km.205.40)	Hybrid Annuity	1142.62	M/s Kalyan Toll Infrastructure Ltd
3.	Maharashtra	Parshuram Ghat - Arawali (Km.205.40-Km.241.30)	Hybrid Annuity	983.14	M/s Chetak Enterprises and Eagle Infrastructure Ltd
4.	Maharashtra	Arawali-Kante (Km. 241.30-Km.281.30)	Hybrid Annuity	1101.58	M/s MEP Infrastructure Developers - Sargose India Infrastructure
5.	Maharashtra	Kante-Waked (Km.281.30 - Km.332.20)	Hybrid Annuity	1230.02	M/s MEP Infrastructure Developers - Sargose India Infrastructure
6.	Maharashtra	Talgaon-Kalmath (Km.367.30-Km.406.00)	Hybrid Annuity	904.70	M/s KCC Buildcon Pvt Ltd
7.	Maharashtra	Kalmath - Zarap (Km.406.00-Km.450.17)	Hybrid Annuity	1338.13	M/s Dilip Buildcon Ltd

1	2	3	4	5	6
8.	Goa	Margoa Western Bypass (0.00-Km 38.10)	EPC (Item Rate)	298.33	M/s NG Tarmat (JV)
9.	Goa	Canacona Bypass (Km 0.00 - Km 7.74)	EPC (Item Rate)	280.16	M/s Venkata Rao Infra Projects Pvt Ltd.
10.	Goa	Near GMC -New Zuari Bridge (Km 522.3615 - Km 530.85)	EPC (Item Rate)	819.950	M/s Dilip Buildcon-MOSTOBUDIELNYIZ AHW
11.	Goa	After Zuari Bridge - Verna Industrial Zone (Km 531.934-Km 536.250)	EPC (Item Rate)	773.970	M/s Dilip Buildcon-MOSTOBUDIELNYIZ AHW
12.	Karnataka	Goa-Karnataka Border to Kundapur (Km.93.70 - Km.283.30)	BOT	1655	M/s IRB West Coast Pvt. Ltd.
13.	Karnataka	Kundapur-Surathkal, Nantoor-Mahavir-Talapady(Km.283.30 - Km.358.08, Km.375.30-Km.376.70, Km.3.70 - Km. 17.20)	BOT	671.00	M/s Navyuga Udupi Tollway Pvt. Ltd.
TOTAL				12141.29	

**Statement-II**

*Names of bridges, agencies/companies engaged and details of expenditure to be incurred for the bridges works, which have been awarded separately.*

Sl. No.	Name of State	Name of Work/ Bridge	Name of Agencies engaged	Expenditure to be incurred (₹ in crores)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Maharashtra	Savitri River Bridge at Km. 129.400	M/s. TMT Infrastructure Ltd	29.42
2.	Maharashtra	Jagbudi River Bridge at Km. 178.850	M/s Gharpuray & Co.	7.54
3.	Maharashtra	Pithdhavala River Bridge at Km. 429.400	M/s. Trimurthy Construction	5.77

1	2	3	4	5
4.	Maharashtra	2 nos Major Bridges (at Km 178.813, Km 211.900) and 2 nos ROBs (at Km 179.710, Km 210.520) in the Section from Km 161 to Km 250	M/s Khare & Tarkunde Infra Pvt Ltd.	71.72
5.	Maharashtra	5 nos Major Bridges (at Km 258.850, Km 278.16, Km 309.925, Km 332.625 & Km 351.625) in the Section from Km 251 to Km 352	M/s Khare & Tarkunde Infra Pvt Ltd.	55.97
6.	Maharashtra	3 nos Major Bridges (at Km 369.942, Km 406.170 & Km 420.117) in the Section from Km 353 to Km 450	M/s Khare & Tarkunde Infra Pvt Ltd.	57.05
7.	Goa	Zuari Bridge at Km 530.850	M/s Dilip Buildcon-MOSTOBUDIELNYI ZAHW	936.40
8.	Goa	Mandavi River Bridge at Km 512.93( <b>funded by State Government</b> )	M/s L&T	403 (awarded cost)
9.	Kerala	Ponnani Cochin Canal Bridge at Km 332.650	M/s. EKK & Co.	40.62

#### Construction of national highways

2188. SHRI MD. NADIMUL HAQUE: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) the target set by Government, in kilometres, for construction of National Highways during the financial year 2016-17;
- (b) how many kilometres have already been constructed;
- (c) whether the daily pace of construction is matching the average daily speed set to achieve the target; and

- (d) if not, what are the reasons for the slow speed of construction of roads?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA): (a) and (b) Ministry has set a target of 15000 km for construction of National Highways (NHs) during the current financial year 2016-17. About 3591 km of NHs have been constructed till October in 2016.

(c) and (d) No Sir. Reasons behind the slow speed of construction of NHs are land acquisition, utility shifting, non availability of Soil/Aggregates, Poor performance of contractors, Environment/ Forest/Wildlife Clearance, ROB & RUB issue with Railways, Public agitation for additional facilities, Arbitration/contractual disputes with contractors etc.

#### **Delay in construction of Ranchi - Tata road by NHAI**

†2189. SHRI HARIVANSH: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the construction of 130 km. Ranchi-Tata road by NHAI has been going on for the last six-seven years and if so, the name of the agency to which this work had been entrusted and the reasons for not completing the work, so far;

(b) whether the work was scheduled to be completed by June, 2016 and as the pace of construction of the road is slow one year's extension had been granted to the agency; and

(c) by when the construction work of the road would be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA): (a) to (c) The construction of Ranchi-Tata stretch which is part of Ranchi- Rargaon-Mahulia project commenced in December 2012, with scheduled date of completion in June 2015. The work of four laning was awarded to M/s Ranchi Expressway Ltd.(M/s Madhucon Projects Limited). The work could not be completed due to Concessionaires default. The work is now expected to be completed by December 2017.

#### **Under reporting of road accidents**

2190. SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether according to a 2010 World Bank report, India's under reporting of road accidents is as high as 111 per cent;

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.



(b) whether Government has set up mechanisms for efficient data collection of road accidents;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA): (a) Ministry of Road Transport & Highways is not aware about the report of World Bank of 2010 on road safety. The Global Status Report on Road Safety, 2015 published by World Health Organization (WHO), in 2013, the estimated road traffic fatalities was 207551 whereas the reported road traffic fatalities were 137572.

(b) to (d) Ministry of Road Transport & 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.

#### **Financial assistance to road accident victims**

2191. SHRI KAPIL SIBAL:

SHRI R. VAITHILINGAM:

Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the details and length of National and State Highways along with highways where financial assistance is provided by Government to victims of road accidents;

(b) whether Government has any plans to provide such financial assistance at National level;

(c) if so, the details thereof along with financial assistance provided to people injured/died in accidents on National Highways during the last three years, year-wise and State-wise and if not, the reasons therefore; and

(d) the details of impact of Government's action/initiatives to curtail accidents and related fatalities during the last five years with reference of associated figures?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA): (a) Ministry of Road Transport & Highways implemented the scheme namely "Cashless Treatment" on pilot basis on following stretch:-

(i) Gurgaon - Jaipur stretch (at around 200 kms) of National Highway (NH) No.8. (during 2013-14 to 2015-16)

- (ii) Vadodara - Mumbai stretch (at around 400 kms) of NH No. 8 (during 2014-15 to 2015-16)
- (iii) Ranchi - Rargaon - Mahulia stretch (at around 200 kms) of NH No. 33. (during 2014-15 to 2015-16).

Under the scheme, the road accident victims were transported from the accident scene to hospital for providing the cashless treatment for first 48 hours.

(b) and (c) Motor Vehicles (Amendment) Bill 2016 has been introduced in Lok Sabha which *inter-alia* envisage that the Central Government shall make a scheme for the cashless treatments of victims of the accidents during the Golden Hour and such scheme may contain provisions for creation of a fund for such treatment.

(d) The details of total no. of road accidents, road accident fatalities and persons injured in road accidents during 2011 to 2015 were as under:-

Year	Total no. of road accident	Number of Persons Killed	Number of Persons injured
2011	497686	142485	511394
2012	490383	138258	509667
2013	486476	137572	494893
2014	489400	139671	493474
2015	501423	146133	500279

#### **Delhi-Meerut expressway**

2192. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY:

SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI:

Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) the progress of Delhi-Meerut expressway for which foundation-stone was laid by the Prime Minister in December, 2015;
- (b) whether land acquisition issues have been settled and approval from the National Green Tribunal for Yamuna overbridge has been obtained, if so, the details thereof;
- (c) what is the total estimated cost of the project and how much has been spent, so far; and
- (d) what is the schedule of completion of this expressway and by when, it is expected to be operational?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA): (a) to (d) Delhi Meerut Expressway is to be constructed in four packages, out of which two packages (i.e. (i) Nizamuddin Bridge to UP Border and (ii) Dasna to Hapur) have already been awarded. The third package, namely UP Border to Dasna is in advanced stage of award. For the fourth package i.e. New Alignment from Dasna to Meerut: bids have already been invited. Approval of NGT has been obtained on 25th November, 2016 and about 90% land is available. The total estimated project cost is about ₹ 6700 Crores. Expenditure of about ₹ 850 Crores has already been incurred. The completion period of these packages is 2.5 years from the appointed date.

#### **Arbitration cases involving NHAI**

2193. SHRI PRAMOD TIWARI: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) how many arbitration cases are pending in which NHAI is a party along with the amount involved therein;
- (b) what criterion has been adopted by NHAI in arriving at any settlement in such cases and how many cases have been settled since financial year 2015-16; and
- (c) the total number of cases where NHAI has not challenged the arbitral award against it and how much amount has been so paid to the beneficiaries since financial year 2014-15?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA): (a) There are 117 packages in which arbitration cases are pending between NHAI and the Contractor/Concessionaire involving disputed amount of ₹ 34,293 crores (approx.).

(b) For settlement of the disputes, a Disputes Resolution Mechanism of 3 CGM Committee and ISAC (Independent Settlement Advisory Committee) is in place in NHAI. In the Financial Year 2015-16, disputes were settled in 24 packages. During the current Financial Year 2016-2017, disputes have been settled in 12 packages so far.

(c) Disputes were settled in 71 packages since 2014-15 involving the settled amount of ₹ 1201 crores (approx.).

#### **Change in standards for highways**

†2194. SHRI LAL SINH VODODIA: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Government is proposing to change the old standards for highways;

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (b) if so, whether Government has taken any step in this regard; and  
 (c) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA): (a) to (c) The Change of standards related to Highways is a continuous process based on advancement of technology and research.

#### **Functioning of toll plazas in Andhra Pradesh**

2195. SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) the toll collected in Andhra Pradesh by NHAI during 2015-16 toll plaza-wise;  
 (b) whether it is a fact that the toll plazas are not being managed properly and effectively between Rajahmundry and Visakhapatnam in terms of efficiency, good environment and fast movement;  
 (c) how NHAI proposes to direct the concerned Project Directors to improve toll plazas within a time-frame; and  
 (d) the steps proposed in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA): (a) The toll plaza-wise details of fee collection of public funded fee plazas in Andhra Pradesh by NHAI during 2015-16 are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(b) to (d) Toll plazas on National Highways are operated and managed by NHAI through Concessionaire / Contractor as per the provisions of Concession / Contract Agreement.

To further improve the performance, NHAI has already issued various guidelines.

#### **Statement**

*Details showing Toll plaza wise fee collection under Public Funded tolling in Andhra Pradesh by NHAI during 2015-16*

Sl. No.	NH No. (Old)	Section	Name of Plaza	Length in KM	Toll collection as per available records for 2015-16 (₹ in Lakhs)
1	2	3	4	5	6
<b>Andhra Pradesh</b>					
1.	5	Ankapalli -Vishakhapatnam	Agnampudi	40.707	2856.89
2.	5	Nadigama- Icchapuram	Madapam	63.000	4781.52

1	2	3	4	5	6
3.	5	Ichchapuram-Puintola	Bellupada	57.454	3092.81
4.	5	Ichchapuram-Srikakulam	Laxmipuram	66.150	3376.42
5.	5	Rajamundry-Tuni	Krishnavaram	71.270	7634.09
6.	5	Diwancheruvu -Peravali	Km 946.300, Eethakota	48.530	950.75
7.	5	Peravali - Gundugolanu	Km 999.600, Unguturu	72.211	868.64
8.	5	Tuni-Ankapalli	Vemapadu	89.270	9911.29
9.	5	Visakhapatnam-Champawati	Nathavalasa	46.340	3718.28
10.	5	Bommuru-Gondugolanu	Tanuku	107.611	7245.40
11.	5	Srikakulam -Chilakpalem	Chilkapalem	48.000	3872.64

**Road connectivity projects with neighbouring countries**

†2196. SHRI AMAR SHANKAR SABLE: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of projects India has cleared for construction and upgradation of 558 kms of roads to connect Bangladesh, Bhutan and Nepal with roads in order to facilitate movement of people and goods in an effort towards enhancing inter-regional trade by 60 per cent;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the cost of these projects; and

(c) whether a time-limit has been fixed to complete these projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI MANSUKHL. MANDAVIYA): (a) and (b) After signing of Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Nepal (BBIN) Motor Vehicle Agreement in June 2015 for facilitating seamless movement of passenger and cargo vehicles and increase trade in the sub-region, the following road projects in India have been identified to be posed for loan assistance by Asian Development Bank (ADB).

Sl. No.	Project	Distance
1.	Upgradation of Siliguri-Mirik-Darjeeling road in West Bengal	122 km.
2.	Widening of NH-112 (old NH-35) from Kolkata to Bongaon (on India-Bangladesh Border)	60 km
3.	Upgradation of road connections to Diamond Harbor in West Bengal NH 12(oldNH 117)	123 km

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Sl. No.	Project	Distance
4.	Ukhrul-Tolloi-Tadubi road in Manipur, NH 102 A	115 km
5.	Split 4 lane road on Kohima-Kedima Krong-Imphal Section of NH 2 (old NH-39)	138 km
TOTAL		558 km

(c) No time limit has been fixed for completing these projects.

#### **Registration under MGNREGA**

‡2197. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH MAHRA: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of people registered for employment under the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA), State-wise;

(b) the percentage of such people given employment under MGNREGA;

(c) whether employment would be provided to those registered persons who were left out; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV): (a) to (d) The Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA), 2005 provides for the enhancement of livelihood security of the households in rural areas of the country by providing at least one hundred days of guaranteed wage employment in every financial year to every household whose adult members volunteer to do unskilled manual work. The number of days of employment provided to a household depends on the number of days of employment demanded by the household. The demand for work itself is influenced by various factors such as rainfall pattern, availability of alternative and remunerative employment opportunities outside MGNREGA and prevailing unskilled wage rates. Government remains actively engaged with State Governments in establishing systems that ensure provision of work as per demand. State/UT-wise details of the number of household registered, number of households provided employment number of active MGNREGA workers, percentage of active workers under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme during 2016-17 (as on 1.12.2016) are given in the Statement.

‡Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

**Statement**

*State/UT-wise details of number of households registered, number of households provided employment, number of active MGNREGA workers, and their percentage during 2016-17*

FY: 2016-17 as on 1.12.2016

Sl. No.	State	Registered Workers (in lakh)	Active Worker (in lakh)	No. of Persons provided employment (in lakh)	%age of Active Worker
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	178.20	80.58	59.29	73.58
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	4.68	2.24	1.68	75.20
3.	Assam	75.54	34.00	15.37	45.20
4.	Bihar	217.03	45.96	15.08	32.80
5.	Chhattisgarh	89.95	56.45	34.40	60.94
6.	Goa	0.47	0.11	0.06	52.26
7.	Gujarat	86.14	18.24	10.26	56.24
8.	Haryana	15.77	6.98	3.33	47.69
9.	Himachal Pradesh	22.28	9.64	4.65	48.26
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	23.26	14.21	2.86	20.13
11.	Jharkhand	78.60	26.56	19.81	74.57
12.	Karnataka	141.75	62.57	32.28	51.60
13.	Kerala	49.38	22.50	14.19	63.07
14.	Madhya Pradesh	162.44	76.85	33.92	44.14
15.	Maharashtra	197.06	43.13	22.89	53.08
16.	Manipur	10.31	5.84	5.19	88.94
17.	Meghalaya	10.44	6.79	3.91	57.54
18.	Mizoram	3.85	2.53	2.02	79.81
19.	Nagaland	7.18	5.69	4.88	85.71
20.	Odisha	179.30	49.49	25.64	51.81

1	2	3	4	5	6
21.	Punjab	20.96	9.32	5.65	60.58
22.	Rajasthan	240.09	90.68	54.86	60.50
23.	Sikkim	1.33	0.92	0.66	71.47
24.	Tamil Nadu	123.34	89.99	70.08	77.87
25.	Telangana	126.64	55.91	39.57	70.77
26.	Tripura	11.36	10.73	8.50	79.19
27.	Uttar Pradesh	235.14	105.59	55.22	52.29
28.	Uttarakhand	19.02	9.30	5.76	61.97
29.	West Bengal	282.54	142.95	64.14	44.87
30.	Andaman and Nicobar	0.54	0.26	0.08	30.68
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.12	NR	NR	NR
32.	Daman and Diu	NR	NR	NR	NR
33.	Lakshadweep	0.17	0.01	0.00003	0.30
34.	Puducherry	1.57	0.53	0.34	63.29
TOTAL		2616.45	1086.55	616.55	56.74

NR = Not Reported

Source: As per MIS (NREGASoft)

#### **Allocation of funds to north eastern states under PMGSY**

2198. SHRIMATI JHARNA DAS BAIDYA: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of funds allocated to the North Eastern States under the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) during the last three years, year-wise and State-wise;

(b) whether Government has received proposals from those States for developing and improving rural roads under PMGSY; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and by when Government would approve these proposals?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV): (a) Details of the Central funds released to 8 North Eastern States under Programme Fund of Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) during the last three years and current year upto November, 2016 are given in the Statement (*See below*).



(b) and (c) The State Governments are required to submit Detailed Project Reports (DPRs) to the Ministry for consideration/approval of projects in accordance with programme guidelines of PMGSY. The project proposals are scrutinized by National Rural Roads Development Agency (NRRDA) to ensure that the proposals are in accordance with the programme guidelines and duly verified by the State Technical Agencies (STAs). These proposals are examined for consideration by the Inter-Ministerial Empowered Committee chaired by Secretary (RD) in the Ministry of Rural Development. The proposals approved by the Competent Authority are conveyed to the State Government. Accordingly, since inception of PMGSY and upto November, 2016, 11,740 road works have been sanctioned by the Ministry of Rural Development for constructing 48,480.23 km road length in 8 North Eastern States. This includes following works sanctioned to North Eastern States during the current year 2016-17.

*Details of sanctions during 2016-17 till 30.11.2016*

State	Number of road works	Number of bridge works	Length of road works (in KM)	Length of bridge works (in meters)	Total Value (₹ in crore)
Sikkim	120	5	636.02	130	490.69
Tripura	23	16	104.4	560.45	111.39
Arunachal Pradesh	119	36	1772.6	1379.8	1488.56
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>262</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>2513.02</b>	<b>2070.25</b>	<b>2090.64</b>

*Statement*

*Year-wise details of Central Funds released to North Eastern States during 2013-14 to 2016-17 (upto November, 16)*

(₹ in cr.)

Sl. No.	State(s)	Funds released			
		2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17 (upto November, 2016)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	8.00	345.92	375.00	205.92
2.	Assam	240.49	316.07	347.82	298.79
3.	Manipur	4.03	100.00	299.80	196.61
4.	Meghalaya	0	62.56	150.70	102.64

1	2	3	4	5	6
5.	Mizoram	0	54.74	50.90	46.43
6.	Nagaland	0	58.99	4.00	8.05
7.	Sikkim	1.97	94.59	68.60	88.82
8.	Tripura	98.83	187.36	274.83	146.14
TOTAL		353.32	1220.23	1571.65	1093.39

**Proposal from Himachal Pradesh under PMGSY**

2199. SHRIMATI VIPLOVE THAKUR: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has received any proposals from Himachal Pradesh Government for construction of roads and 16 bridges in the State under the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY);

(b) if so, the details thereof, projectwise;

(c) the current status of each of the proposal; and

(d) by when these proposals are likely to be approved?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV): (a) to (d) The State Governments are required to submit Detailed Project Reports (DPRs) to the Ministry for consideration/approval of projects in accordance with programme guidelines of Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY). The project proposals are scrutinized by National Rural Roads Development Agency (NRRDA) to ensure that the proposals are in accordance with the programme guidelines and duly verified by the State Technical Agencies (STAs). These proposals are examined for consideration by the Inter-Ministerial Empowered Committee chaired by Secretary (RD) in the Ministry of Rural Development. The proposals approved by the Competent Authority are conveyed to the State Government to take further necessary action before seeking funds.

By following the above procedure, project proposal of Himachal Pradesh of a value of Rs 649.48 crore for 163 roads and 27 bridges, covering a road length of 1165.82 km has been cleared by the Ministry during the year 2016-17 and the same has been conveyed to the State.

Project proposals, covering 334 roads of length 1873.40 Kms and 16 bridges of length 697.60 m with a total estimated cost of ₹ 1200.33 crore has been received by the

Ministry from State Government of Himachal Pradesh, which are being processed as per the prescribed procedure.

#### **Shortcomings in MIS of MGNREGA**

2200. DR. K.V.P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Management Information System (MIS) of MGNREGA has several shortcomings; and

(b) if so, whether Government would put in place a framework for MIS by laying down minimum standards and accountability of the Ministry managing the system in consultation with all concerned stakeholders?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV): (a) and (b) NREGASoft was launched in the year 2006. Initially it was developed as an offline system, which with improvement in internet services was converted to an online system. The system is responsive to requirements from field and allows for customization accordingly including any shortcoming reported from stakeholder. This has led to building of a vast and robust database. A monthly meeting with State Nodal Officers is held on regular basis to review issues pertaining to MIS. A security audit of the system are undertaken on regular basis and any vulnerability reported by them is addressed immediately.

#### **Houses sanctioned to women under Indira Awaas Yojana**

2201. SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of houses sanctioned to women under the Indira Awaas Yojana during the last two years and the current year, State-wise particularly in Tamil Nadu; and

(b) the number of houses Government proposes to sanction during 2017-18 and 2018-19 and the proportion of such houses that would be sanctioned to women?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV): (a) Details indicating houses allocated to women under Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY) during the last two years State-wise, including Tamil Nadu are given in the Statement (*See* below).

IAY has been re-structured into Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana-Gramin (PMAY-G) with effect from 1st April, 2016.

(b) There is no separate category to allocate physical targets for women under Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana- Gramin (PMAY-G). However, as per Framework for Implementation of the programme, allotment of houses shall be made jointly in the name of the husband and wife, except in the case of a widow/ Unmarried/Separated person. The State may also choose to allot the house solely in the name of the women. The State may also facilitate registration of land in the joint name of husband and wife.

The physical targets under PMAY-G for the year 2017-18 and 2018-19 are 67,39,003 housing units.

**Statement**

*State-wise details of Houses sanctioned for Women under IAY during last two years*

Sl. No.	State	Houses sanctioned in FY			
		2014-15		2015-16*	
		Women	Husband and wife jointly	Women	Husband and wife jointly
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	76330	0	58591	0
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	88	28	4	9
3.	Assam	57742	50872	46724	25681
4.	Bihar	205178	52532	132208	80451
5.	Chhattisgarh	14826	12734	15844	17724
6.	Goa	88	0	362	6
7.	Gujarat	24653	13541	6771	14653
8.	Haryana	596	191	9226	2988
9.	Himachal Pradesh	1227	2434	899	891
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	31	3	828	3188
11.	Jharkhand	10995	2123	16559	11297
12.	Karnataka	102726	0	106906	0
13.	Kerala	33946	12133	35783	18799
14.	Madhya Pradesh	13046	25482	24429	23166
15.	Maharashtra	1689	6033	23715	90443

1	2	3	4	5	6
16.	Manipur	399	503	1146	998
17.	Meghalaya	2770	1703	2607	1848
18.	Mizoram	161	110	173	274
19.	Nagaland	48	1236	25	426
20.	Odisha	2255	4807	60972	29503
21.	Punjab	789	1907	23	320
22.	Rajasthan	67345	15511	38533	28409
23.	Sikkim	538	986	140	433
24.	Tamil Nadu	25457	16775	19926	30008
25.	Telangana	65149	0	53240	0
26.	Tripura	NR	NR	3526	4780
27.	Uttar Pradesh	243879	40212	204447	62475
28.	Uttarakhand	6288	2027	5427	578
29.	West Bengal	191087	108646	230763	81501
30.	Andaman and Nicobar	14	31	0	0
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0
32.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0
33.	Lakshadweep	0	0	5	0
34.	Puducherry	0	0	0	0

Note : Figures for FY 2014-15 are as reported by States through MPR/MIS

\* Figures for FY 2015-16 are as reported by States on AwaasSoft as on 30.11.2016

#### Projects from J&K under PMGSY

2202. SHRI SHAMSHER SINGH MANHAS: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that funds are provided under PMGSY for construction of roads; and

(b) if so, the number of projects in Jammu and Kashmir pending in the Ministry?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV): (a) and (b) 'Rural Roads' is a State subject and Pradhan Mantri

Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) is a one-time special intervention to provide rural connectivity, by way of a single all-weather road, to the eligible unconnected habitations in the core network. The Detailed Project Reports (DPRs) under PMGSY are submitted by the States to the Ministry for consideration/approval. The project proposals are verified and scrutinized by State Technical Agencies (STAs), and then are duly scrutinized by National Rural Roads Development Agency (NRRDA) to ensure that the proposals have been made keeping in view the programme guidelines. The proposals of the State are then put up before the Inter Ministerial Empowered Committee chaired by Secretary (RD) in the Ministry of Rural Development, for its consideration & recommendation. Such recommended proposals which are approved by the Competent Authority are sanctioned and conveyed to the State Government.

Government of India, as the part of sustainable poverty reduction strategy, launched the PMGSY on 25th December, 2000 as a 100% Centrally Sponsored Scheme to assist the States, through construction of Rural Roads. On the recommendations of the Sub-Group of Chief Ministers on Rationalization of Centrally Sponsored Schemes, the fund sharing pattern of PMGSY was 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 is 90:10. The Sub-Group had also recommended that this modified sharing pattern should be effective from Financial Year 2015-16 onwards. All ongoing as well as outstanding works under PMGSY are now covered under this sharing pattern.

The funds for the cleared projects are made available to the State Governments in two installments. The first installment amounting to 50% of the cleared value of projects is released considering the opening balance as on 1st April of the Financial Year (including interest accrued). For subsequent releases, State Governments are required to furnish Utilization Certificate to the Ministry showing expenditure of at least 60% of the available funds. Since inception of PMGSY, project proposals of the value of ₹ 8,121 crore have been sanctioned by the Ministry for the State of Jammu & Kashmir, against which ₹ 3,458 crore have been released to the State, for implementation of PMGSY (upto October, 2016).

At present, no project proposal of the State of Jammu & Kashmir is pending with the Ministry.

#### **Survey of assets created under MGNREGA**

2203. SHRIMATI SASIKALA PUSHPA: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government had undertaken any survey to ascertain the assets created under MGNREGA in each Gram Panchayat of the country including Tamil Nadu;

- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether Government undertook recording of such surveys to check the leakage and avoid duplication of work in future; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV): (a) to (d) The Ministry has established a comprehensive system of monitoring and review mechanism for Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) in States/UTs including Tamil Nadu.

The Ministry has introduced a Fixed Asset Register (FAR) which is a permanent record of each asset in a physical form. As of now 2,26,756 Gram Panchayats are maintaining the FAR.

To address the twin objectives of 'Planning' and 'Accountability', Ministry of Rural Development has designed a unique solution by integrating space technology and asset tracking management solution under the project GeoMGNREGA with a vision to make geotagged asset data under Mahatma Gandhi NREGA transparent and available in the public domain accessible to all. The GeoMGNREGA was rolled out in public domain on 30th November, 2016.

The objective was to create a Geographical Information System (GIS) solution to visualize, analyze and explore such asset related data and also manage them more effectively along with better understanding of the impact.

#### **Funds for repairing panchayat roads in Telangana**

2204. SHRI DHARMAPURI SRINIVAS: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether a delegation of MPs and Ministers from Telangana has met the Minister recently and requested to release ₹450 crore for undertaking repairs to panchayat roads which were badly damaged during the recent rains;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) whether any decision has been taken by the Ministry in this regard for release of necessary funds at the earliest?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV): (a) to (c) 'Rural Roads' is a State subject and Pradhan Mantri Gram

Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) is a one-time special intervention of Government of India to provide a single all-weather road connectivity to all eligible unconnected habitations, existing in the Core Network, in rural areas of country. The programme envisages connecting all eligible unconnected habitations with a population of 500 persons and above (as per 2001 Census) in plain areas and 250 persons and above (as per 2001 Census) in Special Category States (Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Sikkim, Tripura, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir and Uttarakhand), Tribal (Schedule-V) areas, the Desert Areas (as identified in Desert Development Programme) and in Selected Tribal and Backward Districts (as identified by the Ministry of Home Affairs/Planning Commission). For most intensive IAP blocks as identified by the Ministry of Home Affairs the unconnected habitations with population 100 and above (as per 2001 Census) are eligible to be covered under PMGSY. The PMGSY permits upgradation (to prescribed standards) of existing rural roads in districts where all the eligible habitations of the designated population size have been provided all weather road connectivity.

PMGSY covers only the Rural Roads i.e., Roads that are classified as 'Other District Roads' (ODR) and 'Village Roads' (VR) in the Core Network of a State. Further the repair and maintenance of roads under PMGSY are taken up by the State Governments from State Budget. PMGSY does not have specific provision for repair of panchayat roads.

#### **Progress of SAGY**

2205. DR. K.V.P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the selection of villages under the Saansad Adarsh Gram Yojana is at a very slow pace;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the district authorities are very slow in preparing village development plans and take up developmental works in the villages; and
- (d) the details of SAGY villages selected, village development plans prepared and development works started, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV): (a) and (b) The details of GramPanchayat selected under SAGY programme is as under:-



Identified		
500	Phase I	Lok Sabha
205		Rajya Sabha
705		TOTAL
132	Phase II	Lok Sabha
37		Rajya Sabha
169		TOTAL

(c) As per the guidelines, the District Collector is the nodal officer for implementing SAGY. The District collectors conduct a monthly review meeting with representatives of the participating line GPs concerned are also invited for these monthly meetings. The District Collector appoints a competent Charge Officer of sufficient seniority, for every Gram Panchayat who coordinate the implementation at the local level and is responsible and accountable for the implementation.

(d) As the SAGY programme is being implemented in convergence model, the District Collector plays a significant role. So far 704 Gram Panchayats (GP) have been adopted by Member of Parliaments under the Phase-I of SAGY. Out of which 666 GPs have uploaded their Village Development Plan (VDP) in saanjhi website. The status of the projects undertaken under the Scheme as on 01.12.2016 is as under:-

*VDP Progress Monitoring Status Report*

Sl. No.	State/UT	Identified GP's	No. of GPs Uploa- ded VDP	Total Number of Projects	No. of Projects Comple- ted	No. of Projects in- Progress	No. of Projects yet to Start	No. of GPs updated VDP Progress
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1	1	242	11	78	153	1
2.	Andhra Pradesh	32	15	415	100	61	254	11
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	3	3	216	28	27	161	3
4.	Assam	21	21	2017	162	501	1354	21
5.	Bihar	53	52	3780	575	411	2794	27

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
6.	Chandigarh	1	1	18	12	2	4	1
7.	Chhattisgarh	16	16	1727	1008	333	386	16
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
9.	Daman and Diu	1	1	52	24	8	20	1
10.	Delhi	8	0	0	0	0	0	0
11.	Goa	3	3	172	27	10	135	1
12.	Gujarat	37	37	964	425	294	245	37
13.	Haryana	15	15	861	471	257	133	15
14.	Himachal Pradesh	7	7	595	161	93	341	7
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	10	10	782	278	104	400	9
16.	Jharkhand	20	20	2311	535	592	1184	20
17.	Karnataka	39	39	6906	2369	799	3738	29
18.	Kerala	31	30	1665	388	503	774	30
19.	Lakshadweep	1	1	158	8	118	32	1
20.	Madhya Pradesh	37	37	1989	1139	365	485	37
21.	Maharashtra	70	70	5221	2151	878	2192	70
22.	Manipur	3	3	163	28	68	67	3
23.	Meghalaya	4	4	320	86	87	147	4
24.	Mizoram	2	2	258	144	40	74	2
25.	Nagaland	2	2	71	16	14	41	2
26.	Odisha	28	23	354	58	13	283	7
27.	Puducherry	2	2	72	17	40	15	2
28.	Punjab	20	20	742	172	199	371	19
29.	Rajasthan	34	34	1611	544	317	750	34
30.	Sikkim	2	2	42	30	12	0	2
31.	Tamil Nadu	58	58	2840	1056	701	1083	58
32.	Telangana	22	22	1099	363	242	494	21

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
33.	Tripura	3	3	159	47	42	70	3
34.	Uttar Pradesh	104	104	2723	1284	472	967	85
35.	Uttarakhand	8	7	378	265	65	48	7
36.	West Bengal	5	1	61	0	0	61	0
TOTAL		704	666	40984	13982	7746	19256	586

### Construction of dobhas under MGNREGA in Jharkhand

2206. SHRI SANJIV KUMAR: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether dobhas have been constructed in Jharkhand under MGNREGA;
- (b) what was the basis for authorizing such construction;
- (c) whether Government is aware of cases of a number of fatalities  $\surd$ both children and cattle $\surd$ in dobhas in the State; and
- (d) what steps are being taken by Government to review the construction of dobhas which have become a veritable death trap?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Schedule 1, Para 4, Category II (i) of Mahatma Gandhi NREG Act, 2005 provides for improving productivity of lands of household's land development and by providing suitable infrastructure for irrigation including dug wells, farm ponds and other water harvesting structures.

(c) and (d) The Government is aware of casualties due to sinking in water filled farm ponds. The decision to continue construction of small farm ponds was taken by augmenting the following measures:

- Provision of bamboo fencing around the dobha was included in the revised estimate.
- Through Information Education and communications viz. radio announcements, local newspaper etc, people are continuously being requested to prevent small kids to go near dobhas.
- Schools, anganwadi centres have been instructed to apprise students to remain away from dobhas.

- Panchayati Raj Institution representatives, village organizations, self-help groups are spreading awareness through door to door visits on utility of dooha and preventive measures are to be taken for avoiding such fatalities.

**Use of MGNREGA funds for railways**

2207. SHRI DEVENDER GOUDT.:

SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Railways has submitted a proposal to Government to permit the use of MGNREGA funds for railway works and manual labourers;
- (b) what are the details of this proposal;
- (c) whether Government has agreed to this proposal;
- (d) what constraints the Ministry has in converging MGNREGA with railway construction work; and
- (e) what other changes are being made in accessibility of MGNREGA funds for public use?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV): (a) to (d) No formal proposal has been received.

(e) MGNREGA funds are available for all public works that are permitted under the Act and have been taken as per prescribed planning process. The Act provides for process of inclusion of new works into this list for rural areas.

**Separate funds for SAGY**

2208. SHRI DEVENDER GOUDT.: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of villages adopted by each Member of Parliament under the Saansad Adarsh Gram Yojana (SAGY) in Phase I and Phase II;
- (b) the details of development works undertaken in each of such villages;
- (c) whether in the absence of funds like MPLADS, no tangible development works could be taken up;
- (d) if so, whether Government would consider allocating a separate fund called VILADS (Village Local Area Development Scheme) to fund works in villages identified under SAGY;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV): (a) The number of Members of Parliament who have identified Gram Panchayats under the Phase-I and Phase-II of Sansad Adarsh Gram Yojana (SAGY) is given below:

Identified		
500	Phase I	Lok Sabha
205		Rajya Sabha
705		TOTAL
132	Phase II	Lok Sabha
37		Rajya Sabha
169		TOTAL

(b) So far 705 Gram Panchayats (GP) have been adopted by Member of Parliaments under the Phase-I of SAGY. Out of which 666 GPs have uploaded their Village Development Plan (VDP) in saanjhi website. The status of the projects undertaken under the Scheme as on 01.12.2016 is as under:

*VDP Progress Monitoring Status Report*

Sl. No.	State/UT	Identified GP's	No. of GPs Uploa- ded VDP	Total Number of Projects	No. of Projects Comple- ted	No. of Projects In- Progress	No. of Projects yet to Start	No. of GPs updated VDP Progress
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1	1	242	11	78	153	1
2.	Andhra Pradesh	32	15	415	100	61	254	11
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	3	3	216	28	27	161	3
4.	Assam	21	21	2017	162	501	1354	21
5.	Bihar	53	52	3780	575	411	2794	27

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
6.	Chandigarh	1	1	18	12	2	4	1
7.	Chhattisgarh	16	16	1727	1008	333	386	16
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
9.	Daman and Diu	1	1	52	24	8	20	1
10.	Delhi	8	0	0	0	0	0	0
11.	Goa	3	3	172	27	10	135	1
12.	Gujarat	37	37	964	425	294	245	37
13.	Haryana	15	15	861	471	257	133	15
14.	Himachal Pradesh	7	7	595	161	93	341	7
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	10	10	782	278	104	400	9
16.	Jharkhand	20	20	2311	535	592	1184	20
17.	Karnataka	39	39	6906	2369	799	3738	29
18.	Kerala	31	30	1665	388	503	774	30
19.	Lakshadweep	1	1	158	8	118	32	1
20.	Madhya Pradesh	37	37	1989	1139	365	485	37
21.	Maharashtra	70	70	5221	2151	878	2192	70
22.	Manipur	3	3	163	28	68	67	3
23.	Meghalaya	4	4	320	86	87	147	4
24.	Mizoram	2	2	258	144	40	74	2
25.	Nagaland	2	2	71	16	14	41	2
26.	Odisha	28	23	354	58	13	283	7
27.	Puducherry	2	2	72	17	40	15	2
28.	Punjab	20	20	742	172	199	371	19
29.	Rajasthan	34	34	1611	544	317	750	34
30.	Sikkim	2	2	42	30	12	0	2
31.	Tamil Nadu	58	58	2840	1056	701	1083	58
32.	Telangana	22	22	1099	363	242	494	21

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
33.	Tripura	3	3	159	47	42	70	3
34.	Uttar Pradesh	104	104	2723	1284	472	967	85
35.	Uttarakhand	8	7	378	265	65	48	7
36.	West Bengal	5	1	61	0	0	61	0
TOTAL		704	666	40984	13982	7746	19256	586

(c) to (f) As per the data uploaded by 541 Gram Panchayats on the Saansad Adarsh Gram Yojana portal, many remarkable achievements have already been made in the SAGY GPs. 283 Gram Panchayats under SAGY have achieved 100% of Children Immunization(0-6 age group), 252 Gram Panchayats have reported 100% Institutional delivery, 378 Gram Panchayats have 100% of Days Mid Day Meal (MDM) coverage to schools. Similarly 171 Gram Panchayats reported electricity connection to all Households, 91 Gram Panchayats have safe and secure Housing facility to all Households in the SAGY villages, 87 Gram Panchayats have full piped drinking water supply.

Likewise 131 Gram Panchayats have become ODF, 160 Gram Panchayats have now E Panchayat Service available at Gram Panchayats Office. Similarly, many Gram Panchayats have made efforts in the area of ensuring social and financial security in their respective Gram Panchayats by enrolling every eligible individual to Government Schemes like JanDhan Yojana (101 GPs), Atal Pension Yojana (25 GPs), Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana (26 GPs), Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojna (37 GPs), Widow Pension (211 GPs), Old Age Pension (210 GPs).

This scheme intends to achieve its objectives through convergence and implementation of existing Government Schemes and Programmes without allocating additional funds. The MPs are proactively tapping the resource from various sources for the implementation of the Village Development Plan. The SAGY lays emphasis on inspiring values of national pride & patriotism and unity. It 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.

#### Changes in PMGSY

2209. SHRI MAHESH PODDAR: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any proposal under consideration for making changes in the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) to make it economically efficient; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV): (a) and (b) In order to promote use of non conventional materials, environment friendly and fast construction technologies in the construction of rural roads under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY), the National Rural Roads Development Agency (NRRDA), Ministry of Rural Development has issued 'Guidelines on Technology Initiatives', to all States. The States are required to propose at least 10% of the length of annual proposals using any of the new technologies, for which specifications of Indian Roads Congress (IRC) are available and an additional length of at least 5% of the length of annual proposals with any of the new technologies for which specifications of Indian Roads Congress are not available, but the technologies/ materials have been accredited by IRC. Further, the States are required to adopt the recommendations of the Expert Group, constituted by the Ministry of Rural Development for achieving economy in construction of Rural Roads under PMGSY. The above two measures have facilitated construction of cost effective and environment friendly rural roads. These cost effective and environmental friendly technologies/materials include- waste plastic, flyash, iron & copper slag, natural geotextiles, cold mix, gabions and bio-engineering for hill slopes stabilization, cell filled concrete etc.

#### **Implementation of SPMRM**

2210. SHRI K.G. KENYE: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Government has designated the Shyama Prasad Mukherji Rurban Mission (SPMRM) towards development of cluster of villages;
- (b) if so, the details of selected places therefor. State-wise; and
- (c) the details of criteria required for identification and selection of SPMRM sub district HQs thereunder?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV): (a) and (b) Yes Sir. The Government proposes to develop rural clusters in the country under Shyama Prasad Mukherji Rurban Mission (SPMRM). The Mission aims at development of 300 clusters in all States and UTs. These clusters would be developed by provisioning of economic activities, developing skills & local entrepreneurship and providing infrastructure amenities. The objective of the Shyama Prasad Mukherji Rurban Mission (SPMRM) is to stimulate local economic development, enhance basic services and create well planned Rurban Clusters. In the first phase of the mission 100 Clusters have been identified. The State-wise details are given in the Statement (*See below*).



(c) The selection of clusters is done by the Ministry of Rural Development and the States for Non-Tribal and Tribal districts as per the process stated below:

**Non-Tribal Clusters:** For selection of Non-Tribal clusters, the Ministry of Rural Development provides a list of sub districts to each State, within which the clusters could be identified. The selection of these sub districts by the Ministry would be based on parameters such as (i) Decadal Growth in Rural Population (ii) Decadal Growth in Non-Farm work participation (iii) Presence of Economic Clusters (iv) Presence of places of Tourism and Religious significance and (v) Proximity to Transport Corridors.

**Tribal Clusters:** For selection of Tribal Clusters, the Ministry of Rural Development has provided a list of Sub-districts to each State, from which the clusters could be identified. The sub-districts have been identified from the top 100 Tribal clusters of the country, based on the Scheduled Tribes population. The selection of these sub districts is based on parameters such as (i) Decadal growth in Tribal Population (ii) Current Tribal Literacy Rate (iii) Decadal growth in Non- Farm Work force participation (iv) Decadal growth in Rural Population and (v) Presence of Economic Clusters.

**Statement**

*State-wise details of 100 clusters which have been identified for development under SPHRM*

Sl. No.	Name of the District	Name of the Sub District	Name of the Clusters
1	2	3	4
<b>1.</b>	<b>Andhra Pradesh</b>		
	Chittoor	Kuppam	Kuppam
	Anantapuram	Kalyandurgam	Kambadur
	Prakasham	Kondapi	Singarayakonda
	Vishakhapatnam	Aruku	Aruku valley
	Nellore	Venkatachailam	Venkatachailam
<b>2.</b>	<b>Arunachal Pradesh</b>		
	Upper Siang	Tuting	Tuting
<b>3.</b>	<b>Bihar</b>		
	Patna	Sampatchak	Bairia
	Gaya	Manpur	Nauranga

1	2	3	4
	Rohtas	Kochas	Kuchhila
	Saharsa	Sonbarsa	Sonbarsa
4.	<b>Chhattisgarh</b>		
	Bastar	Jagdapur	Madpal
	Dhamtari	Dhamtari	Loharsi
	Rajnandgaon	Dongargarh	Murmunda
	Kawardha	Pandariya	Kunda
5.	<b>Goa</b>		
	South Goa	Quepem	Xeldem
6.	<b>Gujarat</b>		
	Devbhumi Dwarka	Khambhalia	Vadinar
	Morbi	Morbi	Ravapara
	BanasKantha	Danta	Ambaji
	Arvalli	Shamlaji	Bhiloda
7.	<b>Haryana</b>		
	Karnal	Assandh	Balla
	Jind	Narwana	Uchana Khurd
	Rewari	Kosli	Kosli
	Ambala	Barara	Barara
	Fatehabad	Tohana	Samain
	Jhajjar	Bahadurgarh	Badli
8.	<b>Himachal Pradesh</b>		
	Kinnaur	Sangla	Sangla
	Solan	Kandaghat	Hinner
9.	<b>Jammu and Kashmir</b>		
	Jammu	Jammu	GoleGujral
	Kupwara	Kupwara	Khumriyal
10	<b>Jharkhand</b>		
	Gridih	Gridih	Bhandaridh

1	2	3	4
	Dhanbad	Baliapur	Palani
	Purbi Singhbhum	Ghatshila	Dharambahd
11	<b>Karnataka</b>		
	Bangalore	Anekal	Haragadde
	Belgaum	Belgaum	Kangrali
	Bellary	Hospet	Danapura
12.	<b>Kerala</b>		
	Thiruvananthapuram	Nedumangad	Aryanad & Vellanad GPs
	Eranakulam	Paravoor	Puthenvelikara & Kunnukara GPs
	Kannur	Thalasseri	Mangatidam & Kottayam Malabar GPs
	Kottayam	Kottayam Manarcad	GPs Puthupally &
13.	<b>Madhya Pradesh</b>		
	Indore	Mhow	Simrol
	Indore	Indore	NawdaPanth
	Bhopal	Huzur	Ratibad
	Chattarpur	Chattarpur	Achatt
	Bhopal	Berasia	Gunga
	Chhindwara	Tamia	Delakhari
	Seoni	Seoni	Khaniwada
14	<b>Maharashtra</b>		
	Beed	Parali	Sirsala
	Buldahana	Lonar	Sultanpur
	Pune	Haveli	LoniKalbhor
	Jalna	Partur	Ashti
	Aurangabad	Gangapur	Jogeshwari

1	2	3	4
	Nagpur	Kamptee	Wadoda
	Jalgaon	Muktainagar	Muktainagar
15.	<b>Manipur</b>		
	Khangabok	Thoubal	Thoubal
16.	<b>Mizoram</b>		
	Aizawl	Aibawk	Aibawk
17.	<b>Meghalaya</b>		
	East Garo	Resubelpara	Chisim Apel
18.	<b>Nagaland</b>		
	Peren	Pedi (Ngwalwa)	Pedi (Ngwalwa)
19.	<b>Odisha</b>		
	Jharsuguda	Kolabira	Samasingha
	Khurda	Banapur	Banapur
	Cuttack	Banki	Tala Basta
	Mayurbhanj	Thakurmunda	Thakurmunda
	Kalahandi	Kesinga	Utkela
20.	<b>Punjab</b>		
	Bhatinda	Rampura Phul	Dhapali
	Amritsar	Ajnala	Harsha Chhina
21.	<b>Rajasthan</b>		
	Bharatpur	Kaman	Jurahara
	Nagaur	Makrana	Budsoo
	Barmer	Barmer	Majivala
	Jodhpur	Looni	Salawas
	Udaipur	Gogunda	Gogunda
22.	<b>Sikkim</b>		
	East District	Pakyong	Namcheybong
23.	<b>Telangana</b>		
	RangaReddy	Tandur	Allapur.S

1	2	3	4
	Medak	Narayankhed	Ryakal
	Nizam ah ad	Jukkal	Jukkal
	Adilabad	Mandamarri	Sarangapalle
24.	<b>Tripura</b>		
	South Tripura	Hrishyamukh	Hrishyamukh
	Sepahijala	Kathalia	Nirbhoypur
25.	<b>Uttar Pradesh</b>		
	Chitrakoot	Mau	Mau Mustkil
	Chitrakoot	Karwi	Kashai
	Ghaziabad	Ghaziabad	DasnaDehat
	Kushinagar	Tumkuhi Raj	Bans Gaon
	Gautam Buddha Nagar	Dadri	Chitehera
	Firozabad	Tundla	RudhauMustkil
	Mirzapur	Marihan	Patehara Kalan Urf Kubari Pate
	Bagpat	Baraut	Silana
	Allahabad	Koraon	Barokhar
	Lucknow	Lucknow	Juggaur
26.	<b>Tamil Nadu</b>		
	Tiruvallur	Poonamallee	Kuthambakkam
	Sivagangai	Sivagangai	Vaniyangudi
	Tiruppur	Avinashi	Velayuthamapalayam
	Coimbatore	Coimbatore South	Madukkarai
	Tirunelveli	Tirunelveli	Suthamali
27.	<b>Uttarakhand</b>		
	Dehradun	Rishikesh	Athoorvala
	Haridwar	Haridwar	Bhaktanpur-Abidpur
28.	<b>West Bengal</b>		
	Hooghly	Pandua	Khirkundu-Namaj gram-Niala

1	2	3	4
	Hooghly	Chaditala-II	Garalgachha
	Hooghly	Chinsurah-Mogra	Chandrahati-I
	Hooghly	Pandua	Jyer-Dwarbasini
	Howrah	Panchla	JalaBiswanathpur
	Howrah	Domjur	Parbatipur
	Bankura	Hirbandh	Malian

#### **Implementation of SAGY**

2211. SHRI RONALD SAPA TLAU: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) how many model villages were selected by MPs in the 1st Phase of Saansad Adarsh Gram Yojana (SAGY);

(b) whether after two years of its implementation Government is satisfied with its overall implementation;

(c) if not, what are the underlying problems;

(d) how many MPs have identified a village for the 2nd Phase;

(e) whether a large number of MPs have not selected a model village for 2nd Phase and if so, the reasons therefor; and

(f) what is Government's remedial action plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV): (a) The number of Members of Parliament who have identified Gram Panchayats under the Phase-1 of Sansad Adarsh Gram Yojana (SAGY) is given below:

<b>Identified</b>		
500	Phase I	Lok Sabha
205		Rajya Sabha
705		TOTAL

(b) and (c) Progress of implementation is satisfactory as could be gauged from the fact that so far out of 705 Gram Panchayats (GP) adopted by Member of Parliaments in Phase-I of the scheme, 666 GPs have uploaded their Village Development Plan (VDP) on

the web-site (saanjhi). Further out of total 40984 number of projects undertaken in these 666 GPs, 20178 projects(53%) have either been completed or in progress.

The Ministry has developed a 35 point impact monitoring tool named Panchayat Darpan to gauge the impact of SAGY in the GPs. As per the Panchayat Darpan data uploaded by 541 Gram Panchayats on the Saansad Adarsh Gram Yojana portal, many remarkable achievements have taken place in the SAGY GPs. 283 Gram Panchayats under SAGY have achieved 100% of Children Immunization(0-6 age group), 252 Gram Panchayats have reported 100% Institutional delivery, 378 Gram Panchayats have 100% of Days Mid Day Meal (MDM) coverage to schools. Similarly 171 Gram Panchayats reported electricity connection to all Households, 91 Gram Panchayats have safe and secure Housing facility to all Households in the SAGY villages, 87 Gram Panchayats have full piped drinking water supply.

Likewise 131 Gram Panchayats have become ODF, 160 Gram Panchayats have now E Panchayat Service available at Gram Panchayats Office. Similarly, many Gram Panchayats have made I efforts in the area of ensuring social and financial security in their respective Gram Panchayats by enrolling every eligible individual to Government Schemes like Jan Dhan Yojana (101 GPs), Atal Pension Yojana (25 GPs), Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana (26 GPs), Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojna (37 GPs), Widow Pension (211 GPs), Old Age Pension (210 GPs).

(d) to (f) The number of GP adopted by M.Ps in 2nd phase is as under:

<b>Identified</b>		
132	Phase II	Lok Sabha
37		Rajya Sabha
169		TOTAL

Since the scheme intends to achieve its objectives through convergence and implementation of existing Government Schemes and Programmes without allocating additional funds, MPs are proactively tapping the resource from various sources for successful implementation of the Village Development Plan.

Further the Ministry has also taken various initiatives for effective implementation of the scheme, which are as under:-

- (i) 21 Schemes have been amended by various Ministries /Departments of Government of India to give priority to SAGY Gram Panchayat projects.

- (ii) The Ministry of Rural Development has brought out 'SAMANVAY' - Compilation of 223 Central Sector/ Centrally Sponsored and 1806 State Schemes for convergence under SAGY for the benefit of Members of Parliament, District and Village level officials about the different schemes for multitude of purposes at the GP level.
- (iii) The Ministry has developed 35 point indicators to gauge the impact of SAGY in the GPs. Progress is measured through outcome indicators broadly covering basic amenities, education, health, sanitation, livelihood, women empowerment, financial inclusion, food security, social security and e-governance. The impact is measured on quarterly (22 indicators), half yearly (7 indicators) and yearly basis (6 indicators).
- (iv) The Central Government sent teams to a few of the SAGY Village Panchayats to understand the convergence process and to learn from good practices. Through a review of progress on 35 indicators, efforts have been made to ascertain the performance of SAGY in a particular Gram Panchayat.
- (v) With the intent to tap the resources and the strengths of the Private, Voluntary and Cooperative sectors (PVC Sectors), the Ministry has circulated suggestive template to State Governments for preparing proposals.
- (vi) The Ministry has prepared a document named 'SAHYOG' which is an indicative guidance document with the essential information on the existing social security schemes collated from respective ministries. It will enrich the knowledge of villagers and village level functionaries to achieve 100% enrollment into the social/financial Security Schemes in SAGY GPs.
- (vii) The Ministry of Rural Development is coordinating with other Central Ministries/ Departments to ensure provision of four key basic services *viz.* power, drinking water, roads and education in all SAGY GPs.
- (viii) SAGY is reviewed by the Ministry every Quarter in the Performance Review Committee (PRC) meeting with State Secretaries. The Central Govt. has also constituted the District Development Coordination and Monitoring Committee where the performance of programmes are monitored every quarter under Chairmanship of Hon'ble MPs.

#### **Financial assistance under NRLM**

2212. SHRI RIPUN BORA: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government proposes to provide financial assistance through the National Rural Livelihoods Mission (NRLM);



- (b) if so, the details thereof and the guidelines therefor; and
- (c) the total number of beneficiaries which have been covered under NRLM during 2013 to October, 2016, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV): (a) to (c) Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana - National Rural Livelihoods Mission (DAY - NRLM) is being implemented in the country with the objective to organize all rural poor households in the country and continuously nurture and support them till they come out of abject poverty. The programme aims to ensure that at least one woman member from each rural poor household is brought under the Self Help Group (SHG) network. Under DAY - NRLM, financial assistance is given in the following forms:-

**(1) Revolving Fund:-** Under DAY-NRLM, ₹ 10,000-15,000/- per Self Help Group is provided as Revolving Fund to all DAY-NRLM compliant SHGs in the country.

The eligibility conditions for SHG to receive Revolving Funds are:-

- (a) The SHG should have been practicing 'panchasutra' for the last 3-4 months (15 weeks). Panchasutra include (i) Regular meetings (ii) Regular savings (iii) Regular internal lending (iv) Regular repayment; and (v) Proper book-keeping.

Other Conditions include:

- (i) The group has opened an Saving Bank (SB) Account in any Bank Branch.
- (ii) All the members of the group have received three days member level training on SHG concept, group management and panchasutras.
- (iii) A commitment from the group that the Revolving Fund will be utilized for internal lending to the members along with savings.
- (iv) After the provision of Revolving Fund also, the group agrees to continue panchasutra, good management and financial norms in its meetings.

**(2) Community Investment Fund:-** Under DAY-NRLM, financial assistance upto ₹ 2.5 lakh per Self Help Group is given as Community Investment Fund to SHGs/primary level federations / village organizations.

Eligibility criteria for an SHG to access CIF loan through Micro Credit Plan (MCP) process -

- (i) The SHG should have been following 'Panchasutra' at least for the last 6 months (26 weeks or more).

- (ii) It should have regular internal lending of its corpus to the members by small loans for the last 6 months.
- (iii) It should have developed its participatory Micro-credit Plan.
- (iv) It should give a commitment that even after receiving CIF loan through MCP Process, the members of the group will run the management duly adopting panchasutras and good management and financial norms.

**(3) Interest subvention:-** For taking up various livelihoods, the SHGs are linked to banks for loans. Interest subvention is provided to women SHGs to cover the difference between the bank's lending rate of interest and 7%, on credit availed by the SHGs from the banks for a maximum of Rs 3, 00,000 per SHG. This will be available across the country in two ways:

**Category I:**

- (i) Applicable to category I districts -250 most backward districts.
- (ii) All women SHGs can avail loans upto Rs 3 lakhs at 7 percent interest per annum.
- (iii) All women SHGs will also be eligible to an additional interest subvention of 3% on prompt repayment, reducing the effective rate to 4%.

**Category II:**

In the remaining districts, on prompt repayment, all women SHGs under NRLM will be eligible for interest subvention to the extent of the difference between the Banks' lending rate and 7% on loans upto ₹ 3 lakh.

For disbursement of interest subvention in category-II districts, State Rural Livelihoods Missions (SRLMs) are expected to access the reports placed on the NRLM Bank Linkage portal, scrutinize and transfer the amount to eligible SHGs directly to their respective bank account.

Details indicating disbursement of interest subvention in Category I districts are given in Statement-I (*See below*). Details indicating disbursal of interest subvention to SHGs under Category II are given in the Statement-II (*See below*). Details indicating the number of SHGs who have been provided Revolving Fund and Community Investment Fund and the amount disbursed to them are given in Statement-III (*See below*). Details indicating year-wise bank linkage report are given in Statement-IV.

**Statement-I***Details of disbursement of Interest Subvention in Category I Districts**Year-wise Report*

Sl. No.	State Name	Total Claims 2013-14		Total Claims 2014-15		Total Claims 2015-16 (Up to October, 2016)	
		No. of Accounts	Interest Subvention Amount	No. of Accounts	Interest Subvention Amount	No. of Accounts	Interest Subvention Amount
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh and Telangana	712271	21002.55	279809	23399.24	312520	26442.74
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	43	1.1	95	3.99	74	2.98
3.	Assam	991	19.22	1630	14.25	2488	33.23
4.	Bihar	7442	198.96	9372	159.52	11727	193.08
5.	Chhattisgarh	1363	25.1	2394	61.09	3411	105.67
6.	Goa	463	28.03	659	39.7	591	36.3
7.	Gujarat	1912	31.18	1938	34.51	1410	25.27
8.	Haryana	66	2.19	270	5.71	434	8.18
9.	Himachal Pradesh	665	18.23	838	36.07	1026	47.86
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	1238	25.33	2132	31.98	2996	50.08
11.	Jharkhand	2232	59.06	2961	104.42	3851	100.1
12.	Karnataka	24005	1241.22	93845	2780.83	107859	4018.38
13.	Kerala	6728	270.31	15132	506.28	22249	1616.48
14.	Madhya Pradesh	1299	22.91	3240	52.13	4491	90.09
15.	Maharashtra	5804	245.39	6167	237.16	7644	260.7
16.	Manipur	25	0.31	0	0	0	0
17.	Mizoram	11	0.72	8	0.47	5	0.33
18.	Nagaland	21	0.39	19	0.48	11	0.33
19.	Odisha	33646	960.16	28371	756.87	27679	834.25
20.	Punjab	80	2.15	68	1.95	46	1.44
21.	Rajasthan	1711	56.06	1354	46.51	922	28.73
22.	Sikkim	18	0.93	67	1.87	104	3.12

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
23.	Tamil Nadu	25617	1657.45	26619	1695.51	26788	1894.33
24.	Tripura	218	5.06	247	4.65	240	4.07
25.	Uttar Pradesh	688	28.35	802	21.68	970	27.25
26.	Uttarakhand	96	2.45	122	2.13	130	2.09
27.	West Bengal	15167	254.48	22670	402.58	28638	682.62
TOTAL		843820	26159.29	500829	30401.57	568304	36509.72

**Statement-II***Details of Disbursal of Interest Subvention to SHGs - Category II*

Sl. No.	State Name	Category - II districts (From 2013-14 to 2015-16)	
		Number of Accounts	Interest Subvention Amount (in lakhs)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	592355	17803.00
2.	Assam	1788	15.09
3.	Bihar	4077	22.30
4.	Chhattisgarh	5055	86.79
5.	Gujarat	583	5.52
6.	Haryana	55	0.60
7.	Himachal Pradesh	609	26.88
8.	Jharkhand	444	5.82
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	500	2.90
10.	Karnataka	342403	4437.69
11.	Kerala	51234	985.64
12.	Madhya Pradesh	5153	16.96
13.	Maharashtra	3245	49.26
14.	Odisha	113436	1412.24
15.	Tamil Nadu	111910	2456.00
16.	Telangana	337421	10709.00
17.	Uttar Pradesh	181	2.73
18.	West Bengal	40309	284.74
TOTAL		1610758	38323.16

**Statement-III**

(A) Details showing the number of SHGs who have been provided revolving fund and Community Investment Fund and the amount disbursed to them

Sl. No.	State	2013-14					2014-15				
		SHG	RF Disbursed		CIF Disbursed		SHG	RF Disbursed		CIF Disbursed	
		Promoted	No of SHGs	Amount in lakh	No of SHGs	Amount in lakh	Promoted	No of SHGs	Amount in lakh	No of SHGs	Amount in lakh
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1.	Andhra Pradesh	10055	0	0.00	0	0.00	15354	0	0.00	0	0.00
2.	Assam	20111	7642	1135.60	421	210.50	10271	16096	2414.40	3805	2024.00
3.	Bihar	26396	12629	1890.00	6487	4024.61	41245	16689	2501.55	15914	9487.15
4.	Chhattisgarh	4227	1718	257.70	598	276.10	5797	4887	720.10	3252	1945.95
5.	Goa										
6.	Gujarat	7339	4127	426.36	215	107.50	4651	2635	296.65	1165	579.30
7.	Jharkhand	6505	3810	571.50	2182	1089.00	9017	7309	1094.70	5276	2694.18
8.	Karnataka	1063	1919	287.85	0	0.00	12698	1680	246.60	957	764.70
9.	Kerala	3908	0	0.00	0	0.00	2140	3029	302.90	950	142.50
10.	Madhya Pradesh	13501	7216	987.99	5470	2587.12	16527	11010	1488.73	9857	6362.87
11.	Maharashtra	6865	2706	398.71	504	278.13	16971	8856	1288.78	2878	1655.29

Written Answers to

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
12.	Odisha	5605	2835	348.11	562	280.90	11205	4842	646.45	400	201.00
13.	Rajasthan	2128	472	70.80	25	27.50	932	869	130.35	221	132.60
14.	Tamil Nadu	21501	0	0.00	0	0.00	10745	7107	1017.79	0	0.00
15.	Telangana	5600	0	0.00	0	0.00	12600	0	0.00	0	0.00
16.	Uttar Pradesh	1816	240	22.93	0	0.00	3741	2003	241.25	106	53.00
17.	West Bengal	40169	18143	2486.65	0	0.00	3928	4761	667.93	0	0.00
18.	Haryana	804	366	54.58	0	0.00	2342	1407	209.28	659	329.50
19.	Himachal Pradesh	221	100	13.60	0	0.00	785	256	36.50	0	0.00
20.	Jammu and Kashmir	2368	1599	205.30	360	158.00	3803	3158	472.95	3114	1269.90
21.	Punjab	56	207	27.29	72	36.00	572	402	59.93	366	201.25
22.	Uttarakhand	206	0	0.00	0	0.00	548	158	15.80	0	0.00
23.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0	0.00
24.	Manipur	0	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0	0.00
25.	Meghalaya	0	0	0.00	0	0.00	134	0	0.00	0	0.00
26.	Mizoram	436	244	36.60	0	0.00	288	404	50.00	0	0.00
27.	Nagaland	1051	315	47.25	0	0.00	630	664	99.60	0	0.00

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*Unstarred Questions*

28.	Sikkim	0	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0	0.00
28.	Tripura	0	0	0.00	0	0.00	152	87	9.40	0	0.00
29.	Puducherry										
	TOTAL	181931	66288	9268.83	16896	9075.36	187076	98309	14011.63	48920	27843.19

**B.**

Sl. No.	State	2015-16					2016-17 (upto October, 16)						
		SHG		RF Disbursed		CIF Disbursed		SHG		RF Disbursed		CIF Disbursed	
		Promoted	No of SHGs	Amount in lakh	No of SHGs	Amount in lakh	Promoted	No of SHGs	Amount in lakh	No of SHGs	Amount in lakh		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12		
1.	Andhra Pradesh	11467	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0	0.00		
2.	Assam	13682	13298	1964.8	8620	3581.79	10942	7204	971.35	2300	969.60		
3.	Bihar	10769	51884	7778.6	51072	8661.15	99355	18283	2741.97	17090	2688.65		
4.	Chhattisgarh	10152	7446	1116.9	4893	3321.07	8039	5269	786.69	3773	2195.00		
5.	Goa												
6.	Gujarat	26329	5458	431.75	1330	646.02	21309	4093	471.87	1552	726.78		
7.	Jharkhand	10900	8586	1285.01	8374	5728.45	12327	6217	931.65	3740	2237.22		

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
8.	Karnataka	11611	262	39.3	3708	3881.4	2834	515	75.40	3085	2936.64
9.	Kerala	2954	853	112.95	871	425.5	5865	430	44.95	505	239.15
10.	Madhya Pradesh	42650	24071	3105.26	11879	7362.88	15433	10450	1286.35	6172	3121.70
11.	Maharashtra	17013	10283	1506.27	2282	1246.35	11941	5568	822.22	2213	1100.66
12.	Odisha	6835	4824	656.7	6294	3119.40	7313	2747	387.20	7191	4313.02
13.	Rajasthan	23249	3315	493.35	1716	1788.82	15251	3270	489.25	1422	1563.72
14.	Tamil Nadu	10672	4062	517.055	2624	1456.35	6139	4131	601.65	2016	884.35
15.	Telangana	6622	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0	0.00
16.	Uttar Pradesh	20852	8461	1212.23	2577	2353.41	10644	9055	1357.00	5016	4423.40
17.	West Bengal	12758	8106	1115.18	1770	766.40	13353	7610	1114.78	9442	3773.68
18.	Haryana	1093	716	107.085	268	132.6	2279	897	90.50	394	229.03
19.	Himachal Pradesh	630	344	47.1	164	106.2	547	92	11.50	21	10.95
20.	Jammu and Kashmir	3675	3579	536.85	3437	1374.8	1451	804	120.60	1009	400.80
21.	Punjab	1235	949	142.35	338	263.725	993	384	42.45	72	34.60
22.	Uttarakhand	717	411	41.1	245	186.24	785	350	35.00	109	109.54
23.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	12	0	0.00	0	0.00
24.	Manipur	0	0	0	0	0	351	0	0.00	0	0.00

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*Unstarred Questions*



25.	Meghalaya	618	135	19.96	13	9.75	756	224	32.76	0	0.00
26.	Mizoram	51	39	5.25	0	0	394	16	2.40	82	61.50
27.	Nagaland	39	414	62.1	60	30	814	1	0.15	290	110.73
28.	Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0	627	0	0.00	0	0.00
29.	Tripura	913	620	74.65	244	145.19	842	426	52.85	231	138.35
	Puducherry	0	0	0.00	0	0.00					
TOTAL		344412	158116	22371.80	112779	46587.51	250596	88036	12470.54	67725	32269.05

**Statement-IV**

*Details indicating year-wise bank linkage report*

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	States & UTs	2013-14		2014-15		2015-16		2016-17 (Up to October)	
		Total SHGs	Total Loan Amount	Total SHGs	Total Loan Amount	Total SHGs	Total Loan Amount	Total SHGs	Total Loan Amount
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh	300019	9016.87	1890019	5990.50	304.202	10308.39	111690	4126.30
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	259	1.04	14	0.30	29	0.56	8	0.07
3.	Assam	6250	75.89	11126	93.33	12,764	93.89	7334	83.72
4.	Bihar	22333	146.83	35096	246.58	64,154	529.25	59090	612.33

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
5.	Chhattisgarh	9175	110.44	9273	113.74	19,006	188.07	7047	82.51
6.	Goa	491	10.61	487	15.77	439	13.03	639	8.94
7.	Gujarat	12748	106.74	16281	152.48	14,280	146.87	7041	80.23
8.	Haryana	1440	28.65	996	11.27	1,799	19.50	1432	11.42
9.	Himachal Pradesh	1439	26.00	1664	29.29	1,902	30.59	647	10.56
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	261	2.69	1831	13.20	1,717	17.54	1502	11.26
11.	Jharkhand	1634	26.33	3355	36.27	7,346	63.29	5341	38.03
12.	Karnataka	140504	3085.53	229294	4212.86	160,696	3770.20	131201	2625.14
13.	Kerala	39627	903.56	62189	1369.09	54,988	1741.50	54811	902.09
14.	Madhya Pradesh	20367	163.81	17760	179.57	14,680	162.78	6265	83.53
15.	Maharashtra	38466	509.96	51973	726.81	60,789	822.33	48410	555.71
16.	Manipur	150	1.11	84	0.79	68	0.91	38	0.63
17.	Meghalaya	90	0.63	4	0.05	5	0.08	9	5.59
18.	Mizoram	7	0.19	4	0.09	5	0.03	0	0.00
19.	Nagaland	249	3.28	556	9.05	105	2.25	39	0.56
20.	Odisha	32710	386.37	44195	522.20	46,402	599.35	25722	353.61
21.	Punjab	663	8.36	323	5.20	397	16.72	209	2.22

22.	Rajasthan	10957	125.14	13925	140.24	14,659	175.94	10394	128.18
23.	Sikkim	112	1.10	58	0.27	115	0.90	101	1.28
24.	Tamil Nadu	102739	2583.19	169620	4405.21	155,574	4542.31	87261	1874.09
25.	Telangana	185598	4813.45	136504	3938.23	135,673	4470.65	58980	2164.09
26.	Tripura	382	1.97	912	4.69	656	5.33	17	0.09
27.	Uttar Pradesh	13269	128.11	5803	90.23	7,017	111.70	4029	39.44
28.	Uttarakhand	1772	15.31	632	5.54	1,339	8.80	354	5.24
29.	West Bengal	64419	626.86	138435	1233.81	177,108	2012.01	108189	1450.85
SUB TOTAL		1008130	22910.02	1141413	23546.65	1257914	29854.76	737800	15257.71
ALL INDIA TOTAL (Including UTs)		1015998	23319.30	1159473	23956.47	1283911	30372.75	752469	15589.26

**Shortage of funds for MGNREGA**

2213. SHRI SANJAY SETH: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that most of States had a negative balance under MGNREGA and had no money to even pay the outstanding dues, leave alone start new works which may escalate malnutrition, endemic hunger and distress migration;

(b) what is outstanding dues of workers to be paid by Government so far, Statewise;

(c) how many days of employment was given during the last year up to this month to workers of different States, State-wise; and

(d) whether wages would be linked to minimum wages and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV): (a) and (b) Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) is a demand driven wage employment programme and release of funds to States/ UTs is a continuous process. The funds are released on the basis of agreed to Labour Budget and how efficiently the State is able to utilize the available funds. During the current FY 2016-17 so far, an amount of ₹ 39195.35 crore has been released to the States/UTs for implementation of MGNREGS which is the highest ever release since inception. State/UT-wise details of payment due to be paid to Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) workers are given in Statement-I (*See below*).

(c) During the last FY 2015-16 (upto October, 2015), 115.88 crore persondays were generated whereas during current FY 2016-17 (Upto October, 2016), 147.71 crore persondays have been generated which is 127% more than the PD generated during correspondence period of the last FY. State/UT-wise details of persondays generated are given in Statement-II (*See below*).

(d) The wage rate of MGNREGA is indexed to the Consumer Price Index for Agriculture labour. There is no proposal at present to link it to Minimum Wages.

***Statement-I***

*State/UT-wise details of payment due to be paid to MGNREGA workers*

(₹ in crore)

**FY: 2016-17**

Sl. No.	States	Payment due on unskilled wage*
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	131.16
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	45.33

1	2	3
3.	Assam	22.96
4.	Bihar	82.37
5.	Chhattisgarh	55.74
6.	Goa	0.20
7.	Gujarat	9.54
8.	Haryana	8.08
9.	Himachal Pradesh	31.52
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	110.71
11.	Jharkhand	52.76
12.	Karnataka	35.75
13.	Kerala	35.04
14.	Madhya Pradesh	25.49
15.	Maharashtra	17.08
16.	Manipur	5.79
17.	Meghalaya	100.95
18.	Mizoram	54.15
19.	Nagaland	276.54
20.	Odisha	80.92
21.	Punjab	10.83
22.	Rajasthan	40.78
23.	Sikkim	9.72
24.	Tamil Nadu	586.78
25.	Telangana	0.00
26.	Tripura	32.52
27.	Uttar Pradesh	232.09
28.	Uttarakhand	10.59
29.	West Bengal	1133.76
30.	Andaman and Nicobar	3.18
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.00
32.	Lakshadweep	0.00
33.	Puducherry	1.54
TOTAL		3243.86

**Statement-II**

*State/UT-wise details of persondays generated during last year and upto October, 2016-17*

(In lakhs)

Sl. No.	State	Total persondays Upto October	
		2015-16	2016-17
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1444.32	1477.63
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	31.98	33.28
3.	Assam	202.38	254.56
4.	Bihar	251.19	350.60
5.	Chhattisgarh	274.36	650.59
6.	Goa	0.82	0.70
7.	Gujarat	60.58	205.89
8.	Haryana	29.65	54.75
9.	Himachal Pradesh	128.29	111.44
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	48.05	67.78
11.	Jharkhand	315.64	490.59
12.	Karnataka	187.56	532.19
13.	Kerala	410.31	322.79
14.	Madhya Pradesh	406.90	559.86
15.	Maharashtra	399.80	512.29
16.	Manipur	29.38	92.35
17.	Meghalaya	87.05	122.22
18.	Mizoram	62.36	59.56
19.	Nagaland	130.77	180.78
20.	Odisha	347.69	518.17
21.	Punjab	68.17	109.38
22.	Rajasthan	1224.94	1737.50
23.	Sikkim	13.15	21.64

1	2	3	4
24.	Tamil Nadu	2359.24	2476.05
25.	Telangana	753.36	795.48
26.	Tripura	303.64	315.14
27.	Uttar Pradesh	1057.79	1244.02
28.	Uttarakhand	87.62	143.08
29.	West Bengal	865.81	1323.59
30.	Andaman and Nicobar	0.89	1.39
31.	Lakshadweep	0.02	0.00
32.	Puducherry	4.96	5.29
TOTAL		11588.68	14770.59

#### Promotion of solar technologies under SAGY

2214. SHRIMATI RAJANI PATIL: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government plans to promote solar technologies particularly solar street lights through Saansad Adarsh Gram Yojana (SAGY);
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the details of funds allocated for the said purpose, State/UT-wise;
- (d) whether Government has plans to incorporate specific targets for utilising renewable energy in the scheme in view of national and international renewable energy targets; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV): (a) and (b) Ministry of New & Renewable Energy (MNRE) under their Off-Grid and Decentralized Solar PV Application Programme is considering proposals received from Members of Parliament for solar Street lights for Saansad Adarssh Gram Yojana (SAGY).

(c) There is no specific funds allocated to the States for this purpose. However, funds are being sanctioned as and when proposals are received by MNRE from Members of Parliament.

(d) and (e) There is no specific target set by MNRE in this regard, however, proposals regarding solar off-grid application will be considered by MNRE.

#### **Pace of construction of rural roads**

†2215. 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 expediting the construction of rural roads;
- (b) if so, whether Government has taken any steps in this direction; 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) Yes, Government of India is contemplating expediting the construction of rural roads under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY), which was launched as one-time special intervention of Government of India to improve the Rural Infrastructure through construction of good quality all weather roads.

Based on the recommendations of the Sub-Group of Chief Ministers on Rationalisation of Centrally Sponsored Schemes, the fund sharing pattern under PMGSY has been changed to 60:40 ratio between the Centre and States (except for 8 North Eastern and 3 Himalayan States for which it will be 90:10) for all the ongoing as well as outstanding works. In order to accelerate the implementation and ensure time bound completion of the Scheme in the States, the Government has enhanced the annual allocation for PMGSY. In view of the availability of substantial additional funds under the Scheme with the new funding pattern between Centre and the State, all the States have been advised to obtain sanctions of balance works under PMGSY-I/II as per the mandate of the Scheme and to substantially complete them by March, 2019, so as to provide connectivity to target habitations.

During the year 2015-16, the total Annual Allocation of the States was ₹23,806 crore (Rs 15,175.71 crore -Central Share and ₹ 8,631 crore - State Share). The Budget Estimate (BE) for 2016-17 is ₹ 19,000 crore and together with State share, about ₹ 27,000 crore will be spent on PMGSY in 2016-17. The Ministry has sanctioned projects across the States for construction of roads of length 37,936.64 Km and bridges of length 44,558.46 m with a total estimated cost of ₹ 22,206.13 crore during the current year till 30th November, 2016.

#### **Setting up of Sagarmala Development Company**

2216. SHRI C. M. RAMESH: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Sagarmala Cell was set up in May, 2015;

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.



- (b) what are the reasons for delay in setting up of Sagarmala Development Company;
- (c) the impact on National Perspective Plan and DPRs for projects in the absence of Sagarmala Development Company; and
- (d) in view of the above, how the Ministry is planning to go ahead?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI MANSUKHL. MANDAVIYA): (a) Yes, Sir. Sagarmala Cell was set up on 01st May, 2015.

(b) After inter-ministerial consultation and EFC's concurrence the proposal for setting up Sagarmala Development Company (SDC) was approved by Union Cabinet on 20th July, 2016. Accordingly, Sagarmala Development Company Ltd. was incorporated on 31st August, 2016.

(c) There was no impact on the planning work being undertaken for Sagarmala Programme. The National Perspective Plan (NPP) for the Sagarmala Programme was prepared and released by Hon'ble Prime Minister on 14th April 2016. As per the approved Cabinet note of Sagarmala Programme, the implementation of the projects shall be done by the line Ministries, State Governments/State Maritime Boards (SMBs) and SPVs and the SDC will provide a funding window and/or implement only those residual projects that cannot be funded by any other means/mode.

(d) Does not arise.

#### **Study on viability of new major port at Enayam**

2217. SHRI M. P. VEERENDRA KUMAR: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has taken enough study on the viability of a new major port at Enayam, near Colachel in Tamil Nadu when another major port within a distance of 40 kilometres at Vizhinjam in Kerala, cleared by Government, is already being constructed;
- (b) if so, the reasons to establish a new port nearby;
- (c) the financial commitment of the Central and State Governments to these two ports, port-wise; and
- (d) the estimated revenue from these ports likely to be generated per annum, port-wise and the estimated period of their completion, port-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI MANSUKHL. MANDAVIYA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) As per Techno-Economic Feasibility Report (TEFR), **Enayam** is the best location to develop a sea port on account of multiple criteria *viz*, functionally, construction and possibility of expansion, connectivity and environment issues involved. The proposed site also has the geographical advantage in terms close proximity to the International East-West Shipping Route and availability of 20m draft near the shoreline. Given the traffic projections, both the proposed ports can co-exist complementarily.

(c) There is no financial commitment from the Central or State Government.

(d) For the proposed port at Enayam, details would be available after DPR is finalised.

As regards, Vizhinjam Port in Kerala, it is expected to be completed and start commercial operations by December, 2019. Estimated annual revenue is expected to be ₹ 91 crore by the first year from its becoming operational.

#### **Operationalisation of Kottapuram-Kozhikode stretch of National waterways**

2218. SHRI K. K. RAGESH: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) whether any concrete proposals for fund allocation and time-frame for completion are considered to make the Kottapuram-Kozhikode stretch of national waterway operational; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI MANSUKHL. MANDAVIYA): (a) and (b) Work for preparation of Detailed Project Report (DPR) has been awarded for Kottapuram-Kozhikode stretch. Fund requirements, time-frame and development works will be decided based on the outcome of the DPR.

#### **Development of lighthouses at ports as tourist places**

2219. SHRI T. G. VENKATESH: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Ministry is contemplating on developing the lighthouses at ports as tourist places; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI MANSUKHL. MANDAVIYA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Out of 78 lighthouses identified for developing as centres of tourist attraction,

following 8 lighthouses are proposed to be taken up in the first phase through Public Private Partnership mode:

- (i) Kanhoji Angre Lighthouse (Maharashtra)
- (ii) Sunk Rock Lighthouse (Maharashtra)
- (iii) Aguada Lighthouse (Goa)
- (iv) Minicoy Lighthouse (Lakshadweep)
- (v) Mahabalipuram Lighthouse (Tamil Nadu)
- (vi) Muttom Point (Tamil Nadu)
- (vii) Chandrabhaga Lighthouse (Odisha)
- (viii) Kadalur Point (Kerala)

**Green field port at Sagar in W.B.**

2220. SHRI MD. NADIMUL HAQUE: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

- (a) whether under the National Perspective Plan released by the Ministry aimed at creating six to eight green field ports, one is to be created at Sagar in West Bengal;
- (b) how much funds have been allocated for creation of the new port there;
- (c) whether there is any deadline by when this port would be ready; and
- (d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI MANSUKHL. MANDAVIYA): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) to (d) Technical, rail and road connectivity studies are in progress and no time lines or funds have yet been allocated for the project.

**Connecting Paradip, Gopalpur and Dhamara ports**

2221. SHRI RANJIB BISWAL: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has any plan to connect Paradip, Gopalpur and Dhamara ports in Odisha through a dedicated freight corridor;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI MANSUKHL. MANDAVIYA): (a) No, Sir. There is no such proposal at present.

(b) and (c) Do not arise in view of above.

#### **Setting up of Maritime clusters**

2222. SHRI A. K. SELVARAJ: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is considering to set up two Maritime clusters as part of its efforts to boost economic development along coastline;

(b) whether it is also a fact that one such cluster would be set up in Tamil Nadu;

(c) whether, according to a report, the formation of 14 coastal economic zones along the maritime States and industrial clusters under Sagarmala would cut logistic costs and enable more competitive rate; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI MANSUKHL. MANDAVIYA): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir, two Maritime clusters, one in Tamil Nadu and other in Gujarat have been identified in National Perspective plan of the Sagar Mala Programme.

(c) and (d) Fourteen Coastal Economic Zones (CEZ) have been identified along the coastline of the country in the National Perspective Plan of the Sagar Mala Programme. These CEZs are aimed at promoting development of port-proximate industrial clusters, encourage port-led development, reduction of logistics cost and time for movement of EXIM and domestic cargo and enhance the global competitiveness of Indian manufacturing sector. The details of the CEZs identified under Sagar Mala Programme are as under:

CEZ	State	Linkage Port	Potential Industries
CEZ-1	Gujarat	Kandla, Mundra	Petrochemicals, Cement, Furniture
CEZ-2		Pipavav, Sikka	Apparel, Automotive
CEZ-3		Dahej, Hazira	Marine clusters
CEZ-4	Maharashtra	JNPT, Mumbai	Power, Electronics, Apparel
CEZ-5	Goa	Dighi, Jaigarh, Mormugao	Refining, Steel, Food processing
CEZ-6	Karnataka	New Mangalore	Petrochemicals

CEZ	State	Linkage Port	Potential Industries
CEZ-7	Kerala	Cochin	Furniture
CEZ-8	Tamil Nadu	VOCPT (Tuticorin)	Apparel, Refining
CEZ-9		Karaikal	Leather processing, Power
CEZ-10		Chennai, Kamarajar (Ennore) and Katupalli	Steel, Petrochemicals, Electronics, Shipbuilding
CEZ-11	Andhra Pradesh	Krishnapatnam	Electronics
CEZ-12		Vizag, Kakinada	Food processing, Petrochemicals, Cement, Apparel
CEZ-13	Odisha	Paradip, Dhamra	Petrochemicals, Marine processing
CEZ-14	West Bengal	Kolkata, Haldia	Leather processing

**Modernisation of Visakhapatnam port in A.P.**

2223. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) the details of amount spent during the last two years to modernise and overhaul Visakhapatnam Port in Andhra Pradesh;

(b) the measures taken to improve ship change over time and mechanisation of berths and installation of state-of-the-art equipment;

(c) the traffic handled by the Visakhapatnam Port during the last three years, year-wise; and

(d) the details of efforts taken to improve the tonnage handling capacity over the year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI MANSUKHL. MANDAVIYA): (a) and (b) The details of amount spent during the last two years to modernise and overhaul Visakhapatnam Port and measures taken to improve ship change over time and mechanisation of berths & installation of state-of-the-art equipments are given in Statement-I (*See below*).

(c) Year wise detail of the traffic handled by the Visakhapatnam during the last three years is given in Statement-II (*See below*).

(d) Visakhapatnam Port has taken up number of initiatives for capacity addition and modernisation projects over the year to improve the tonnage handling capacity. The details of ongoing project are given in Statement-III.

***Statement-I***

*Details of amount spent during the last two years to modernise and overhaul Visakhapatnam Port and measures take to improve ship change over time and mechanisation of berths and installation of state-of-the-art equipments*

Sl. No.	Project	Cost (₹ in crore)
1.	Deepening of outer harbour to 18.1 meter draft to facilitate handing of Cape Size vessels.	140.00
2.	Deepening of inner harbour to 14.5 meter draft to cater to fully laden Panamax vessels.	328.00
3.	Deepening of Northern Arm inner harbour to cater 14.5 meter draft vessels.	42.00
4.	Development of Vizag General Cargo Berth (VGCB) with integrated mechanical coal handling facility at outer harbour on DBFOT basis with a capacity of 10.18 MTPA (the only coal terminal among major ports that can handle Super Cape size vessels)	444.10
5.	Development of Vizag Coal Terminal (EQ-1) in inner harbour with integrated mechanical steam coal handling facility on DBFOT basis with a capacity of 6.41 MTPA	323.18
6.	Development of WQ-6 berth in inner harbour on DBFOT basis with a capacity of 2.08 MTPA for handling dry / break bulk cargoes with semi-mechanized facility	114.50
7.	Development of EQ-10 berth in inner harbour on DBFOT basis with a capacity of 1.84 MTPA for handling liquid cargoes	55.38
8.	Development of two berth in inner harbour for handling coastal cargo as Green Channel Berths with a capacity of 1.66 MTPA	45.30
TOTAL		1492.46

**Statement-II**

*Year-wise details of the traffic handled by Visakhapatnam Port during the last three years*

Year	Cargo throughput (in million tonnes)
2014-15	58.00
2015-16	57.03
2016-17 (up to October 2016)	35.93 (As against 32.97 MT handled during corresponding period of previous year registering an incremental cargo of nearly 3 MT at a growth rate of 9%)

**Statement-III**

*Details of On-going Projects*

Sl. No.	Project	Cost (₹ in crore)
1.	Development of EQ-1A berth in inner harbour with integrated mechanical coal handling facility(thermal/ steam coal) on DBFOT basis with a capacity of 7.36 MTPA	313.39
2.	Up- gradation of existing facility and creation of new facility for iron ore through integrated mechanized handling on DBFOT basis with a capacity of 23.0 MTPA	845.41
3.	Extension of existing container terminal at Outer harbour on DBFOT basis with a capacity of 0.54 MTEUs	633.11
4.	Development of West Quay North (WQ-7 & WQ-8) in inner harbour with a capacity of 6.39 MTPA through internal resources	243.23
5.	Development of multipurpose terminal by replacing EQ-2 to EQ-5 berths in inner harbour with a capacity of 6.0 MTPA through internal resources.	181.73

**Inland Vessels Bill**

2224. SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

- (a) the salient features of the draft Inland Vessels Bill, 2016;
- (b) whether major stakeholders have been consulted for drafting this Bill and if so, the details thereof; and

- (c) the proposed timelines for implementation thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI MANSUKHL. MANDAVIYA): (a) The details of salient features of the draft Inland Vessels Bill, 2016 are given in the Statement (*See* below).

(b) Yes, Sir. The Bill has been drafted after consultation with the important stake holders *e.g.*, the concerned State Governments, DG (Shipping), State Maritime Boards, State Inland Water Transport (IWT) Directorates, Barge Owners Association, Indian National Ship Owners' Association (INSA), Indian Coastal Conference Shipping Association (ICCSA) and Inland Vessel Operators.

(c) The proposed Bill will be introduced in Parliament after completing inter-Ministerial consultations and approval accorded by Union Cabinet.

***Statement***

*Details of the salient features of the draft Inland Vessels Bill, 2016*

The Draft Inland Vessels Bill, 2016 covers the Preamble and has 16 parts *i.e.* Part I to Part XVI. The salient features are:

1. Part I- enables the Central Government to enact the Bill either in whole or in Part or enact any of its provisions on different dates or in different areas or regions or State Governments or Union Territories by means of a notification to such effect.
2. Part II- Administrative provisions; prescribes the powers of the Central Government and State Government and prescribes appointment of Competent Authority, Advisory Committee and Department of Local Self Administration.
3. Part III- deals with Survey of Passenger or Cargo Vessels; Provides for power of Central Government to prescribe standards to classify and categorize the mechanically propelled inland vessels, which will be complied with by the State Governments for implementing the standards so prescribed. The Certificate of Survey would have effect throughout India.
4. Part IV- deals with Registration; Provides for new and improvised provisions pertaining to registration of vessels. Provides for a Central Data Base of inland vessels.
5. Part V- deals with Manning, Qualification, Training, Examination and Certification; The improved provisions that include powers of Central Government to prescribe training and minimum manning scales. The new Bill provides for standards for criteria,



standards and qualifications of Examiners and thereby ensures accountability and transparency in the selection, training and examination processes.

6. Part VI - deals with Special Category Vessels; The power to prescribe standards for identification and categorization of Special Category Vessels are vested with Central Government and the provisions to be implemented by the State Government.
7. Part VII - Navigation, Safety and Signals; Deals with improved standards of Navigation, Safety and Signals.
8. Part VIII- Inland Vessels Based Pollution: equipped to cover matter or substance in any form designated as pollutants by the Central Government, that arises from both accidental and discharge pollution.
9. Part IX- Wreck and Salvage; The power to appoint Receiver of Wreck in national waters is vested with Central Government and the power to administer inland waters within States is vested with the State Governments.
10. Part X- Liability and Limitation of Liability: provides for principles of Liability and limitation of liability, which is not present in the IV Act 1917.
11. Part XI- Insurance of Mechanically Propelled Vessels Plying in Inland Waters: the new Bill improves and expands the concept of insurance to ensure secured trade and trade practices.
12. Part XII - Casualty and Investigation: ensures improved provision of casualties and investigation compared to that dealt with in the IV Act 1917.
13. Part XIII - Regulation of Trade Practices: provides separately for cargo that are permitted and cargo that is dangerous and prohibited goods.
14. Part XIV- Non- Mechanically Propelled Inland Vessels: The provisions provide for recommendations to State Government regarding the administrative measures; and to the owners of non-mechanically propelled inland vessel to enroll under Part XIV.
15. Part XV covers Miscellaneous provisions and Part XVI covers the Penalties, Appeal, Fees, Rules Making Power and Repeal.

#### **Water sharing of Narmada river**

†2225. DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

(a) the details of quantum of river water utilised and river water remaining to be utilised in the country, State-wise and the action plan for maximum utilisation of river water in the coming three years;

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) as a result of sharing the water of Narmada river, the quantum of water utilised by each of the States, the purpose thereof and the quantum of water remaining, the time bound action plan for utilisation of the river water and the estimate of financial assistance to be provided by the Central Government to the States; and

(c) the significant details of sharing of water of the Narmada river?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (DR. SANJEEV KUMAR BALYAN):

(a) India receives total annual precipitation of about 4000 billion cubic meters (BCM) of which about 53.3 per cent is lost due to evapo-transpiration which leaves a balance of 1869 billion cubic meters (BCM) in the country. Further, about 40 per cent of the water available can't be put to beneficial use due to topographical constraints and uneven distribution of water resources over space and time. Thus, utilizable water potential of the country is estimated to be 1123 BCM consisting of 690 BCM of surface water and 433 BCM of ground water. It has been estimated in the year 2009 by Central Water Commission (CWC) that about 450 BCM of surface water is being utilized for various purposes. Further, Central Ground Water Board (CGWB) has assessed in the year 2011 that about 245 BCM of ground water is being utilized for various purposes. These figures are maintained river basin-wise.

This Ministry has formulated a National Perspective Plan (NPP) envisaging inter-basin transfer of water through interlinking of rivers (ILR) project comprising 14 links in the Himalayan segment and 16 links in the peninsular segment. The implementation of NPP would give benefits of approximately 35 million hectare of additional irrigation potential and 34000 mega watts (MW) hydro power generation apart from the incidental benefits of flood moderation, navigation, drinking and industrial water supply, fisheries, salinity and pollution control etc.

With a view to augment water resources for utilization for various purposes, several measures are undertaken by the respective State Governments which, *inter-alia*, include conservation of water resources in reservoirs, traditional water bodies, rain water harvesting and artificial recharge of ground water. Central Government provides technical and financial assistance to the State Governments in this regard through various schemes and programmes *viz.* Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY), Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme (AIBP); Repair, Renovation and Restoration (RRR) of Water Bodies etc.

(b) As per the Narmada Water Dispute Tribunal (NWDT) Award, utilizable water available in Narmada River at Sardar Sarovar Dam (at 75% dependability) is 28.00 Million

Acre Feet (MAF) *i.e.* 34,537.44 Million Cubic Metre (MCM). This water is shared by the party States as per the award of the Tribunal. Each party State is free to make such changes in the pattern of water use as it may consider necessary. The quantum of water utilized by the party States for the year 2014-15 for various purposes is as follows:

Sl. No.	State	Share of Utilizable flow during the water year 2014-15 in MAF	Withdrawals for different uses			
			Irrigation (MAF)	Domestic (MAF)	Industrial (MAF)	Total (MAF)
1.	Madhya Pradesh	17.66	6.86	0.23	0.01	7.19
2.	Gujarat	8.71	5.49	1.07	0.05	6.61
3.	Maharashtra	0.24	Data not available	Data not available	Data not available	Data not available
4.	Rajasthan	0.48	0.36	0.10	Data not available	0.46

The project is availing financial assistance from Central Government under PMKSY. As on October, 2016, a central assistance of around ₹ 4797 crores is due to the Govt, of Gujarat for the project. The actual CA will depend on the expenditure incurred by the State and utilization of CA already received, (c) Significant details regarding sharing of water of Narmada River are as follows:

- (i) The apportionment relates to actual withdrawals and not consumptive use.
- (ii) Within its share of water, each party State is free to make such changes in the pattern of water use and in the areas to be benefited within or outside the Narmada basin in its territory as it may consider necessary.
- (iii) The utilizable flow of Narmada in excess/shortage of the 28 Million Acre Feet (34,537.44 MCM) in any water year, *i.e.*, from 1st of July to 30th of June of next calendar year is apportioned in the ratio of allocation for the beneficiary States.

#### **Per capita availability of water**

2226. SHRI PALVAI GOVARDHAN REDDY: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that, as per the data of the Central Ground Water Board, per capita availability of water has come down from 14,180 litres in 1951 to 5,210 litres in 2001 and this is going to come down to 3,120 litres by 2050;

(b) whether it is also a fact that by 2050 India would have to import water from other countries; and

(c) if so, how the Ministry looks at this horrifying situation and what remedial measures it is going to take to recharge ground water and make available sufficient water to the people?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGAREJUVENATION (DR. SANJEEV KUMAR BALYAN): (a) and (b) According to the report of the National Commission for Integrated Water Resources Development (NCIWRD) the per capita water availability in the country is going down due to increase in population. The figures of average annual per capita water availability in the years 1951, 2001, 2011 and projections for the years 2025 and 2050 are as under:

Year	Population (in millions)	Per Capita water availability (in m <sup>3</sup> /year)
1951	361	5177
2001	1029	1816
2011	1210	1545
2025	1394 (projected)	1340
2050	1640 (projected)	1140

Per-capita water availability less than 1700 cubic meters is considered as water stressed condition.

(c) This Ministry is taking the following steps to recharge groundwater and make available sufficient water to the people :

- The National Water Policy (2012) formulated by Ministry of Water Resources, RD & GR, *inter-alia*, advocates conservation, promotion and protection of water and highlights the need for augmenting the availability of water through rain water harvesting, direct use of rainfall and other management measures. The National Water Policy (2012) has been forwarded to all State Governments/ UTs and concerned Ministries/ Departments of Central Government for adoption.
- CGWB has also prepared a conceptual document entitled "Master Plan for Artificial Recharge to Ground Water in India" during 2013, involving ground water scientists/experts. The Master Plan envisages construction of 1.11 crore

rain water harvesting and artificial recharge structures in the Country at an estimated cost of ₹79,178 crores to harness 85 BCM (Billion Cubic Metre) of water. The augmented ground water resources will enhance the availability of water for drinking, domestic, industrial and irrigation purpose. The Master Plan has been circulated to all State Governments for implementation.

- The Ministry of Drinking Water & Sanitation has suggested all States to adopt water conservation measures like roof top rainwater harvesting, erecting sustainability structures for water conservation etc. For creating such sustainability structures, 10 % of National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) funds are provided to the States.
- Department of Land Resources is currently implementing 8214 watershed development projects in 28 States covering an area of about 39.07 million ha. under the Watershed Development Component (WDC) of the Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY) principally for development of rainfed portions of net cultivated area and culturable wastelands.
- This Ministry works in close coordination with Ministry of Rural Development for groundwater recharge. The details of Water Conservation & Watershed Management works undertaken by the MoRD are as under:

Sl. No.	Work Category	FY 2014-15		FY 2015-16		2016-17 as on 25/11/2016	
		Total Works	Expenditure (₹ In lakhs)	Total Works	Expenditure (₹ In lakhs)	Total Works	Expenditure (₹ In lakhs)
1	Water Conservation	665700*	312298.59	782585*	399128.82	1144138*	508227.89
2	Watershed Management	46675	158196.53	263464	188934.35	244898	181676.27

\* Including 144876 check dams constructed under MGNREGA in the last three years and current year. Further, MoRD has taken up an extensive programme for construction of farm ponds; 882325 farm ponds are being constructed under MGNREGA during the current year. They would also help in recharge of groundwater.

- CGWA has issued advisories to States and UTs to take measures to promote/adopt artificial recharge to ground water / rain water harvesting. 30 States/UTs have made rain water harvesting mandatory by enacting laws or by formulating rules & regulations or by including provisions in Building bye-laws or through suitable Government Orders.

- This Ministry has circulated a Model Bill to all the States/UTs to enable them to enact suitable ground water legislation for its regulation and development which includes provision of rain water harvesting. So far, 15 States/UTs have adopted and implemented the ground water legislation on the lines of Model bill.
- 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 to delineate aquifer disposition and their characterization for preparation of aquifer/area specific ground water management plans, with community participation.
- 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. So far, CGWA has notified 162 areas in the Country for the purpose of regulation of ground water. Under the CGWA guidelines, in notified areas, no permission is accorded to extract ground water through any energized means for any purpose other than drinking water. However, for non-notified areas, ground water withdrawal by industries is regulated by means of guidelines/criteria as specified as CGWA.
- MoWR, RD & GR 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.
- CGWB has been organizing mass awareness programmes in the Country to promote rain water harvesting and artificial recharge to ground water; more than 17 lakh children participated in a nation-wide painting competition in the last year to promote conservation of water.

#### **Implementation of PMKSY in Jharkhand**

2227. SHRI SANJIV KUMAR: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount allocated and released by the Central Government during 2015-16 and the current year under the Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojana (PMKSY) for Jharkhand;

(b) the amount utilized by the State;

(c) the targets achieved in that State; and

(d) the mechanism in place to ensure that expenditure is being incurred for the intended purposes and that the objectives of PMKSY are met?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (DR. SANJEEV KUMAR BALYAN):  
(a) to (c) During 2015-16, Central Assistance (CA) of ₹ 281.625 Crore was released under PMKSY for Subernarekha Multipurpose Project in Jharkhand. The same has been utilised by the State as reported by them. An Irrigation Potential of 63,098 ha. has been reported to be completed during 2015-16 as per target. The State Government has sent a proposal for release of CA for this project during 2016-17. The release would depend upon fulfilment of conditions of earlier releases, Utilization Certificate, etc.

(d) State Level Sanctioning Committee (SLSC) under Chairmanship of Chief Secretary in the State recommends the proposal for release of the central assistance under PMKSY duly considering physical and financial progress of projects. The State submits Utilisation Certificate of the funds released and Audited Statement of expenditure incurred while requesting for further releases. Field unit of CWC monitors the progress of the project as per the prevailing guidelines.

#### **Land acquired for Polavaram dam**

2228. SHRI D. RAJA:

SHRI T. G. VENKATESH:

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

(a) what is the total extent of land acquired in villages of Rajempalem, Pragadapalli, Yella Chintalagudem, Devarapalli in West Godavari district for Polavaram dam during the last 11 years;

(b) whether it is a fact that excess land has been acquired for canals and if so, the details thereof;

(c) what are the steps proposed to be taken to have talks with the representatives of farmers and land-losers to find amicable solution in this regard; and

(d) the measures proposed to be taken to identify such land-losers in the aforementioned villages and allot them Project-Affected Cards within a fixed time-limit?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (DR. SANJEEV KUMAR BALYAN):  
(a) As informed by Government of Andhra Pradesh, the details of land acquired in villages

of Rajempalem, Pragadapalli, Yella Chintalagudem and Deverapalli in West Godavari district for Polavaram Irrigation Project are given below:

Sl. No.	Name of the Mandal	Name of the Village	Total extent of land requisitioned (in Acre)	Total extent of land acquired (in Acre)
1.	Gopalapuram	Rajampalem	No land was acquired in this village	
2.	Polavaram	Pragadapalli	312.97	259.52
3.	Gopalapuram	YellaChintalagudem	366.63	345.06
4.	Devarapalli	Deverapalli	456.75	455.645

(b) As reported by Government of Andhra Pradesh, the land was acquired as per the requisition made by the Water Resources Department of Andhra Pradesh and no excess land was acquired.

(c) and (d) Do not arise as no excess land was acquired.

#### **Assessment of water bodies**

2229. SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is no complete information with Government on the status of water bodies in the country;

(b) whether Government has considered to make a fair assessment of water bodies to prevent and remove the encroachments; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (DR. SANJEEV KUMAR BALYAN):

(a) to (c) In India-WRIS Project, Ministry of Water Resources, River Development and Ganga Rejuvenation in association with NRSC, has mapped total 798908 water bodies, with water spread area more than 0.01 ha, in the country. Each water body has been assigned unique identification number.

Out of total water bodies in the country, 523816 water bodies in rural areas are used for minor irrigation as per the 4th Minor Irrigation Census conducted by this Ministry, with base year 2006-07. Out of these water bodies, 443688 were in use and 80128 were not in use.



Works related to water resources development & management are planned, funded, executed and maintained by the State Governments themselves as per their own resources and priorities. In order to supplement the efforts of the State Governments, Government of India provides technical and financial assistance to State Governments to encourage sustainable development and efficient management of water resources through various schemes and programmes such as scheme for Repair, Renovation and Restoration (RRR) of water bodies etc.

The subject matter of encroachment of water bodies is under the purview of concerned State Government. However, the water bodies included under RRR of water bodies scheme are encroachment free as per guidelines of scheme. Considering the importance of water bodies for socio economic development and sustainable water security to the local population, Secretary (MoWR, RD & GR) *vide* letter dated 26.02.2016 requested State Governments to take necessary steps for keeping all the water bodies encroachment free throughout the country. Further, Secretary (WR, RD & GR) *vide* letter dated 07.11.2016 requested the State Governments to take appropriate action in respect of inclusion of water bodies in land records as an integral part of town planning process and to take strict action against the encroachers, etc.

#### **Action against industrial units polluting Ganga**

2230. SHRI HARSHVARDHAN SINGH DUNGARPUR: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

- (a) the action taken by the Central Pollution Control Board against industrial units polluting the Ganga during 2014-15 and 2015-16; and
- (b) the steps being taken to bridge the gap between sewage treatment capacity available and the demand being made in the towns along Ganga?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (SHRI VIJAY GOEL): (a) CPCB has monitored 764 Grossly Polluting Industries (GPIs) in the five Ganga states during August, 2011 to September, 2016 out of which 583 units were found non-complying and have been issued directions under Section 5 of Environment (Protection) Act, 1986. During the year 2014-15, 24 directions were issued under Section 5 of E(P) Act, 1986 whereas during 2015-16, 468 directions were issued.

- (b) CPCB issued direction on 21/04/2015 u/s 18 (1) (b) of Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 to State Pollution Control Boards of Uttrakhand, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Jharkhand and West Bengal to make mandatory for local/urban bodies to

set up Sewage Treatment Plants (STPs) of adequate capacity and provide underground sewerage system to cover the entire local / urban areas and to bridge the treatment gap. Along with enforcement of consent management in line with standards for sewage treatment, CPCB also issued reminder letter for expediting the action taken report.

CPCB also issued direction u/s 5 of Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 to Municipal authorities of Dehradun, Kanpur, Lucknow, Allahabad, Varanasi, Patna, Dhanbad, Kolkata for treatment and utilization of sewage for restoration of water quality of rivers.

Steps have also been taken under Namami Gange Programme to set up new STP and upgrade existing STPs to bridge the gap between sewage generation and sewage treatment capacity. National Mission for Clean Ganga (NMCG) has engaged 5 Central Public Sector Undertakings (CPSUs) for taking condition assessment feasibility study for 118 towns located on the bank of river Ganga so as to plan for required sewerage infrastructure including STPs in a systematic manner.

#### **Cleaning of Ganga**

2231. DR. VINAY P. SAHASRABUDDHE: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

- (a) major steps taken for the cleaning of Ganga and particularly for preventing its further contamination, since 2014;
- (b) the major areas in which people have remarkably participated in cleaning Ganga or preventing its contamination; and
- (c) the public awareness measures taken by Government, so far, in this regard and the success of these efforts?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (SHRI VIJAY GOEL): (a) Cabinet approved the Namami Gange program on 13th May, 2015 as a comprehensive approach to rejuvenate the river Ganga and its all tributaries under one umbrella by integrating the ongoing projects and new projects by adopting a holistic approach with the river basin as the unit of planning. 'Namami Gange' implementation covers short term, medium term and long term activities. Under short term action plan, certain interventions have been visualized under the heading of 'Entry Level Activities which covers development of ghats, crematoria and river surface cleaning activities.

Under medium term action plan, existing Sewage Treatment Plants (STPs) and Effluent Treatment Plants (ETPs) will be upgraded and new STPs and ETPs will be established with an aim to stop untreated sewerage and industrial wastes falling in the river. Besides, rural sanitation has been taken up in the villages on the banks of River Ganga.

The long term action plan involves restoration of wholesomeness of River Ganga, maintaining the ecological and geological integrity of the river.

(b) Community has come forward and participated in awareness programmes like Ganga run, voluntary action for ghat cleaning, plantation drives, cleanliness drives along Ghats in form of ShramDaan, contribution in clean Ganga Fund (a contributory fund for Namami Gange Programme), various cultural activities *viz.* slogan writing, painting and sports competition by the schools and colleges to facilitate people-river connect, fishing communities are following practices so as to conserve the fish stock of the river, farmers along the river has started using organic farming, some of the villages along the Ganga are contributing in achieving the status of open defecation free villages and management of sewage.

(c) Public Awareness is being carried out through print, electronic, social and outdoor media. Newspaper advertisements and press releases are issued on regular basis. To motivate the public, Namami Gange song / short movies are played during important events and in movie theatres. Print material in the form of brochures, handouts etc. are developed and distributed in public gathering and during exhibitions/workshops/seminars etc. Hoardings, banners, and exhibitions etc. are other form of outdoor publicity and awareness activities which are carried out from time to time.

Consultations with Public representatives, administrators, volunteers, are also being organized for facilitating the active involvement of key stakeholders.

In addition to the above, few activities specific to villages are also being undertaken such as (i). Development of Ganga Grams: Sanitation related awareness, (ii) Exposure visit of Gram Pradhans from the villages along Ganga to Seenchewal village to understand and replicate Seenchewal model, (iii) Youth volunteers of Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangathan are also involved in public outreach and awareness activities in villages, (iv) Ministry of Human Resource Development (HRD) under its Adult Literacy programme has developed a booklet named 'Ganga Rahi Pukar' which is being widely distributed. For accepting suggestions and for voluntary action, a separate portal- 'Ganga Vichar Manch' has also been developed.

#### **Study on ground water**

†2232. CH. SUKHRAM SINGH YADAV: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that lakhs of litres of sewerage from houses, cities and industries directly goes into rivers ponds and drains on daily basis which not only pollute rivers, ponds and drains but also pollute ground water on large scale and several diseases thrive due to drinking of polluted water;

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the Ministry has conducted any study regarding pollution of ground water due to sewage;
- (d) the step being taken by the Ministry for management of such polluted water; and
- (e) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (DR. SANJEEV KUMAR BALYAN):  
(a) and (b) According to Central Pollution Control Board's (CPCB) assessment of sewage generation and treatment capacity carried out for Urban Population during 2015, the sewage generation is estimated to be 61948 Million Litre per Day (MLD) as against the installed treatment capacity of 23277 MLD and the details are given in the Statement (*See below*). Effluent quality norms have been prescribed for industries and only industrial effluents meeting the prescribed norms are permitted to be discharged.

(c) to (e) Central Ground Water Board (CGWB) under Ministry of Water Resources, RD & GR has carried out few studies on pollution of ground water due to sewerage and effluents in and around some select cities of India. During the studies, Nitrate concentrations in ground water was found to be more than the permissible limit of 45 mg/l as per the BIS Standard for drinking water which can be attributed to anthropogenic activities.

CPCB is executing a project for remediation of 12 priority contaminated areas in the Country under National Clean Energy Fund (NCEF) Project with the aim to assess the level of contamination in these areas including assessment of human health risk and executing a remediation project for containing the levels of soil and groundwater pollution to allowable levels.

CPCB is also implementing the provisions of Water Act, 1974 to restore water quality. The following steps are taken to prevent and control pollution:

- State Pollution Control Boards (SPCBs) have been directed under Section 18(1) b of the Water (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 to direct concerned agencies in the state/UT to develop infrastructure for sewage treatment.
- CPCB issued directions under Section 5 of Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 regarding Treatment and Utilization of Sewage for Restoration of Water Quality of River to Metropolitan Cities & States/UT Capitals.

- With respect to industrial effluents, consent management for compliance of standards is being enforced by SPCBs/Pollution Control Committees to improve the water quality of the rivers.
- With respect to industrial units in the country, CPCB has given directions under Section 5 of Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 for setting up of online Continuous water quality monitoring system to check the effluent quality being discharged. Subsequently non-complying industrial units have been identified for action.
- Common effluent treatment plants for cluster of Small Scale Industrial units have been established. Directions under Section 5 of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 have been issued to all Common Effluent Treatment Plants to install continuous effluent monitoring system.

**Statement**

*Status of Sewage Generation and Treatment Capacity of Urban Population of India  
(in Million litres per Day; Estimated as on March, 2015)*

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	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.	Puducherry	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

*Note* : 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.

#### **Status of linking of Bhima and Manjara rivers**

2233. SHRI AHMED PATEL: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

- (a) what is the present status of the project linking Bhima and Manjara rivers;

(b) the estimated cost and time lines for the project and whether this project would help resolve the water deficiency in Marathwada region; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and if not, why the project is being implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (DR. SANJEEV KUMAR BALYAN):

(a) The Central Government has not received any proposal for linking of Bhima and Manjara rivers from the concerned State Government.

(b) at (c) Do not arise in view of (a) above.

#### **Prevention of water pollution in Ganga**

†2234. SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

(a) the extent to which river Ganga has been cleaned so far under Namami Gange Programme by preventing water pollution in the basin of the river and the details thereof;

(b) the achievements made in view of cleaning a major tributary like river Yamuna so far as the cleaning of the river Ganga is impossible until its tributaries are made free from pollution; and

(c) in view of the pace of cleaning of the river Ganga, by when the water would be worth for regular consumption and the estimated expenditure for the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (SHRI VIJAY GOEL): (a) Water quality monitoring of river Ganga is being carried out by CPCB from Gangotri to Diamond Harbour. The overall water quality data as well station wise water quality data of last three years *i.e.* 2013-15 indicates the following:

- (i) The river water quality is conforming the bathing criteria for Dissolved oxygen (DO) at most of the locations from 2011 to 2015.
- (ii) The long term assessment of water quality data indicates that the river water quality is not conforming to the notified criteria for bathing for Biological Oxygen Demand (BOD) between the river stretches from Down Stream Raiwala to Haridwar in Uttrakhand, from Kannauj to Trighat in Uttar Pradesh and from Baharampore to Uluberia in West Bengal. However, the stretches falling in the state of Bihar have been reported relatively clean in term of organic pollution.

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (iii) Except for few locations in the upper stretch of the river, the river does not conform to the water quality criteria for Fecal Coliform of 2500 MPN/100ml.

(b) Under Namami Gange Programme river basin approach has been adopted as cleaning of main-stem Ganga along with the tributaries of river Ganga are essential. However, as a first priority cleaning of main-stem Ganga along with its tributaries Yamuna, Ramganga and Kali has been taken up. Central Government is supplementing the efforts of the State Governments in addressing the problem of pollution of river Yamuna by providing financial assistance to States of Uttar Pradesh, Delhi and Haryana under Yamuna Action Plan (YAP) since 1993 in a phased manner. A total expenditure of ₹ 1514.70 crore (including State share) has been incurred on schemes pertaining to sewerage/interception and diversion of drains, rehabilitation / upgradation of existing sewage treatment plants (STPs) and construction of new STPs, low cost sanitation/community toilet complexes, crematoria, etc under YAP Phase-I & II in the three States. Sewage treatment capacity of 942.25 million litres per day (mld) has been created under YAP-I & II.

**At present the following projects are running for river Yamuna:**

- (i) Under the ongoing Yamuna Action Plan-phase 3 (YAP-3), project for Delhi has been approved with an estimated cost of ₹ 1656 crore. Under the project, Delhi Jal Board (DJB) is implementing rehabilitation of existing trunk sewers and rising mains, upgradation / modernization of existing STPs.
- (ii) Other than YAP projects, 2 projects are under implementation in Sonapat and Panipat towns at a total cost of ₹217.87 crore for pollution abatement of river Yamuna. An amount of ₹125.66 crore has been released by the Ministry towards implementation of above 2 projects.
- (iii) Delhi Jal Board is implementing interceptor sewer project targets with three major drains viz. Nazafgarh drain, supplementary drain and Shahdara drain to enhance the sewage collection at Delhi.

(c) The NGRBA has resolved that no untreated municipal sewage or industrial effluent will be discharged into river Ganga by year 2020. The expenditure for the cleaning Ganga over a period of 5 years has been estimated at ₹ 20,000 crore.

**Cleaning of Ganga in U.P.**

2235. SHRI RIPUN BORA: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Clean Ganga scheme for Uttar Pradesh part has given zero results;



- (b) if so, the details of expenditure incurred for the project, till date; and
- (c) the action proposed by Government for actual development of Clean Ganga scheme therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (SHRI VIJAY GOEL): (a) No, Sir. The pollution abatement works for Uttar Pradesh under Namami Gange is proceeding as per plan. The pollution abatement schemes would yield the desired results once the schemes are implemented and commissioned.

- (b) The details of funds released to the State Project Management Group (SPMG), U.P. by the National Mission for Clean Ganga is given below:

Financial Year	Amount (₹ in crore)
2011-12	53.44
2012-13	109.11
2013-14	92.30
2014-15	74.58
2015-16	147.58
2016-17 (up to 01.11.2016)	111.98
TOTAL	588.99

- (c) 'Namami Gange' implementation covers short term; medium term and long term activities. Under short term action plan, certain interventions have been visualized under the heading of 'Entry Level Activities which covers development of ghats, crematoria and river surface cleaning activities.

Under medium term action plan, existing Sewage Treatment Plants (STPs) and Effluent Treatment Plants (ETPs) will be upgraded and new STPs and ETPs will be established with an aim to stop untreated sewerage and industrial wastes falling in the river. Besides, rural sanitation has been taken up in the villages on the banks of River Ganga.

The long term action plan involves restoration of wholesomeness of River Ganga, maintaining the ecological and geological integrity of the river.

#### **Irrigation potential**

2236. SHRI SAMBHAJI CHHATRAPATI: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether about 80 per cent of water needs of the country is met from the ground water resulting into unprecedented depletion of ground water table and 40 per cent of cultivable area is dependent on irrigation;

(b) whether 81 per cent of irrigational potential has already been exploited under various schemes and the scope of further expansion of irrigational infrastructure is limited; and

(c) what major steps are being planned by Government for rain water harvesting for irrigation of cultivable land?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (DR. SANJEEV KUMAR BALYAN):

(a) Ground water meets nearly 55% of irrigation requirements of the country besides meeting more than 85% of water requirement for domestic use in rural areas and over 50% for urban areas. Depletion of ground water is attributed to excessive withdrawal of ground water for various purposes including irrigation, domestic and industries.

(b) As per the information compiled during the Working Group Report for XII Plan document, the Gross Irrigation Potential Creation is 113.53 mha and the total irrigation potential utilised is 89 mha.

The Government of India has launched Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana in the year 2015-16 to complete 99 ongoing irrigation projects at a cost of ₹ 77,595 crores, through NABARD funding to create an irrigation potential 7.6 mha. 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 utilized.

(c) The steps being taken by the Government for rain water harvesting are as follows:

- The National Water Policy (2012) formulated by Ministry of Water Resources, RD & GR, *inter-alia*, advocates conservation, promotion and protection of water and highlights the need for augmenting the availability of water through rain water harvesting, direct use of rainfall and other management measures. The National Water Policy (2012) has been forwarded to all State Governments/ UTs and concerned Ministries/ Departments of Central Government for adoption.
- CGWB has also prepared a conceptual document entitled "Master Plan for Artificial Recharge to Ground water in India" during 2013, involving ground water scientists/experts. The Master Plan envisages construction of 1.11 crore rain water harvesting and artificial recharge structures in the Country at an estimated cost of ₹79,178 crores to harness 85 BCM (Billion Cubic Metre) of

water. The augmented ground water resources will enhance the availability of water for drinking, domestic, industrial and irrigation purpose. The Master Plan has been circulated to all State Governments for implementation.

- The Ministry of Drinking Water & Sanitation has suggested all States to adopt water conservation measures like roof top rainwater harvesting, erecting sustainability structures for water conservation etc. For creating such sustainability structures, 10 % of National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) funds are provided to the States.
- Department of Land Resources is currently implementing 8214 watershed development projects in 28 States covering an area of about 39.07 million ha. under the Watershed Development Component (WDC) of the Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY) principally for development of rainfed portions of net cultivated area and culturable wastelands. The major activities taken up under the WDC-PMKSY, *inter-alia*, include ridge area treatment, drainage line afforestation, soil and moisture conservation, rain water harvesting, horticulture, and pasture development etc.
- The Department of Rural Development has prioritized work related with Natural Resources Management (including water harvesting) under MGNREGA and has issued a joint framework with the Ministry of Water Resources and Department of Land Resources. Further, MoRD has taken up an extensive programme for construction of farm ponds; 882325 farm ponds are being constructed under MGNREGA during the current year.
- CGWA has issued advisories to States and UTs to take measures to promote/adopt artificial recharge to ground water / rain water harvesting. 30 States/UTs have made rain water harvesting mandatory by enacting laws or by formulating rules & regulations or by including provisions in Building bye-laws or through suitable Government Orders.
- This Ministry has circulated a Model Bill to all the States/UTs to enable them to enact suitable ground water legislation for its regulation and development which includes provision of rain water harvesting. So far, 15 States/UTs have adopted and implemented the ground water legislation on the lines of Model bill.
- 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 to delineate aquifer disposition and their

characterization for preparation of aquifer/area specific ground water management plans, with community participation.

- MoWR, RD & GR 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.
- CGWB has been organizing mass awareness programmes in the Country to promote rain water harvesting and artificial recharge to ground water; more than 17 lakh children participated in a nation-wide painting competition in the last year to promote conservation of water.

#### **Water dispute between Punjab and Haryana**

†2237. SHRIMATI CHHAYA VERMA:

CH. SUKHRAM SINGH YADAV:

SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD:

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken by Government to resolve the water dispute that has arisen between Punjab and Haryana currently, the details thereof; and

(b) the salient points of Punjab-Haryana water sharing agreement executed in 1981 and the reasons arising out this dispute despite the agreement, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGAREJUVENATION (DR. SANJEEV KUMAR BALYAN): (a) and (b) The States of Punjab, Haryana and Rajasthan entered into an Agreement dated 31.12.1981, by which the States of Punjab, Haryana and Rajasthan, agreed on the reallocation of the waters among the States as follows:-

Punjab	4.22 MAF
Haryana	3.50 MAF
Rajasthan	8.60 MAF
Jammu and Kashmir	0.65 MAF
Quantity earmarked for Delhi water supply	0.20 MAF
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>17.17 MAF</b>

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

It was also agreed under the aforesaid 1981 Agreement that the Sutlej Yamuna Link (SYL) Canal project would be completed in a time bound manner within a maximum period of two years.

Subsequently, the "Punjab Settlement" was signed on 24th July, 1985 between the then Prime Minister and Punjab Leaders to resolve the issues relating to the State of Punjab. Paragraph 9.1 of the 'Punjab Settlement' provides that the farmers of Punjab, Haryana and Rajasthan will continue to get water as they were using from the Ravi-Beas System as on 1.7.1985, subject to verification by the Tribunal referred to in Paragraph 9.2 subject to verification by the Tribunal referred to in Paragraph 9.2 of the settlement. The claims of Punjab and Haryana regarding their shares in the remaining waters were to be referred for adjudication to the Tribunal.

To give effect to the 'Punjab Settlement', Ravi Beas Tribunal was constituted for verification of the quantum of usage of water claimed by the farmers of Punjab, Haryana and Rajasthan regarding their shares in the remaining waters. Similarly, it was also agreed that the construction of the SYL Canal shall continue and it shall be completed by 15th August, 1986.

The Tribunal forwarded a report in January, 1987. References of the States of Punjab, Haryana and Rajasthan and Central Government seeking clarification/ guidance on certain points of the report were made to the Tribunal in August, 1987, which are under consideration of the Tribunal at present.

The SYL Canal could not be completed by the Government of Punjab. The State of Haryana filed Suit No. 6 of 1996 before the Hon'ble Court praying for early completion of the SYL Canal in Punjab territory.

The said suit was decreed by Hon'ble Supreme Court by its order dated 15.01.2002, by relying on the 1981 Agreement and the State of Punjab was directed to make the SYL Canal functional within a period of one year.

The State of Punjab filed a Suit (O.S. No. 1 of 2003) seeking discharge/ dissolution of the obligation to construct the SYL Canal as directed. The Suit O.S. No. 1 of 2003 was dismissed by the Hon'ble Court vide its judgment and order dated 4.6.2004. The Union of India was directed in the said judgment to mobilise a central agency to take control of the canal works within a period of one month and the State of Punjab was directed to handover the works to the Central Agency within two weeks thereafter.

On 12th July, 2004, the State of Punjab enacted the Punjab Termination of Agreements Act, 2004 (PTAA) discharging the Government of Punjab from its obligations under the Agreement dated 31.12.1981 and all other Agreements relating to waters of Ravi-Beas.

A Presidential Reference in the matter of this Act was made to the Supreme Court on 22.7.2004, on the following issues:

- (i) Whether the Punjab Termination of Agreements Act, 2004 and the provisions thereof are in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution of India;
- (ii) Whether the Punjab Termination of Agreements Act, 2004 and the provisions thereof are in accordance with the provisions of Section 14 of the Inter-State Water Disputes Act, 1956, Section 78 of the Punjab Reorganisation Act, 1966 and the Notification dated 24th March, 1976 issued thereunder;
- (iii) Whether the State of Punjab had validly terminated the Agreement dated 31.12.1981 and all other Agreements relating to the Ravi-Beas waters and is discharged from its obligations under the said Agreement(s); and
- (iv) Whether in view of the provisions of the Act, the State of Punjab is discharged from its obligations from the judgment and decree dated 15.01.2002 and the judgment and order dated 4.6.2004 of the Supreme Court of India."

In its final opinion rendered on 10.11.2016, the Hon'ble Court held that in its view, all the questions referred to Hon'ble Supreme Court are answered in the negative.

In the meantime, Punjab introduced Punjab Sutlej Yamuna Link Canal Land (Transfer of Proprietary Rights) Bill, 2016 through which the State of Punjab intended to de-notify the land acquired for the purpose of construction of Sutlej Yamuna Link Canal.

State of Haryana filed I.A. No.7 of 2016 in Presidential Reference praying for the above Bill to be suspended. After hearing the concerned parties, on 17.3.2016, Hon'ble Supreme Court directed that *status quo* shall be maintained by the parties with regard to the properties referred to in the application. They further directed that (i) The Secretary, Home Department, Union of India, (ii) The Chief Secretary, State of Punjab, and (iii) The Director General of Police, State of Punjab are appointed as Court Receivers and all the properties referred to in the said para shall be deemed to have vested in them and they shall also see that *status quo* is maintained with regard to the properties.

Govt, of Haryana had also filed Interlocutory Application (I.A.) No. 6 of 2016 in Original Suit No. 6 of 1996 in matter related to Sutlej Yamuna Link (SYL) canal. The same is under consideration of the Hon'ble Supreme Court. In the last hearing held on 30.11.2016, the Hon'ble Supreme Court has ordered that *status-quo*, as of 30.11.2016, shall be maintained by the parties, subject to further orders of this Court. The Court has sought a Report on the ground situation within a period of one week. The matter is now listed on 15.12.2016 for further orders.

**Bill for conservation, protection and management of ground water**

2238. SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

- (a) the data for the decline in ground water levels, State-wise;
- (b) the status of the National Groundwater Management Improvement Programme (NGMIP) and the draft Bill for conservation, protection, regulation and management of ground water; and
- (c) whether proposed legal framework addresses the issue of drought risk and vulnerability assessment and mitigation measures and 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) Central Ground Water Board (CGWB) under the Ministry of Water Resources, RD & GR carries out ground water monitoring, four times a year, on regional scale through a network of observation wells in the Country. Water level data for pre-monsoon 2016 compared with decadal mean of pre-monsoon (2006-2015) indicates a decline in ground water level in 66% of the wells monitored. State-wise details on ground water level are given in the Statement (See below).

(b) The National Groundwater Management Improvement Scheme (NGMIS) and the Model Groundwater (Sustainable) Management Act, 2016 are under active consideration.

(c) The Model Groundwater (Sustainable) Management Act, 2016, provides for preparation of Groundwater Security Plan with the objective, *inter-alia*, of ensuring water security in times of emergencies like droughts and floods, restricting setting up of industries with high intensity of water use in regions prone to water stress, or drought; regulation of ground water protection zones; duties of groundwater users including various mitigation measures like conservation of water, water harvesting, recharge, recycle and reuse of water etc.

**Statement**

*State-wise details of Decadal Water Level Fluctuation with Mean [Pre-monsoon (2006 to 2015)] and Pre-monsoon 2016*

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	No. of wells Analysed	Rise		Fall		Wells showing no change	
			No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Andhra Pradesh	547	236	43	308	56	3	0.5
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	14	10	71	4	29	0	0.0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
3.	Assam	182	84	46	98	54	0	0.0
4.	Bihar	551	180	33	369	67	2	0.4
5.	Chandigarh	11	4	36	7	64	0	0.0
6.	Chhattisgarh	616	165	27	451	73	0	0.0
7.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	12	6	50	6	50	0	0.0
8.	Daman and Diu	10	2	20	8	80	0	0.0
9.	Delhi	115	26	23	89	77	0	0.0
10.	Goa	70	41	59	29	41	0	0.0
11.	Gujarat	738	254	34	475	64	9	1.2
12.	Haryana	643	184	29	454	71	5	0.8
13.	Himachal Pradesh	95	36	38	59	62	0	0.0
14.	Jammu and Kashmir	225	83	37	142	63	0	0.0
15.	Jharkhand	212	86	41	126	59	0	0.0
16.	Karnataka	1380	415	30	949	69	16	1.2
17.	Kerala	1240	454	37	779	63	7	0.6
18.	Madhya Pradesh	1343	502	37	838	62	3	0.2
19.	Maharashtra	1487	437	29	1041	70	9	0.6
20.	Meghalaya	17	6	35	11	65	0	0.0
21.	Odisha	1103	395	36	705	64	3	0.3
22.	Puducherry	6	5	83	1	17	0	0.0
23.	Punjab	613	129	21	482	79	2	0.3
24.	Rajasthan	829	346	42	481	58	2	0.2
25.	Tamil Nadu	587	345	59	242	41	0	0.0
26.	Telangana	377	66	18	308	82	3	0.8
27.	Tripura	28	21	75	7	25	0	0.0
28.	Uttar Pradesh	629	95	15	534	85	0	0.0
29.	Uttarakhand	44	21	48	23	52	0	0.0
30.	West Bengal	899	310	34	589	66	0	0.0
TOTAL		14623	4944	34	9615	66	64	0.4



**Meeting with Polavaram project affected persons**

2239. SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the CEO of Polavaram Project Authority has either denied or avoided a meeting with the displaced farmers and tribals of Polavaram during the last six months;
- (b) what are the reasons for not engaging with the Forum on Social and Human Rights to find humane solutions to their massive displacement; and
- (c) the steps proposed to assure the project affected persons and the Forum of an early meeting in Delhi?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (DR. SANJEEV KUMAR BALYAN): (a) to (c) The Rehabilitation & Resettlement activities in Polavaram Irrigation Project are being supervised by the Water Resources Department of the Government of Andhra Pradesh as per relevant rules in this regard. The concerns regarding rehabilitation of project affected persons received from various entities are forwarded to the Government of Andhra Pradesh for appropriate action.

The Chief Executive Officer (CEO) of Polavaram Project Authority (PPA) had a meeting with Shri P. Pulla Rao, President Forum on Social & Human Rights, on 11.05.2016 regarding issues related to the displaced farmers and tribals due to Polavaram Irrigation Project.

Further, CEO, PPA has sent a communication to Dr. Pulla Rao intimating status of matter and assuring to meet him at his convenient time, if required.

**Yamuna water to Rajasthan from Tajewala**

2240. SHRI BHUPENDER YADAV: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

- (a) why Rajasthan is not receiving its share of Yamuna water from Tajewala after the allocation of Yamuna water by the Upper Yamuna River Board;
- (b) whether Government intends to issue directions to Haryana Government for

release of Yamuna water from Tajewala to Rajasthan for Churu and Jhunjhunu areas of the State;

- (c) if so, by when; and
- (d) if not, the constraints therein?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (DR. SANJEEV KUMAR BALYAN): (a) Under the provisions contained in May, 1994 MoU amongst participating Upper Yamuna river basin States, Rajasthan has been allocated annual share of 1.119 Billion Cubic Meter (BCM) from Yamuna water. This share has further been distributed by Upper Yamuna River Board (UYRB) for release from two control points *viz.*, Tajewala Barrage and Okhla Barrage. The allocated share of 1917 cusec, ex-Tajewala, during monsoon period is not being received by Rajasthan, due to absence of agreement between States of Rajasthan and Haryana on a carrier system for conveying the same through Haryana territory.

(b) to (d) The issue of supply of Rajasthan share ex-Tajewala, through an appropriate carrier system for transporting the allocated share through Haryana territory has been discussed and deliberated upon during 4th, 5th and 6th meeting of Upper Yamuna Review Committee, chaired by Hon'ble Minister of Water Resources, River Development & Ganga Rejuvenation, wherein the States of Rajasthan and Haryana agreed to the suggestion of Chair to discuss and settle the issue bilaterally and if needed, to take the help of Central Water Commission, to find most appropriate option for conveyance of Rajasthan's share upto its border. Similarly, Upper Yamuna River Board has also taken up the issue with both the States to sort out the issue of the carrier system. However, States of Rajasthan and Haryana are yet to agree on the carrier system passing through Haryana territory through which the share of Rajasthan can be conveyed to the State of Rajasthan.

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

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*The House reassembled at two of the clock,*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN *in the Chair.*

**RE. NON-RECEIPT OF WAGES AND PENSION IN  
THE PAY WEEK – Contd.**

**श्री नरेश अग्रवाल:** अभी हम एयर इंडिया के ऑफिस गए थे। वहां कर्मचारियों ने घेर लिया। कर्मचारी कह रहे हैं कि हमको तनखाह नहीं मिल रही है। ऐसा खाली एक ऑफिस का नहीं कहना है, पूरे देश में किसी भी जगह केन्द्र के कर्मचारियों को तनखाह नहीं मिल रही है। जो लोग पेंशन पाते थे, उनको पेंशन नहीं मिल रही है। एक विस्फोटक स्थिति बनी हुई है। केन्द्र सरकार जान-बूझकर पैसे का अभाव किए हुए है, जिससे कि मनी फ्लो न करे, मिले नहीं। इससे सारे ऑफिसेज में काम बंद हो गया। एक अजीबोगरीब स्थिति हो गई है। श्रीमन्, इसका नतीजा और बुरा होगा, जबकि शादी-विवाह चल रहे हों, खेत की बुआई चल रही हो, देश की रक्षा का सवाल हो। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री उपसभापति:** इसलिए मैं बोलता रहा कि डिस्कशन जरूर करो। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री नरेश अग्रवाल:** ऐसा सरकार जान-बूझकर कर रही है, सरकार जवाब भी नहीं देना चाहती। ...**(व्यवधान)**... मैं तो कहता हूँ कि प्रधान मंत्री जी आकर जवाब दें। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I will allow you. ...**(Interruptions)**... I will allow you also. ...**(Interruptions)**... Now listen. ...**(Interruptions)**.. I will allow you. ...**(Interruptions)**.. The only thing is, all of you stand up and all of you start speaking at the same time. ...**(Interruptions)**...

**श्री नीरज शेखर** (उत्तर प्रदेश): सर, मैं तो चाहता हूँ कि इसको एक हफ्ते के लिए बंद कर दिया जाना चाहिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please listen to me. ...**(Interruptions)**... I will allow you. ...**(Interruptions)**... You sit down. ...**(Interruptions)**... If you sit down, I will allow you. ...**(Interruptions)**... I will allow the obedient and disciplined. ...**(Interruptions)**... Sit down. ...**(Interruptions)**... Hon. Members, please listen to me also. ...**(Interruptions)**.. Many of you are asking me to say something, and all of you are speaking together. ...**(Interruptions)**... Please take your seat, and I will call one by one. ...**(Interruptions)**... All of you take your seats. ...**(Interruptions)**... No, no. ...**(Interruptions)**... Then, I cannot do this. ...**(Interruptions)**... This is not allowed. ...**(Interruptions)**... Mr. Tiwari, this won't work. ...**(Interruptions)**... Sit down. ...**(Interruptions)**.. You are a senior leader of the Congress Party. I am ready to allow you. But, your own Members come to the Well and shout. ...**(Interruptions)**... Ask them to go back. ...**(Interruptions)**... Go back to your seats. ...**(Interruptions)**... Mr. Mohd. Ali Khan, everyday, you are creating problem in the House. ...**(Interruptions)**... I will be forced to take action. ...**(Interruptions)**...

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Sir, the Government has turned so insensitive. ...**(Interruptions)**...

श्री उपसभापति: सुनिए, Shri Mohd. Ali Khan is the one who comes here and shouts everyday and his sound is still echoing in my ears ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Sir, they do not recognise that the people are not getting wages, people are not getting pensions. ...*(Interruptions)*... They are not recognising that. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री उपसभापति: सुनिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*... Now, we will take up the Rights of Persons with Disabilities Bill, 2014. ...*(Interruptions)*... Now, listen. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please listen. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please listen. ...*(Interruptions)*... One second. ...*(Interruptions)*... If you do like this,... ...*(Interruptions)*... I cannot do anything. ...*(Interruptions)*... Now, I would request the hon. Members ...*(Interruptions)*... I would request the hon. Members ...*(Interruptions)*... Sasikalaji, don't do that. ...*(Interruptions)*... Put it down. ...*(Interruptions)*... Put it down. ...*(Interruptions)*... Now, I would request the hon. Members to take up the Rights of Persons with Disabilities Bill. ...*(Interruptions)*... This is a non-controversial Bill. ...*(Interruptions)*... It is a non-controversial Bill. ...*(Interruptions)*... You allow it to be passed. ...*(Interruptions)*... It is a non-controversial Bill. ...*(Interruptions)*... Shri Thaawar Chand Gehlot, you can move it for consideration. ...*(Interruptions)*... You move it, anyhow. ...*(Interruptions)*... बोलिए।

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## GOVERNMENT BILL

### The Rights of Persons with Disabilities Bill, 2014

सामाजिक न्याय और अधिकारिता मंत्री (श्री थावर चन्द गहलोत): महोदय, मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूँ:

कि निःशक्त व्यक्तियों के अधिकारों पर संयुक्त राष्ट्र अभिसमय और उससे संबंधित या उसके आनुषंगिक विषयों को प्रभावी बनाने वाले विधेयक पर विचार किया जाए। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

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### RE. NON RECEIPT OF WAGES AND PENSION IN THE PAY WEEK – Contd.

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

सामाजिक न्याय और अधिकारिता मंत्री (श्री थावर चन्द गहलोत): मैं सभी माननीय सदस्यों से ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Then, you listen to me. ...*(Interruptions)*... You listen to me also. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please stop shouting slogans. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You ask them to stop, and I will allow you. ...*(Interruptions)*... You ask them to stop. ...*(Interruptions)*... Anand Sharmaji, you are the Deputy Leader. ...*(Interruptions)*... I am ready to listen to you, but you ask them to stop the slogan shouting. ...*(Interruptions)*... Your own people are doing this. Please listen to me also. ...*(Interruptions)*... See, first listen to me. ...*(Interruptions)*... Now, listen. ...*(Interruptions)*... Now, please. ...*(Interruptions)*... Now, listen to me. ...*(Interruptions)*... All right. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI DEREK O' BRIEN: Sir, why are you only addressing the Congress Party? Trinamool is also here. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, Trinamool is there. ...*(Interruptions)*... Yes, Trinamool is also disturbing. ...*(Interruptions)*... Not only the Congress Party, Trinamool is also shouting slogans and disturbing. ...*(Interruptions)*... You only want that. ...*(Interruptions)*... मुझे बोलने दीजिए! ...*(व्यवधान)*... Now, listen. ...*(Interruptions)*... Now, listen to me. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री थावर चन्द गहलोत: माननीय उपसभापति जी ...*(व्यवधान)*... 7 फरवरी, 2014 को ...*(व्यवधान)*... जो बिना किसी विरोधाभास ...*(व्यवधान)*... 7 फरवरी, 2014 को सदन में प्रस्तुत किया गया था। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I am allowing you, but first you listen to me also. No. 1, आप लोग बैठिए, आप लोग बैठिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*... You listen to me. Now, please. ...*(Interruptions)*... Those Members who are shouting, even though you are the hon. Members, you are shouting. I would say... ...*(Interruptions)*... Now, please. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please. ...*(Interruptions)*... सुनिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*... छोड़िए। ...*(व्यवधान)*... सुनिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*... I am going to allow Shri Anand Sharma. He wants to say something. ...*(Interruptions)*... He was asking further. ...*(Interruptions)*... I am going to allow that. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Sir, I also want to say something. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, please. ...*(Interruptions)*... That is what I am saying. ...*(Interruptions)*... But before allowing. ...*(Interruptions)*... Yes, you will also be allowed. ...*(Interruptions)*... Before allowing... ...*(Interruptions)*... I am also a Member of this House. ...*(Interruptions)*... Let me also say one sentence. ...*(Interruptions)*... You listen to that also. ...*(Interruptions)*... No, no; you want to listen to Shri Anand Sharma; but I want to listen to all of you. Why don't you listen to me also, one sentence? ...*(Interruptions)*... Okay; let me speak first; then, I will call Shri Anand Sharma and then I will call you one by one. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Sir, you must call me. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: So, keep quiet for that. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: नहीं, नहीं ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I will allow you also. Yes, keep quiet for that. My first point is, I am ready to allow each one of you to have your point. I have no problem.

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: लेकिन सरकार ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no; listen to me. I am only appealing one thing. ...*(Interruptions)*... Now, listen. My only appeal is this. Here is a non-controversial Bill, i.e., the Rights of Persons with Disabilities Bill, 2014. ...*(Interruptions)*... After that, ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: No, no; ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: After that, after I listen to you... ...*(Interruptions)*... After I allow you, ...*(Interruptions)*... Then, I will... ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: माननीय उपसभापति जी ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Why? ...*(Interruptions)*... Shrimati Sasikala, I will take action against you; put it down. ...*(Interruptions)*... I will take action against you; put it down. ...*(Interruptions)*... Yes, Shri Anand Sharma. ...*(Interruptions)*... Shri Anand Sharma, you should also react to my appeal. You may say your piece; after that, you react to my appeal also.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, I will do.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I have made an appeal. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please keep quiet. Your Deputy Leader is speaking. ...*(Interruptions)*... You should also react to my appeal. You say your piece. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA; Sir, the Members have been agitating for days; particularly today, in the morning, the LoP and other leaders raised an issue that over the weekend the situation has deteriorated. ...*(Interruptions)*... We have, in our country, hundreds of thousands of people who have lost their jobs in factories and in small businesses. ...*(Interruptions)*... In addition to that, the situation has aggravated because of the rationing of the cash. ...*(Interruptions)*... The Government is ill-prepared; it is a disastrous mismanagement. The employees are not getting their salaries; pensioners are not getting their pensions. The Government has no right legally, even if they were to

impose financial emergency, to deny people their own money, salaries and pensions. ...*(Interruptions)*... So, unless and until the Government rectifies this situation, this suffering which has been inflicted by the Government. ...*(Interruptions)*...

Sir, regarding your appeal, we respect the Chair; we respect you; but at the same time, as representatives of the people, it becomes our individual and collective duty to raise this issue. We want to put it on record, Sir. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, we want to place it on record. ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA (Madhya Pradesh): Sir, the House is not in order.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: None of the Members of the Opposition have any question about the Rights of Persons with Disabilities Bill, 2014. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Listen to this.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: But the convention of the House is, when the House is not in order, in din, such an important Bill cannot be passed. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay; Shri Bhupender Yadav. ...*(Interruptions)*... Shri Bhupender Yadav. ...*(Interruptions)*... I heard you.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I understood your point. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: I appeal to you, Sir, this is an important Bill. We will consider it; we will pass it; when the House is in proper order. ...*(Interruptions)*... But at the same time, Sir, it is not the Opposition... ...*(Interruptions)*...

**श्री नरेश अग्रवाल:** माननीय उपसभापति जी ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I will come back to you.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, the Opposition is doing its duty. But the Ruling Party, their Members have been disrupting it all the time. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Shri Bhupender Yadav. ...*(Interruptions)*... You said what you wanted to say. ...*(Interruptions)*...

**श्री भूपेन्द्र यादव** (राजस्थान): सर, प्रतिपक्ष के द्वारा नोटिस दिया गया था। नोटिस देने के बाद जब हमारे कांग्रेस के मित्रों ने चर्चा शुरू की, तो हमने पूरा एक दिन उनको बोलने दिया। उसके बाद एक दिन उन्होंने प्रश्न काल को ...*(व्यवधान)*...

**श्री उपसभापति:** आप सुनिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*... Listen to him. आप सुनिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

**श्री भुपेन्द्र यादव:** प्रश्न काल को ...**(व्यवधान)**... आज यह मामला सदन की कार्य सूची में है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... मैं आनन्द शर्मा जी को यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि जनता का जो पैसा 2जी में, कोल घोटाले में खाया गया, अगर वह पैसा जनता के सामने आता ...**(व्यवधान)**... देश में एक पारदर्शी शासन व्यवस्था पर चर्चा शुरू होती ...**(व्यवधान)**... जो काला पैसा आज बैंकों में आना शुरू हुआ है, उस काले पैसे के ऊपर अगर चर्चा होती ...**(व्यवधान)**... जहां तक यह बात है ...**(व्यवधान)**... मैं इनको यह कहना चाहूंगा कि पिछले साल के मुकाबले में रबी की फसल की बुवाई ज्यादा हुई है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... देश के कृत्रिम क्षेत्र में आज बहुत बड़ी ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री उपसभापति:** हो गया। ...**(व्यवधान)**... श्री नरेश अग्रवाल ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री भुपेन्द्र यादव:** सर, मेरा उनसे आज भी कहना है कि आप सदन से न भागें ...**(व्यवधान)**... और चर्चा शुरू करने में आपको सहयोग दें। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री उपसभापति:** मैं आपसे पूरी तरह सहमत हूँ कि चर्चा शुरू हो। श्री नरेश अग्रवाल। आप इस बिल के बारे में बोलिए।

**श्री नरेश अग्रवाल:** सर, सारे विपक्ष ने तय किया है कि हम सरकारी कामकाज करेंगे। हमने कभी उससे मना नहीं किया।

**श्री उपसभापति:** यह बिल non-controversial है। यह बहुत अच्छा और यूज़फुल बिल है।

**श्री नरेश अग्रवाल:** लेकिन इस सरकार ने पूरे देश को विकलांग कर दिया है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... ये लोग \* कर रहे हैं। ये सत्ता पक्ष में बैठकर \* कर रहे हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... पिछले दिनों कोई भी बिल पास नहीं हुआ। यह हमारी परंपरा नहीं रही है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री उपसभापति:** मैं भी वही कह रहा हूँ। यह बिल पास करना चाहिए। आप लोग अपनी सीट पर वापस जाइए। यहां Well में नहीं रहिए। We will pass it when the House is in order. ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री नरेश अग्रवाल:** ऐसे सदन नहीं चलेगा। ...**(व्यवधान)**... हम लोग जनता के हित के लिए आए हैं, अपने हित के लिए नहीं आए हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... यह सदन नहीं चलेगा।

**अल्पसंख्यक कार्य मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री तथा संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी):** सर, अभी आनन्द शर्मा जी, नरेश अग्रवाल जी ने बात कही और आपने सभीमाननीय सदस्यों से Disability Bill के संबंध में बात कही कि इस पर चर्चा हो। सर, मेरा यह कहना है, यह अपील है कि आप इस पर चर्चा शुरू कीजिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... सर, अफसोस की बात है कि जब ये सरकार में थे तो हर दिन "हिट विकेट" होते थे और अब "नो बॉल" कर रहे हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... अब "हिट विकेट" और "नो बॉल" करने से कोई फायदा होने वाला नहीं है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... इसलिए मेरी पूरे सदन से अपील है कि आप इस पर चर्चा करिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... यह बिल तो ऑलरेडी लिस्टेड है। सर, तीसरी चीज बहुत ही important है। अभी नरेश अग्रवाल जी ने एक शब्द \* कहा। This is completely unparliamentary. यह abusing भी है It is unparliamentary. We request you to expunge it and we seek an apology from the Member. ...**(Interruptions)**...

\*Expunged as ordered by the Chair.



MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Tapan, what do you want to say?  
...(Interruptions)...

**श्री तपन कुमार सेन:** सर, मैं सत्ता पक्ष को assure करना चाहता हूँ कि हमने 2जी का पैसा नहीं खाया, लेकिन सरकार आम मजदूर, कर्मचारी और पेंशनर्स का पैसा खा गयी है। वह पैसा उन्हें नहीं मिल रहा है। ...(व्यवधान)... एक अराजकता की स्थिति पैदा हो गयी। ...(व्यवधान)... आप मजदूरों का, कर्मचारियों का और पेंशनर्स का पैसा लेकर मत बैठिए।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I have heard you, Mr. Tapan. ...(Interruptions)...

**श्री तपन कुमार सेन:** उन्होंने जो काम किया है, जो उनका अधिकार उन्हें मिलना चाहिए, वह नहीं मिल रहा है। वे रात-रात भर लाइन में खड़े हैं। आप इसे उन्हें return कीजिए।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Tapan Kumarji, can I ask you a question?  
...(Interruptions)... You are raising a very valid point. Then, why don't you raise it in order so that the Government replies to it? ...(Interruptions)...

**श्री तपन कुमार सेन:** उन्हें उनका पैसा तुरंत मिलना चाहिए।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The word \* used by Mr. Naresh Agrawal is expunged because it is an unparliamentary word. ...(Interruptions)... It is already printed in the book. Yes, Shri Sukhendu Sekhar Roy. It is already there. ...(Interruptions)... Shri Sukhendu Sekhar Roy. ...(Interruptions)... I have called him. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY: Sir, I would like to submit that we are not against discussing any Bill or dealing with any Bill. But the problem is that today is 5th of December. The salaried people and pensioners are suffering. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Why don't you start the discussion then?  
...(Interruptions)...

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY: No, no; let me finish. ...(Interruptions)... Allow me, Sir. ...(Interruptions)... You are allowing everybody. ...(Interruptions)... I cannot speak. ...(Interruptions)... \* ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I never said that you cannot speak. ...(Interruptions)... What are you saying?

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY: \*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: ...(Interruptions)... Why are you getting angry?  
...(Interruptions)...

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY: Let me speak then. *...(Interruptions)...* \*  
*...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Why are you doing like this? *...(Interruptions)...* No, no, don't get angry. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY: \*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: What has happened to you? *...(Interruptions)...* I only allowed you. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY: \*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: What are you talking? *...(Interruptions)...* The allegation is expunged. *...(Interruptions)...* Nothing more. *...(Interruptions)...* Nothing more. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY: Why to expunge the allegation? *...(Interruptions)...* I stand by that. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Why are you shouting? *...(Interruptions)...*

**श्री राजीव शुक्ल** (महाराष्ट्र): डिप्टी चेयरमैन सर, आज सुबह जब लीडर ऑफ दि अपोजिशन ने यह बात उठाई थी कि केशलेस का पैसा, सेलरी वालों का पैसा मिल रहा है *...(व्यवधान)...* तब यहां Finance Minister बैठे हुए थे। *...(व्यवधान)...* अगर यह बात गलत थी, तो Finance Minister को उठकर contradict करना चाहिए था। वे तो उठे नहीं *...(व्यवधान)...* और अब सत्ता पक्ष कह रहा है *...(व्यवधान)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Members are in the Well of the House. *...(Interruptions)...* How can you blame the Finance Minister when you are shouting here? *...(Interruptions)...* You go to your seats. *...(Interruptions)...*

**श्री राजीव शुक्ल**: यह बात गलत है। अगर Finance Minister खंडन नहीं कर रहे हैं, तो हम कैसे मान लें? *...(व्यवधान)...* इसलिए यह विरोध जायज़ है। *...(व्यवधान)...*

**श्री उपसभापति**: शुक्ल जी *...(व्यवधान)...* आप सुनिए। How can you blame the Finance Minister? *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA: Venkaiahji got up, but the Finance Minister did not get up. *...(Interruptions)...* That is why we are blaming him... *...(Interruptions)...* He did not get up and contradict. *...(Interruptions)...* That is why we are protesting. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: A Vice-Chairman should behave properly. *...(Interruptions)...*

**श्री थावर चन्द गहलोत:** यह बिल आज की कार्य-सूची में सूचीबद्ध है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please sit down. ...**(Interruptions)**... What are you saying? ...**(Interruptions)**... Mr. Minister, we cannot pass the Bill in the din. ...**(Interruptions)**... What can I do? ...**(Interruptions)**...

**श्री थावर चन्द गहलोत:** आपने भी अपील की है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... माननीय आनन्द शर्मा जी ने कहा है कि इस बिल के ऊपर उनका कोई ऑब्जेक्शन नहीं है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... वे इसको पास करवाना चाहते हैं, लेकिन हॉउस ऑर्डर में नहीं है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... हॉउस को ऑर्डर में करवाना अभी तो उन्हीं के अधिकार क्षेत्र में है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... यदि वे चाहें तो हॉउस को दस मिनट में ऑर्डर में करवाकर ...**(व्यवधान)**... इसको पारित करवा दिया जाए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... मेरी सभी माननीय सदस्यों से अपील है कि इस बिल को बिना चर्चा के ही पारित करवाया जाए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... आप से अनुरोध है कि बिना चर्चा के ही इस बिल को पारित करवा दिया जाए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I want to pass the Bill. ...**(Interruptions)**... We cannot pass it in the din. ...**(Interruptions)**...

**श्री प्रमोद तिवारी** (उत्तर प्रदेश): सर, क्या सरकार दिवालिया हो गई है? मैं सिर्फ यह जानना चाहता हूँ ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री उपसभापति:** इसलिए मैं आप से कह रहा हूँ कि आप चर्चा करो। तिवारी जी चर्चा करो। If aa hon. Member wants to speak, at least, he should ensure that his party Members go back to their seats. ...**(Interruptions)**... You tell your party Members not to shout, if you want to speak. ...**(Interruptions)**... You call them back. ...**(Interruptions)**...

**श्री प्रमोद तिवारी:** दिवालिये की यह हालत होती है कि वह पैसे न दे सके। ...**(व्यवधान)**... मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि आज नरेन्द्र मोदी सरकार की हालत यह हो गई है, जो कि दिवालिये की होती है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... यह सरकार दिवालिया हो गई है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... जो लोगों की देनदारियाँ हैं, ये वह न दे पाए ...**(व्यवधान)**... यह सरकार दिवालिया हो गई है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I wanted to pass the Bill. ...**(Interruptions)**... But, Mr. Minister, we cannot pass the Bill in the din. ...**(Interruptions)**... I am helpless. ...**(Interruptions)**... We cannot pass the Bill in the din. ...**(Interruptions)**... I am helpless. ...**(Interruptions)**...

The House is adjourned till 11.00 a.m. on 6th December, 2016.

*The House then adjourned at twenty-five minutes past  
two of the clock till eleven of the clock on Tuesday,  
the 6th December, 2016.*