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Monday

21 November, 2016

30 Kartika, 1938 (Saka)

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES

RAJYA SABHA

OFFICIAL REPORT

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RAJYA SABHA

Monday, the 21st November, 2016/30th Kartika, 1938 (Saka)

The House met at eleven of the clock,

MR. CHAIRMAN *in the Chair.*

REFERENCE BY THE CHAIR

Victims of tragic train accident in Uttar Pradesh

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, as you might be aware, more than 130 persons have reportedly lost their lives and more than 150 others were injured, when 14 coaches of the Indore-Patna Express derailed near Kanpur in Uttar Pradesh on the 20th of November, 2016.

The immense loss of precious lives and injury to so many people in this unfortunate tragedy has shocked the nation and is indeed painful.

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

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

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

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

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

MR. CHAIRMAN: Papers to be laid on the Table.

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

MR. CHAIRMAN: Let the Papers laying be over.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, I have given a notice under Rule 267.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please, there is a paper laying exercise to be done. The Chair will hear you.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: After that, you have to respond to the notice.
...*(Interruptions)*...

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

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN (West Bengal): Sir, I have a point.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Let me complete this formal business.
...(Interruptions)... Let me finish this.

I. Notifications of the Ministry of Mines and Ministry of Coal

II. Report and Accounts (2015-16) of the Damodar Valley Corporation, Kolkata and related papers

III. Memorandum of Understanding between Government of India and various PSU's

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

I. (i) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Mines, under sub-section (1) of Section 28 of the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957:—

(1) G.S.R. 677 (E), dated the 11th July, 2016, publishing the Atomic Minerals Concession Rules, 2016.

(2) S.O. 2356 (E), dated the 11th July, 2016, amending the First Schedule of the Mines and Minerals, (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957.

[Placed in Library. For (1) and (2) *See* No. L.T. 5393/16/16]

(ii) A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Coal Notification No. G.S.R. 837 (E), dated the 31st August, 2016, publishing the Mines the Minerals (Contribution to District Mineral Foundation) (Amendment) Rules, 2016, under sub-section (1) of Section 28 of the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 5393/16/16]

II. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers under sub-section (5) of Section 45 of the Damodar Valley Corporation Act, 1948:—

(a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Damodar Valley Corporation, Kolkata, for the year 2015-16, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

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

- (2) Statement (in English and Hindi) explaining timely completion of activities related to laying of the above Report.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 5310/16/16]

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

- (i) Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Ministry of Power) and the Rural Electrification Corporation (REC), for the year 2016-17. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 5311/16/16]

- (ii) Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Ministry of Mines) and the Mineral Exploration Corporation Limited (MECL), for the year 2016-17.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 5388/16/16]

- (iii) Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Ministry of Power) and the North Eastern Electric Power Corporation Limited (NEEPCO), for the year 2016-17.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 5391/16/16]

- (iv) Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Ministry of Power) and THDC India Limited, for the year 2016-17.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 5394/16/16]

- (v) Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Ministry of Power) and NHPC Limited, for the year 2016-17.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 5389/16/16]

- (vi) Memorandum of Understanding between NHPC Ltd. and NHDC Ltd., for the year 2016-17. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 5390/16/16]

- (vii) Memorandum of Understanding between Government of India (Ministry of Mines) and Hindustan Copper Limited (HCL) for the year 2016-17.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 5387/16/16]

Notification of the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change

पर्यावरण, वन और जलवायु परिवर्तन मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री अनिल माधव दवे): महोदय, मैं जल (प्रदूषण निवारण तथा नियंत्रण) अधिनियम, 1974 की धारा 63 की उपधारा (3) के अधीन अधिसूचना सं. सा.का.नि. 221 (अ), दिनांक 23 मार्च, 2015 का निरसन करने वाली पर्यावरण, वन

और जलवायु परिवर्तन मंत्रालय की अधिसूचना सं. सा.का.नि. 433(अ), दिनांक 21 अप्रैल, 2016 की एक प्रति (अंग्रेजी तथा हिन्दी में) सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ।

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 5346/16/16]

Notification of the Ministry of Shipping

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

- I. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Shipping, under sub-section (4) of Section 124 of the Major Port Trusts Act, 1963:—
 - (1) G.S.R. 641 (E), dated the 30th June, 2016, publishing the Chennai Port Trust Employees' (Recruitment, Seniority and Promotion) Regulations, 2016.
 - (2) G.S.R. 642 (E), dated the 30th June, 2016, publishing the Visakhapatnam Port Trust Employees (Recruitment, Seniority and Promotion) Amendment Regulations, 2016.
 - (3) G.S.R. 643 (E), dated the 30th June, 2016, publishing the Paradip Port Trust Employees (Recruitment, Seniority and Promotion) Amendment Regulations, 2016.
 - (4) G.S.R. 644 (E), dated the 30th June, 2016, publishing the Cochin Port Trust Employees (Recruitment, Seniority and Promotion) Amendment Regulations, 2016.
 - (5) G.S.R. 645 (E), dated the 30th June, 2016, publishing the New Mangalore Port Trust Employees (Recruitment, Seniority and Promotion) Amendment Regulations, 2016.
 - (6) G.S.R. 647 (E), dated the 1st July, 2016, publishing the Kolkata Port Trust Employees' (Recruitment, Seniority and Promotion) Amendment Regulations, 2016.
 - (7) G.S.R. 648 (E), dated the 1st July, 2016 publishing the Mumbai Port Trust Employees' (Recruitment, Seniority and Promotion) Amendment Regulations, 2016.
 - (8) G.S.R. 649 (E), dated the 1st July, 2016, publishing the Cochin Port

Trust Employees' (Recruitment, Seniority and Promotion) Amendment Regulations, 2016.

- (9) G.S.R. 650 (E), dated the 1st July, 2016, publishing the Mormugao Port Trust Employees' (Recruitment, Seniority and Promotion) Amendment Regulations, 2016.
- (10) G.S.R. 651 (E), dated the 1st July, 2016, publishing the Tuticorin Port Trust Employees' (Recruitment, Seniority and Promotion) Amendment Regulations, 2016.
- (11) G.S.R. 652 (E), dated the 1st July, 2016 publishing the Jawaharlal Nehru Port Trust Employees' (Recruitment, Seniority and Promotion) Amendment Regulations, 2016.
- (12) G.S.R. 653 (E), dated the 1st July, 2016, publishing the Paradip Port Trust Employees' (Recruitment, Seniority and Promotion) Amendment Regulations, 2016.
- (13) G.S.R. 654 (E), dated the 1st July, 2016, publishing the Visakhapatnam Port Trust Employees' (Recruitment, Seniority and Promotion) Amendment Regulations, 2016.
- (14) G.S.R. 655 (E), dated the 1st July, 2016, publishing the New Mangalore Port Trust Employees' (Recruitment, Seniority and Promotion) Amendment Regulations, 2016.
- (15) G.S.R. 661 (E), dated the 5th July, 2016, publishing the Tuticorin Port Trust Employees (Recruitment, Seniority and Promotion) Amendment Regulations, 2016.
- (16) G.S.R. 662 (E), dated the 5th July, 2016, publishing the Jawaharlal Nehru Port Trust Employees (Recruitment, Seniority and Promotion) Amendment Regulations, 2016.
- (17) G.S.R. 663 (E), dated the 5th July, 2016, publishing the Visakhapatnam Port Trust Employees (Recruitment, Seniority and Promotion) Amendment Regulations, 2016.

[Placed in Library. For (1) to (17) See No. L.T. 6177/16/16]

- II. A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Shipping Notification No. G.S.R. 687 (E), dated the 13th July, 2016, publishing the Inland Vessels

(Prevention and Control of Pollution and Protection of Inland Water) Rules, 2016, under sub-section (3) of Section 74 of the Inland Vessels Act, 1917.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 6178/16/16]

I. Notification of the Ministry of Shipping

II. Memorandum of Understanding between Government of India and Shipping Corporation of India Ltd.

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 copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Shipping Notification No. G.S.R. 824 (E), dated the 26th August, 2016, publishing the Merchant Shipping (Seafarer Accommodation) Rules, 2016, under sub-section (3) of Section 458 of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1958.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 5314/16/16]

- II. A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Ministry of Shipping) and the Shipping Corporation of India Ltd., for the year 2016-17.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 5313/16/16]

RE. DEMAND SEEKING AN OBITUARY REFERENCE FOR THOSE WHO DIED DUE TO DEMONETIZATION

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, matters to be raised with permission of the Chair. Shri Dilip Kumar Tirkey. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY (West Bengal): Zero hour!

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, I have started Zero Hour.

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN (West Bengal): Sir, I have a point. ...(*Interruptions*)...

श्री दिलीप कुमार तिरकी (ओडिशा): महोदय, पूरे देश में आज पुराने नोटों को बदलने के लिए अफरा-तफरी मची हुई है। ...(*व्यवधान*)...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, what have you done about my notice? ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Which notice? ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री दिलीप कुमार तिर्की: इससे सबसे ज्यादा दिक्कत गांवों में हो रही है। ...*(व्यवधान)*... इससे किसानों को सबसे ज्यादा दिक्कत हो रही है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: I have given a notice under Rule 267 for suspension of Business. Sir, I am proposing that this House must condole the death of nearly 70 people because of the withdrawal of `500 and `1000 notes. This House must condole and an obituary should be moved by the Chair. An obituary should be moved by the Chair.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yechuryji, your 267 notice is on another subject, a very important and serious subject, that is, a terrible railway accident near Kanpur. ...*(Interruptions)*... That is the notice you have given.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, please bear with me for one minute. We have all moved an obituary for those who died in this very tragic rail accident. We want the Government to be on its toes to provide all the relief. We have done that.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Your notice is on that.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Similarly, nearly 70 people have died. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: There is no such notice from you.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Nearly 70 people have died because of the withdrawal of notes. The House should express its sorrow and grief for that also. An obituary reference on that must also be there.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You said about your notice. I am saying that your notice is on railway accident.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Yes.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You have not given a notice on the subject you are mentioning now. Yes, that is the point.

सुश्री मायावती (उत्तर प्रदेश): माननीय उपसभापति जी, इसके लिए कोई अलग से नोटिस की जरूरत नहीं है। मैं समझती हूँ कि यह पूरे देश को मालूम है कि रेल एक्सीडेंट के अलावा नोटबंदी की वजह से 70 से ज्यादा लोग मर चुके हैं। मेरे ख्याल से इस मामले के लिए किसी नोटिस की जरूरत नहीं है।

श्री उपसभापति: ठीक है, मुझे नोटिस की जरूरत नहीं है, लेकिन आप सुनिए कि अगर नोटिस है तो मैं क्या करूँ? मेरे पास दो नोटिस हैं।

सुश्री मायावती: सर, यह तो आपको डिजीजन लेना है! ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री अली अनवर अंसारी (बिहार): सर, यह आपकी तरफ से आना चाहिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री उपसभापति: नोटिस की जरूरत नहीं है, यह ठीक है, लेकिन अगर नोटिस है तो मैं क्या करूँ? ...**(व्यवधान)**... दो नोटिस हैं, इनका नोटिस अलग है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... डीरेल होने के संबंध में इनका अलग नोटिस है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

सुश्री मायावती: सर, बड़े नोटों पर जो पाबंदी लगाई गई है, उसको लेकर काफी लोग मर चुके हैं। कोई भूखा रहकर, कोई प्यासा रहकर मर गया, किसी को दवा नहीं मिली है, कोई सदमें से मर गया है, कोई बच्चों की शादी नहीं कर पाया, उस सदमें से मर गया, उनका क्या होगा? ...**(व्यवधान)**... उनका क्या होगा? ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Let us discuss then. ...**(Interruptions)**... If you are ready for discussion, I have no problem. ...**(Interruptions)**...

सुश्री मायावती: उनके लिए कौन खड़ा होगा? ...**(व्यवधान)**... आपको उनका संज्ञान लेना चाहिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री उपसभापति: अगर आप लोग डिस्कशन के लिए तैयार हैं ...**(व्यवधान)**... ठीक है, हम डिस्कशन शुरू करेंगे। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

सुश्री मायावती: यह तो अमीर लोगों की पार्टी है, बड़े-बड़े पूँजीपतियों-धन्रासेठों की पार्टी है, यह भ्रष्ट लोगों की पार्टी है, यह ईमानदार और गरीब लोगों की पार्टी नहीं है, यह मेहनतकश लोगों की पार्टी नहीं है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री उपसभापति: ठीक है, ये डिस्कशन के लिए तैयार हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, you take the sense of the House. ...**(Interruptions)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Yechury, if you want discussion, let us have the discussion. ...**(Interruptions)**...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: You take the sense of the House. ...**(Interruptions)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The Chair has no objection. ...**(Interruptions)**... I would like to make it very clear that the Chair is again ready for a discussion, if you are ready. ...**(Interruptions)**... I have no problem. ...**(Interruptions)**... No problem.

श्री सीताराम येचुरी: सर, आप पहले इस पर सदन का सेंस ले लीजिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, hon. LoP. ...**(Interruptions)**... LoP. ...**(Interruptions)**... LoP. ...**(Interruptions)**...

विपक्ष के नेता (श्री गुलाम नबी आजाद): माननीय डिप्टी चेयरमैन साहब, हमारे देश के करीब 129 नागरिक, कल इंदौर से पटना जा रही ट्रेन के 14 डिब्बों के पटरी से उतरने के कारण हुए हादसे में मारे गए, जिसकी वजह से बहुत भारी नुकसान हुआ और उसके लिए पूरे सदन की तरफ से सहानुभूति दिखाई गई है। भगवान, अल्लाह उनकी आत्मा को शांति दे, इसमें पूरा सदन आपके साथ है। सर, जैसा आपने बताया कि उस संबंध में इन्होंने नोटिस दिया हुआ है, तो मैं बताना चाहता हूँ कि मैंने demonetization के संबंध में आज के लिए भी नोटिस दिया हुआ है। सर, मेरा यह कहना है कि आपने उन 129 लोगों के लिए यहाँ श्रद्धांजलि दी, आपने यह अच्छा किया। हम सब यह चाहते थे और यहाँ उनके लिए श्रद्धांजलि का रिजॉल्यूशन हुआ। सर, हम चाहते हैं कि ये 70 लोग, जो पिछले 15 दिनों में लाइन में खड़े होकर देश में मर गए हैं, उनके लिए भी श्रद्धांजलि दी जाए। सर, वे भी तो हमारे देशवासी हैं, वे भी गरीब हैं, किसान हैं, मजदूर हैं, उनके लिए भी तो यहाँ चेयर की तरफ से एक रिजॉल्यूशन आना चाहिए! ...**(व्यवधान)**... यही हमारी माँग है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

† [قائد حزب اختلاف (جناب غلام نبی آزاد): مائے ڈپٹی چیئرمین صاحب، ہمارے دیش کے قریب 129 شہری، کل اندور سے پٹنہ جا رہی ٹرین کے 14 ڈبوں کے پٹری سے اترنے کی وجہ سے حادثے میں مارے گئے، جس کی وجہ سے بہت بھاری نقصان ہوا اور اس کے لئے پورے سدن کی طرف سے ہمدردی دکھائی گئی ہے۔ بھگوان، اللہ ان کی آتما کو شانتی دے، اس میں پورا سدن آپ کے ساتھ ہے۔ سر، جیسا آپ نے بتایا کہ اس سمبندھ میں انہوں نے نوٹس دیا ہے، تو میں بتانا چاہتا ہوں کہ میں نے 'ڈیمونیٹائزیشن' کے سمبندھ میں آج کے لئے بھی نوٹس دیا ہوا ہے۔ سر، میرا یہ کہنا ہے کہ آپ نے ان 129 لوگوں کے لئے یہاں شردھانجلی دی، آپ نے یہ اچھا کیا۔ ہم سب یہ چاہتے تھے اور یہاں ان کے لئے شردھانجلی کا ریزولوشن ہوا۔ سر، ہم چاہتے ہیں کہ یہ 70 لوگ، جو پچھلے 15 دنوں میں لائن میں کھڑے ہو کر دیش میں مر گئے ہیں، ان کے لئے شردھانجلی دی جائے۔ سر، وہ بھی تو ہمارے دیش واسی ہیں، وہ بھی غریب ہیں، کسان ہیں، مزدور ہیں، ان کے لئے بھی تو یہاں چیئر کی طرف سے ایک ریزولوشن آنا چاہئے۔۔۔**(مداخلت)**۔۔۔ یہ ہماری مانگ ہے۔۔۔**(مداخلت)**۔۔۔]

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Bank employees have died. ...**(Interruptions)**...

श्री गुलाम नबी आजाद: सर, बैंक के इम्प्लॉइज मारे गए हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

† [جناب غلام نبی آزاد : سر، بینک کے امپلائز مارے گئے ہیں۔۔۔**(مداخلت)**۔۔۔]

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Bank employees have died while working till midnight for satisfying the people's desire. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: I have proposed this. I am happy that the Leader of the House appears heeding. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री सत्यव्रत चतुर्वेदी (मध्य प्रदेश): सर, यह तुगलकी फरमान का नतीजा है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, the Leader of the House, ...*(Interruptions)*... He would like to react to what you said. ...*(Interruptions)*... Yes, the Leader of the House. ...*(Interruptions)*...

सभा के नेता (श्री अरुण जेटली): माननीय उपसभापति जी, पहले दिन आपने रूल 267 का नोटिस स्वीकार किया। उस पर बहस आरम्भ हो चुकी है, बहस चल रही है। उस पर अभी कुछ माननीय सदस्यों को बोलना है, उस बहस का उत्तर देना है, तो विपक्ष उस बहस से भाग क्यों रहा है? ...*(व्यवधान)*... Why are they running away from that debate? इस नीति का जो मेरिट-डिमेरिट है, वह उस डिबेट के अंदर आ जाएगा। ...*(व्यवधान)*... यह स्पष्ट है कि विपक्ष बहस के लिए तैयार नहीं है और सदन को disrupt करने के लिए वह रोज नये-नये तरह के तरीके ढूँढ़ रहा है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Let me listen. ...*(Interruptions)*... Let me listen. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री सीताराम येचुरी: सर, कई लोग लाइन में खड़े होकर मरे हैं, 11-11 बैंक कर्मचारी मरे हैं, क्योंकि दबाव की वजह से वे पैसे नहीं दे पा रहे थे, तो अब ये लोग जो कि तरसते हुए मरे हैं, उनके लिए अपना हाउस श्रद्धांजलि अर्पित करे, यह हमारा प्रस्ताव है। हम चाहते हैं कि आप सदन की राय लीजिए। बहस बाद में होगी, पहले आप इस श्रद्धांजलि को अपनाइए। ...*(व्यवधान)*... पहले यह सदन उनको अपनी श्रद्धांजलि अर्पित करे। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

सुश्री मायावती: सर, पहले प्रधान मंत्री जी को यहाँ बुलवाइए। ...*(व्यवधान)*... यह ऐसे नहीं होगा। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: See, I am only asking you ...*(Interruptions)*... While you*(Interruptions)*... Let us start the discussion. Mr. Yechury.....*(Interruptions)*... Hon. LoP... ...*(Interruptions)*... Hon. LoP, what do you say on what the Leader of the House has said? We can have the discussion and then you can raise all these points, ...*(Interruptions)*... You can also condole the deaths of the 70 people who died while standing in the queue. ...*(Interruptions)*... So, start the discussion. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: Sir, let us first have the obituary. ...*(Interruptions)*... प्रधान मंत्री जी आ जाएं ...*(व्यवधान)*... [پردهان منتری جی آجائیں۔۔(مداخلت)۔۔] †

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

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Start the discussion. If you start the discussion... ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: First, obituary. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: If you start the discussion, we can do the condolences too. That can be done. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: No, no. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, don't show such insensitivity. ...*(Interruptions)*... Don't show such insensitivity. They are human beings. They are our brothers and sisters. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes. Certainly, those who died deserve our sympathies, our concern and our condolences. ...*(Interruptions)*... That is correct. So, let us discuss. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, you may please move the obituary reference first and then we can discuss. ...*(Interruptions)*... First, move an obituary reference and then we would discuss. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: See, condolences are not done like that. You can approach the Chairman and tell him. ...*(Interruptions)*... Condolences are not done on demand. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, people have lost their lives. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, it is not a demand, but a request. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It is automatic; that comes spontaneously. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, take the opinion of the House. ...*(Interruptions)*... Take the sense of the House. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yechuryji, please. ...*(Interruptions)*... Yechuryji, now listen to me. ...*(Interruptions)*... Condolences are not done here on demand. That is to come spontaneously. You can approach the Chairman. Let us have the discussion. ...*(Interruptions)*... Let us have the discussion. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Sir, it is a request; not a demand. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, supreme authority is this House. ...*(Interruptions)*... Take the sense of the House. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Sukhendu Roy is violating the rules. ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Sukhendu Roy is violating the rules. Don't do that. ...*(Interruptions)*...

The House is adjourned up to 11.30 a.m.

The House then adjourned at fourteen minutes past eleven of the clock.

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

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN *in the Chair.*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Let me proceed with Zero Hour. ...*(Interruptions)*...

Zero Hour submissions, please. ...*(Interruptions)*... Shri Dilip Kumar Tirkey ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री सतीश चन्द्र मिश्रा (उत्तर प्रदेश): सर, प्रधान मंत्री जी कहीं खो गए हैं। उनको ढुंढवाइए। ...*(व्यवधान)*... वे कहीं मिल नहीं रहे हैं। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री आनन्द शर्मा (हिमाचल प्रदेश): प्रधान मंत्री सदन में आए। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री भूपेन्द्र यादव (राजस्थान): ये चर्चा से भाग रहे हैं। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I would request the hon. Members to resume their seats. ...*(Interruptions)*... If you want the discussion to start now, we can start the discussion; no problem. ...*(Interruptions)*... It is a time for Zero Hour. ...*(Interruptions)*... Shri Dilip Kumar Tirkey ...*(Interruptions)*...

सुश्री मायावती: सर, प्रधान मंत्री जी को बुलवाइए। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Don't you want Zero Hour? ...*(Interruptions)*...

अल्पसंख्यक कार्य मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री तथा संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी): मेंबर्स ने जो ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: What is your suggestion to solve the problem? ...*(Interruptions)*... What is your suggestion to solve the problem? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI: We are ready. ...*(Interruptions)*... If they want the discussion, we can start the discussion immediately. ...*(Interruptions)*... हम उस पर discussion करने के लिए तैयार हैं। आप immediately इस पर discussion स्टार्ट करें। ...*(व्यवधान)*... जो ऑनरेबल मेंबर्स नहीं बोलना चाहते ...*(व्यवधान)*... बहुत से ऑनरेबल मेंबर्स हैं जो बोलना चाहते हैं। प्लीज, आप उनका नाम बताइए, जो लोग इस पर बोलना चाहते हैं and start the discussion...*(Interruptions)*... आधा discussion आधा हो चुका है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is what I am saying. ...*(Interruptions)*... Why don't we start the discussion, Yechuryji? ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री सतीश चन्द्र मिश्रा: प्रधान मंत्री जी कहां हैं? ...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: You move the obituary reference. ...*(Interruptions)*... Why can't you first move the obituary reference? ...*(Interruptions)*... Why can't you move the obituary reference? ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I told you that there is a procedure for doing that. ...*(Interruptions)*... You approach the hon. Chairman and request him. ...*(Interruptions)*... You should have the authentic number. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी: ऑनरेबल मेंबर्स ने ...*(व्यवधान)*... सेंस ऑफ दि हाउस ...*(व्यवधान)*... संघ के भाषण पर ...*(व्यवधान)*... माननीय सदस्यों द्वारा ...*(व्यवधान)*... उस पर भी नोटिस दिया हुआ है। ...*(व्यवधान)*... आप उस पर चर्चा कर लें। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Everyone is concerned with the death of those people. ...*(Interruptions)*... Where is the authentic number? ...*(Interruptions)*... Have you got it? ...*(Interruptions)*... You approach the hon. Chairman. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Let the Government say it. ...*(Interruptions)*... Let the Government say it. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The number has to be corrected. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Let the Government say it. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You can't *suo moto* bring an obituary reference here. ...*(Interruptions)*... You cannot do it *suo moto*. ...*(Interruptions)*... You have to be correct with the number. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: You take the sense of the House. ...*(Interruptions)*... You take the sense of the House. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No. Obituary is not done by taking the sense of the House. ...*(Interruptions)*... What are you talking? ...*(Interruptions)*... Obituary is not done by taking the sense of the House. ...*(Interruptions)*... What is the authenticity of the number you are telling? ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Yechury, what is the authenticity of the number you are telling? ...*(Interruptions)*... And obituary is not done in this way. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Take the sense of the House. ...*(Interruptions)*... The House is supreme. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Obituary is not done in this way. ...*(Interruptions)*... You approach the hon. Chairman. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Take the sense of the House. ...*(Interruptions)*... The House is supreme. ...*(Interruptions)*... Take the sense of the House. ...*(Interruptions)*... Take the sense of the House. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी: सर, ऑनरेबल मेंबर्स की डिमांड है कि चर्चा कराइए। ...*(व्यवधान)*... चर्चा से क्यों भाग रहे हैं? ...*(व्यवधान)*... ये चर्चा नहीं करेंगे, जो जनता की गाढ़ी कमाई का पैसा है, उसका खर्चा करेंगे। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I cannot make anybody apologise. ...*(Interruptions)*... Only I can apologise if you want. ...*(Interruptions)*... I can tender apology. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी: नहीं, नहीं। ...*(व्यवधान)*... It is a very important issue. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The Chair cannot ask anybody to apologise. ...*(Interruptions)*... There is no rule for that. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी: जब हम चर्चा के लिए तैयार हैं तो ...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Take the sense of the House. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You approach the hon. Chairman. ...*(Interruptions)*... I have taken note of that. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी: इसका मतलब इनके पास कोई तर्क नहीं है, कोई तथ्य नहीं है। बिना तर्कों और तथ्यों के ये ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Minister, apology is not done after compulsion. ...*(Interruptions)*... Apology has to come from the person. ...*(Interruptions)*... There is no rule where the Chairman can ask anybody to apologise. So, don't raise it. ...*(Interruptions)*... Don't do that. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI: Sir, they are not demanding apology. They are demanding discussion. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, discussion is okay. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI: They are demanding discussion. ...*(Interruptions)*... ये कह रहे हैं कि वे चर्चा से क्यों भाग रहे हैं? ...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Why are they afraid of disclosing the number of people who have died? ...*(Interruptions)*... Why is the Government shying away? ...*(Interruptions)*... The House is supreme. ...*(Interruptions)*...

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

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

The House reassembled at twelve of the clock,

MR. CHAIRMAN *in the Chair.*

RE: DEMAND SEEKING PRESENCE OF THE PRIME MINISTER IN THE HOUSE DURING THE DISCUSSION ON DEMONETIZATION

MR. CHAIRMAN: Question No. 46. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please allow the Question Hour to run. ...*(Interruptions)*... That's enough. ...*(Interruptions)*... Question No. 46, Mr. Narayanan.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA (Himachal Pradesh): Sir, the Opposition has been making repeated ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Is it your question, Sharma saheb? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: The Prime Minister should respect ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please. ...*(Interruptions)*... A Member has a right to ask. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री आनन्द शर्मा: माननीय प्रधान मंत्री इस सदन के अंदर आएँ। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री सभापति: देखिए, यहां पर यह सवाल नहीं है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री आनन्द शर्मा: आज यह पूरे देश का सवाल है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: A Member has asked a question. ...*(Interruptions)*... He is entitled to get an answer. Let him ask the question. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री आनन्द शर्मा: लोग मर रहे हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... लोग परेशान हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री सभापति: बैठ जाइए, बैठ जाइए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... Let the Question Hour run. ...**(Interruptions)**...

श्री आनन्द शर्मा: प्रधान मंत्री जी बाहर जाकर बोलते हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. CHAIRMAN: That is not the issue here. ...**(Interruptions)**... The issue is that the Question Hour is for questions asked by hon. Membe` ...**(Interruptions)**...

श्री आनन्द शर्मा: प्रधान मंत्री जी गोवा, आगरा जाते हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... वे सदन में आएँ और ...**(व्यवधान)**... सदन में बोलें। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please. ...**(Interruptions)**... I plead with you, please allow the Question Hour to run. ...**(Interruptions)**...

SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY (Gujarat): Let them reply. ...**(Interruptions)**... More than seventy people have died. ...**(Interruptions)**...

श्री आनन्द शर्मा: गोवा में बोलते हैं ...**(व्यवधान)**... यहां लोग मर रहे हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. CHAIRMAN: This is not relevant at this time. ...**(Interruptions)**... Please allow the Question Hour to run. ...**(Interruptions)**... Sharma saheb, it is not your turn. ...**(Interruptions)**... This is not your turn. This is not going on record.

श्री आनन्द शर्मा: *

श्री सतीश चन्द्र मिश्रा (उत्तर प्रदेश): *

MR. CHAIRMAN: Satishji, please. ...**(Interruptions)**... Satishji, please understand. ...**(Interruptions)**...

श्री सतीश चन्द्र मिश्रा: दो हफ्ते हो गए हैं ...**(व्यवधान)**... प्रधान मंत्री जी सदन में नहीं आए हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Satishji, please understand. ...**(Interruptions)**...

श्री सतीश चन्द्र मिश्रा: इससे पूरा देश प्रभावित है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री उपसभापति: देखिए, आप अपने intervention में जो चाहे, कहिए; that is your right, but not during Question Hour. ...**(Interruptions)**...

MR. CHAIRMAN: What is the point of this? ...**(Interruptions)**... Why are you denying him the right to ask a question? ...**(Interruptions)**...

श्री सतीश चन्द्र मिश्रा: हालात खराब हो रहे हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Just one minute. ...**(Interruptions)**...

श्री आनन्द शर्मा: सरकार के कान पर जूँ नहीं रेंग रही है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Just one minute. ...**(Interruptions)**... Just one minute. ...**(Interruptions)**... Please. Just one minute.

श्री सतीश चन्द्र मिश्रा: लोगों को जाने-आने में तकलीफें हो रही हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Just one minute, please. The House is adjourned for thirty minutes.

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

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

MR. CHAIRMAN *in the Chair.*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Question 46, please. ...**(Interruptions)**...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, let them answer why not ...**(Interruptions)**...

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, no; please. ...**(Interruptions)**... We have had enough of this. ...**(Interruptions)**... Yes, Mr. Narayanan. ...**(Interruptions)**...

SHRI C.P. NARAYANAN (Kerala): Sir, I raise the Question No. 46. ...**(Interruptions)**...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY (West Bengal): Sir, please take the sense of the House. ...**(Interruptions)**...

MR. CHAIRMAN: The sense of the House will be for the Question Hour to run. ...**(Interruptions)**...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: You can take the sense of the House on whether we want the Prime Minister to come. ...**(Interruptions)**... सभापति जी, 70 लोग मर गए हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... आपने कुछ नहीं किया। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS; AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI): Sir, the sense of the country is against black money. ...**(Interruptions)**... The sense of the country is in favour of Prime Minister Narendra Modi's decision. ...**(Interruptions)**... The sense of the country is against black money, काला धन और काले धन के कुबेरों के खिलाफ है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... आप जो कर रहे हैं, उससे आपकी छवि ऐसी बन रही है कि आप काले धन के समर्थन में खड़े हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री सभापति: चिल्लाने से क्या फायदा है? ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी: इसलिए आपको चाहिए कि आप देश के मूड और माहौल को समझें। ...**(व्यवधान)**... देश का मूड और माहौल प्रधान मंत्री श्री नरेन्द्र मोदी के साथ ...**(व्यवधान)**... काले धन के खिलाफ हो रही क्रांति के साथ हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... आप उस क्रांति में पलीता मत लगाइए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... आप उस पर चर्चा कीजिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... आप देश को represent कीजिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, what is this? ...**(Interruptions)**...

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

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WRITTEN ANSWERS TO STARRED QUESTIONS**Achievement of aims and objectives of 73rd and 74th
Constitution Amendments**

*46. SHRI C.P. NARAYANAN: Will the Minister of PANCHAYATI RAJ be pleased to state:

- (a) to what extent the aims and objectives of 73rd and 74th amendments to the Constitution have been achieved;
- (b) whether Government has made any study about it;
- (c) whether these amendments have helped in improving the life of marginalized people and reduce the socio-economic divide; and
- (d) if so, to what extent and by when the objective would be fully realized?

THE MINISTER OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) The Constitution of India recognizes Panchayats and Municipalities as 'Institutions of local self-government'. 'Panchayats' and 'Municipalities' being 'Local Bodies' is a State subject mandated under Part IX, Part IXA and List II (State List) of Seventh Schedule (Article 246) of the Constitution of India. Article 243G of Part IX and Article 243W of Part IXA of the Constitution allows discretion to State Legislatures to endow, respectively, to the Panchayats and Municipalities with powers and authority to enable them to function as institutions of local self-governance. Mandatory provisions under Part IX of the Constitution incorporated by the 73rd Amendment which include three tiers of Panchayats, direct election to seats at all three tiers of Panchayats and indirect elections to offices of chairpersons of Block and District Panchayats, reservations in seats and offices for the Scheduled Castes (SCs), Scheduled Tribes (STs) and women, rotation of reserved seats and offices of chairpersons and setting up of State Election Commissions and holding elections to Panchayats every five years have been implemented by all the States except delay in holding of timely elections in the Union Territory of Puducherry and in constitution of State Finance Commissions in some States.

Under the 74th Constitutional Amendment except constitution of Metropolitan Planning Committee for every Metropolitan Area in some States, all the mandatory provisions like constitution of Municipalities, direct elections to territorial constituencies in a Municipality, constitution of Ward Committees, reservation of seats and offices of Municipalities for SCs, STs and women, holding of elections every five years by the

State Election Commission and constitution of District Planning Committees have been implemented by the States.

(b) The implementation of the provisions of Part IX and Part IXA of the Constitution introduced by the 73rd and 74th Constitution Amendments is reviewed by the Government from time to time through meetings and discussions with the States. The annual Devolution Index Report and the State of Panchayati Raj Reports commissioned by the Ministry of Panchayati Raj (MoPR) assesses the policy and legislative framework and outcomes of the State in respect of Panchayati Raj. The Ministry of Urban Development had undertaken a study on "Impact of the 74th Constitutional Amendment on the Working of Urban Local Bodies" during 2005.

(c) and (d) The provisions introduced through 73rd and 74th Constitution Amendments along with funds being devolved to Panchayats and Municipalities through Union Finance Commission awards, other grants and own source revenues have helped in improving the life of marginalized people.

Surplus coal stock at coal mines and power plants

*47. SHRI VIVEK K. TANKHA: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is encountering a situation of surplus coal stock, both at coal mines as well as power plants;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the production target of many coal mines have been cut down during the current year because of lack of demand; and

(d) if so, whether Government is going to revise its coal production targets set for the year 2020 and 2030?

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

(a) and (b) In 2015-16, pithead coal stock at mines of CIL increased from 53.47 MT as on 01.04.2015 to 57.64 MT as on 31.03.2016. In the current year, coal stock at mines of CIL has declined to 39.804 MT (Provisional) as on 14.11.2016. Due to enhanced availability of domestic coal, the coal stock position at power plants as on 31.03.2016 reached 38.87 MT as against normative requirement of 29.74 MT. However, the coal stock position at power plants has shown a declining trend during 2016-17 and has reached 18.66 MT on 14.11.2016 against the normative requirement of 30.29 MT. The decline of coal stock is mainly due to increase in coal based generation by 6.8% during

the period April- September, 2016 as compared to the same period last year. Further, some of the power plants are regulating off take of coal in view of the high coal stock with them and as per the generation schedule given to these plants.

The declining trend of coal stock position during 2016-17 is as under:

Coal Stock as on	Coal Stock (MT)
31.03.2015	26.10
31.03.2016	38.87
30.06.2016	30.50
30.09.2016	22.78
14.11.2016	18.66

(c) and (d) The all India coal production during the year 2015-16 was 639.23 MT and the coal production target for 2016-17 has been fixed at 724.71 MT. The vendible stock at the coal mines of CIL as on 14.11.2016 was 39.804 MT as against the vendible stock of 32.237 MT as on 14.11.2015. For 2016-17, the CIL has set coal production target of 598.61 MT. CIL has planned to produce more coal and a road map has been prepared to substantially enhance production of coal by 2019-20 by capacity addition from new projects, use of mass production technologies and identification of existing ongoing projects with growth potential.

Accident at NTPC unit in Telangana

*48. SHRI DEVENDER GOUD T.: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that an accident took place in one of the units of NTPC in Telangana;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons behind the same;

(c) whether earlier also one accident took place in the same unit three years ago;

(d) whether NTPC has not learnt any lesson from the earlier accident resulting into the present one; and

(e) what action the Ministry has taken on the errant officials?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) and (b) An equipment failure took place on 30.10.2016 in Unit No.4 of

NTPC Ramagundam in Telangana. The bunker-hopper joint of coal bunker '4B' failed due to which the conical portion of coal bunker '4B' got detached and fell on feeder floor. No casualties or injuries took place due to above mentioned incident.

(c) There was an accident on 07.11.2013 in NTPC Ramagundam due to sliding of coal.

(d) and (e) The present incident has no relation with the accident which occurred on 07.11.2013. Remedial measures related to the previous accident have already been taken and implemented. This incident was due to equipment failure and therefore, no action against any official is envisaged.

Reduction of green house gases

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

(a) whether it is a fact that India has pledged that it would reduce greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions by 33-35 per cent of its GDP by 2030;

(b) whether it is also a fact that India has also pledged to create an additional carbon sink of 0.25-3 billion tonnes of carbon dioxide through additional tree cover;

(c) whether India is expected to emerge as one of the largest emitters of GHGs in the coming years; 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) As per the Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) submitted by India to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), India has committed to reduce Green House Gas (GHG) emissions intensity of its Gross Domestic Product (GDP) by 33 to 35 percent by 2030 from 2005 level and to create an additional carbon sink of 2.5 to 3 billion tonnes of CO₂ equivalent through additional forest and tree cover by 2030.

(c) and (d) As per India's First Biennial Update Report to the UNFCCC, the quantum of India's net GHG emissions in 2010 was 1.884 billion tonnes Gg CO₂ eq. which is far lower than GHG emissions of China, USA, and the EU. India's per capita GHG emission in 2010 was 1.56 metric tonnes CO₂ eq which is less than one-third of the world's per capita emissions.

Following steps by the government to promote sustainable development while addressing climate change, the emission intensity of GDP has reduced by 12% between

2005 and 2010. The United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) in its Emission Gap Report (year 2014), has recognized India as one of the countries on track to achieve its voluntary pledge of reducing emissions intensity of GDP.

Allocation of funds to Jharkhand under NRLM

*50. SHRI SANJIV KUMAR: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) what has been the allocation made and funds released under the National Rural Livelihoods Mission (NRLM) during the last three years to Jharkhand;

(b) how the objectives of organizing rural poor women into Self Help Groups (SHGs) have been addressed during that period in that State;

(c) the targets fixed and achievements made in this regard in the State; and

(d) how the objectives of financial inclusion have been met for the State along with the details of targets set and achievements made, district-wise?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) to (d) In Jharkhand, Jharkhand State Rural Livelihoods Promotion Society (JSLPS), a Society under the aegis of Rural Development Department, has been designated by the State Government to implement the Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana - National Rural Livelihoods Mission (DAY - NRLM) in September, 2011. JSLPS initiated implementation of NRLM in the financial year 2012-13.

A multi-pronged strategy has been adopted in the formation of SHGs, which includes utilizing the services of Community Resource Persons (CRPs) from the States where the programme has shown significant results, having partnership with the Non Governmental Organizations (NGO), utilizing SRLM Mission machinery and the internal Community Resource Persons developed during the implementation of the programme.

Jharkhand has a total of 24 districts and 263 blocks in the state. Out of these, DAY-NRLM is being implemented in 93 blocks of 22 districts. Out of the 93 blocks, a total of 17 blocks are being developed as Resource Blocks. Services of external Community Resource Persons (CRPs) from two National Resource Organizations (NROs) namely Society for Elimination of Rural Poverty (SERP), Andhra Pradesh (A.P.) and Bihar Rural Livelihood Promotion Society (BRLPS), Bihar are being taken to undertake systematic social mobilization process and to create a pool of local community resource persons. The remaining 76 blocks are being covered with the support of the state's internal community resource persons.

Further, 4798 villages have been covered and about 4.69 lakhs households mobilized into over 37,300 SHGs. In addition, a total of 1650 community resource persons have been involved in supporting social mobilization initiatives in the State.

Jharkhand State has constituted a sub-committee under the State Level Bankers Committees (SLBC) for specifically overseeing financial inclusion under DAY-NRLM in the State. In addition, the State has been imparting training on financial literacy for SHG members. The State has also placed a large number of 'Bank Sakhi' in rural bank branches for facilitating financial inclusion of SHG members.

Details of funds allocated and released to Jharkhand under DAY - NRLM during the years 2013-14, 2014-15, 2015-16 and 2016-17 (upto September 2016) are given in the Statement-I (*See below*).

Details of target and achievement for SHG Bank Linkage in Jharkhand are given in the Statement-II (*See below*).

Details of District wise credit Linkage are given in the Statement-III.

Statement-I

Details of Allocation and Released fund under DAY-NRLM in Jharkhand

(₹ in lakh)

Year	Central Allocation		Central Release	
	NRLM (Including Interest Subvention (Cat.-II))	NRLM (Including Interest Subvention (Cat.-II))	NRLP*	Total Releases
1	2	3	4	5
2013-14	7423.00	1136.50	3401.13	4537.63
2014-15	3692.00	0.00	5778.87	5778.87
2015-16	2143.55	0.00	9269.43	9269.43
2016-17 (upto September, 2016)	1823.41	911.71	5350.20	6261.91

*NRLP-National Rural Livelihoods Project. There are no allocations under NTRLP. Fund releases are based on demand.

Statement-II*Details of Target Vs Achievement for SHG Bank Linkage in Jharkhand*

Year	Indicators	Target	Achievement
FY 2013-14	No. of SHGs	7000	1634
	Loan Amount (₹ Cr)	52.5	26.32
FY 2014-15	No. of SHGs	3500	2,999
	Loan Amount (₹ Cr)	200	27.91
FY 2015-16	No. of SHGs	3600	7,249
	Loan Amount (₹ Cr)	40	59.77
FY 2016-17 (Till Sept 16)	No. of SHGs	9312	4492
	Loan Amount (₹ Cr)	124.13	25.73

Statement-III*Details of District wise credit Linkage in Jharkhand*

Sl. No.	Districts	FY 2013-14		FY 2014-15		FY 2015-16		FY 2016-17 (Till Sept 2016)	
		No of SHGs linked	Amount of Credit Disbursed (₹ Lakhs)	No of SHGs linked	Amount of Credit Disbursed (₹ Lakhs)	No of SHGs linked	Amount of Credit Disbursed (₹ Lakhs)	No of SHGs linked	Amount of Credit Disbursed (₹ Lakhs)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Bokaro	60	53.62	111	51.11	222	70.99	113	34.74
2.	Chatra	46	31.72	202	53.65	218	142.88	16	10-15
3.	Deoghar	101	130.78	56	32.67	99	60.62	55	28.39
4.	Dhanbad	89	36.37	32	13.10	74	19.77	44	16.87
5.	Dumka	141	142.10	80	42.84	326	173.30	103	56.81
6.	East Singhbhum	66	93.04	24	26.02	219	120.01	137	96.44
7.	Garhwa	30	23.75	87	46.32	259	185.08	179	69.50
8.	Giridih	96	46.25	81	21.89	328	96.42	322	152.03
9.	Godda	42	17.94	313	145.77	501	260.74	216	114.95
10.	Gumla	40	21.95	120	46.00	768	375.54	407	162.50

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11.	Hazaribagh	73	43.54	255	142.70	378	166.72	273	145.92
12.	Jamtara	26	18.29	0	0.00	123	56.50	124	57.80
13.	Khunti	0	0.00	19	7.90	60	30.93	34	15.75
14.	Koderma	47	64.47	56	54.95	50	24.13	16	20.86
15.	Latehar	38	42.25	6	3.00	88	28.75	328	168.66
16.	Lohardaga	34	10.37	75	32.70	77	25.80	71	15.75
17.	Pakur	80	82.80	115	44.00	708	233.49	392	61.80
18.	Palamu	50	65.90	86	77.09	307	164.63	370	147.20
19.	Ramgarh	50	49.71	124	62.71	170	85.02	62	37.05
20.	Ranchi	363	1551.51	623	1615.24	1,319	3091.58	642	775.23
21.	Sahebganj	61	64.86	53	28.86	87	64.62	66	53.90
22.	Saraikela-Kharsawan	70	29.13	90	48.25	133	64.53	48	28.63
23.	Simdega	0	0.00	6	3.00	66	51.00	77	76.501
24.7	West Singhbhum	31	12.25	385	191.01	669	384.30	397	226.35
TOTAL		1634	2632	2,999	2,790.78	7,249	5,977.33	4,492	2,573.77

Impact of mining in forest areas

*51. SHRI K.C. RAMAMURTHY: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether mining activities in forest areas have severely affected bio-diversity in various parts of the country;

(b) whether environment clearances given by the Ministry before permitting mining activities in forest areas are as per the provisions of Environment Impact Assessment Notification, 2006;

(c) if not, whether any exemptions have been given during the last three years;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor, project-wise and State-wise; and

(e) the steps taken by the Ministry to regulate mining activities in forest areas in order to ensure minimum damage/disturbance to flora and fauna of the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI ANIL MADHAV DAVE): (a) Mining activities in forest areas *per se* affect biodiversity. While according prior approval under the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 and the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 for mining projects in forest areas, the Central Government assesses the impact of such projects on plants and animals in each case, and stipulates appropriate measures to mitigate/ minimise these impacts. These measures include afforestation to compensate the loss of flora, implementation of wildlife management plan to combat the adverse impacts on the fauna, afforestation of safety zone, phased reclamation of mined out areas etc. to be undertaken at the project cost.

(b) All environmental clearances given by the Ministry before permitting mining activity in forest areas are as per the provisions of the Environment Impact Assessment (EIA) Notification 2006.

(c) No exemptions have been given during the last three years.

(d) The question does not arise in view of (c) above.

(e) Some of the steps taken by the Government to regulate mining activities in the forest areas to ensure minimum damage/disturbance to *flora and fauna* of the country are given below:-

(i) Use of forest land for non-forest purposes, including mining purposes requires prior approval of Central Government under the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980. To facilitate scrutiny of the proposals seeking prior permission of the Central Government under the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 in an effective, efficient and transparent manner, an elaborate institutional mechanism, both at the Central as well as State/ Union Territory Governments level has been set up.

(ii) The Central Government accords approval to or rejects proposals for mining under the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 after having due regard to all or any of the following matters:-

(1) Whether the forest land proposed to be used for non-forest purpose forms part of a nature reserve, national park, wildlife sanctuary, biosphere reserve or forms part of the habitat of any endangered or threatened species of *flora and fauna* or of an area lying in severely eroded catchment;

- (2) Whether the State Government or the other authority has certified that it has considered all other alternatives and that no other alternatives in the circumstances are feasible and that the required area is the minimum needed for the purpose; and
 - (3) Whether the State Government or the other authority undertakes to provide at its cost for the acquisition of land of an equivalent area and afforestation thereof.
- (iii) Central Government, while according approval under the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980, stipulates appropriate mitigative measures, such as creation and maintenance of compensatory afforestation, realization of Net Present Value of the diverted forest land, implementation of wildlife conservation plan (wherever required), phased reclamation of mined out area, demarcation of boundary of mining lease etc. A copy of the approval accorded by the Central Government is uploaded on the website of the Ministry to place it in public domain.
- (iv) In case a proposal involves diversion of forest land located within a protected area notified in accordance with the provisions of the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972, approval of the Standing Committee of the National Board for Wildlife (NBWL) and Hon'ble Supreme Court is required to be obtained by the concerned user agency before grant of approval under the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980. Similarly, in case the forest land proposed for diversion is located within the duly notified eco-sensitive zone around boundary of a protected area, EIA of the project needs to be placed before the Standing Committee of NBWL. In case eco-sensitive zone has not been notified, 10 km distance from the boundary of such protected area shall be treated as eco-sensitive zone. The Standing Committee of NBWL stipulates additional safeguards to minimize impacts of such projects on wildlife.
- (v) Stage-I forest clearance is ensured before environmental clearance is granted.
- (vi) If there is a Protected Area like Wildlife Sanctuary/National Parks etc. within 1 (one) km of Mine lease area, then mining activity is not allowed within 1 (one) km of mining lease as per the relevant orders of Hon'ble Supreme Court of India. If there is a Protected Area within 10 (ten) km radius of mining lease areas, then NBWL clearance is mandatory before commencing of mining

activity. However, in case of Eco sensitive Zone/Eco sensitive area is notified, then its provisions will be made applicable. If Schedule I species of the Wildlife (Protection) Act are present in the mine lease area, the detailed conservation plan with cost involved is required to be submitted by the project proponent as part of EI A/Environment Management Plan report.

States joining UDAY

*52. SHRI D. KUPENDRA REDDY: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether a number of States have joined the Ujwal Discom Assurance Yojana (UDAY);
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether these States are expected to see reduction/decline in their distribution losses under UDAY;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) the steps taken by Government to make the remaining States also join UDAY to reap the benefits of the scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) and (b) So far, sixteen States namely Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Goa, Gujarat, Haryana, Jammu and Kashmir, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Manipur, Punjab, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand and one Union Territory of Puducherry have signed the Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with the Government of India under Ujwal DISCOM Assurance Yojana (UDAY). Details are given in the Statement-I (*See below*).

(c) and (d) All the States/UT, who have signed MoUs under UDAY, have undertaken to reduce Aggregate Technical & Commercial (AT&C) losses. Details are given in the Statement-II (*See below*).

(e) UDAY had been launched for the financial and operational turnaround of State owned Power Distribution Companies (DISCOMs). The Scheme is optional for States to join. In order to enable more States to join the scheme, the Government has extended the timeline for the same upto 31.03.2017.

Statement-I*Details of the States/UT who have signed Memorandum of Understanding under UDAY*

Sl. No.	State	DISCOM	Date of signing
1.	Rajasthan	Ajmer (AVVNL) Jodhpur (JVVNL) Jaipur (JVVNL)	27.01.2016
2.	Uttar Pradesh	UPPCL	30.01.2016
3.	Bihar	North Bihar (NBPDCCL) South Bihar (SBPDCL)	22.02.2016
4.	Jammu and Kashmir	JKPDD	15.03.2016
5.	Haryana	UHBVNL/DHBVNL	11.03.2016
6.	Jharkhand	JBVNL	05.01.2016
7.	Uttarakhand	UPCL	31-03-2016
8.	Punjab	PSPCL	04.03.2016
9.	Gujarat	GUVNL	13.02.2016
10.	Chhattisgarh	CSPDCL	25.01.2016
11.	Goa	Goa-ED	16.06.2016
12.	Karnataka	MESCOM HESCOM BESCOM GESCOM CESC	16.06.2016
13.	Andhra Pradesh	APSPDCL, APEPDCL	24.06.2016
14.	Manipur	MANIPUR-PD	26.07.2016
15.	Madhya Pradesh	MPPKVVCL MPMKVVCL MPPOKVVCL	10.08.2016
16.	Puducherry	Puducherry - ED	10.08.2016
17.	Maharashtra	MSPDCL	07.10.2016

Statement-II

Details of AT&C losses to be reduced as per the agreed trajectory in the MoU

Sl. No.	State	DISCOM	FY15	FY16	FY17	FY18	FY19	FY20
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Rajasthan	Ajmer (AVVNL)		24.00%	20.00%	17.5%	15.00%	
		Jodhpur (JVVNL)		22.4%	18.00%	16.5%	15.00%	
		Jaipur (JVVNL)		28.00%	22.00%	18.5%	15.00%	
2.	Uttar Pradesh	UPPCL		32.36%	28.27%	23.63%	19.36%	14.86%
3.	Bihar	North Bihar (NBPDCCL)		40.00%	34.00%	28.00%	20.00%	15.00%
		South Bihar (SBPDCL)		44.00%	38.00%	30.00%	22.00%	15.00%
4.	Jammu and Kashmir	JKPDD		56.00%	46.00%	35.00%	25.00%	15.00%
5.	Haryana	UHBVNL/DHBVNL		28.05%	24.02%	20.04%	15.00%	
6.	Jharkhand	JBVNL		35.00%	28.00%	22.00%	15.00%	
7.	Uttarakhand	UPCL		17.00%	16.00%	15.00%	14.50%	
8.	Punjab	PSPCL		16.16%	15.30%	14.50%	14.00%	
9.	Gujarat	GUVNL	14.64%	14.50%	14.00%	13.50%	13.00%	
10.	Chhattisgarh	CSPDCL		21.00%	18.93%	18.00%	15.00%	

Written Answers to

[21 Number, 2016]

Starred Questions

29

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
11.	Goa	GOA-ED		21.06%	18.75%	16.59%	15%	
12.	Karnataka	BESCOM	16.76%	12.94%	14.61%	14.36%	14.08%	
		MESCOM	15.11%	12.99%	12.55%	11.79%	11.70%	
		HESCOM	20.44%	18.10%	17.68%	17.02%	15%	
		GESCOM	22.01%	20.65%	17.75%	16.67%	15%	
		CESC	17.11%	16.20%	15.16%	14.74%	14.50%	
13.	Andhra Pradesh	APEPDCL		5.48%	5.46%	5.45%	5.44%	
		APSPDCL		11.49%	11.29%	11.09%	10.89%	
14.	Manipur	MANIPUR-PD		44.20%	25.15%	18.70%	15%	
15.	Madhya Pradesh	MPPKVVCL		22.38%	20.40%	18.41%	16.27%	15%
		MPMKVVCL		28.65%	22.09%	19.19%	17.20%	15%
		MPPoKVVCL		22.65%	19.72%	17.73%	15.59%	15%
16.	Puducherry	Puducherry - ED		19.88%	19%	15%	12%	
17.	Maharashtra	MSPDCL		17.31%	16.74%	15.61%	14.39%	

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Written Answers to

[RAJYA SABHA]

Starred Questions

Under-utilised thermal power capacity

*53. SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is aware of under-utilisation of existing capacities of thermal power generation;
- (b) if so, the percentage of thermal power capacity lying idle; and
- (c) the steps proposed by Government to ensure the optimal utilization of power generating capacities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) During the current year 2016-17 (April-October, 2016), 2.67% of coal & lignite based thermal units could not generate electricity at all.

(c) The following steps are being taken for ensuring optimal utilization of power generation capacities:

- (i) To revive and improve utilization of the stranded gas based power generation capacity in the country, Government of India has sanctioned a scheme supported with PSDF (Power System Development Fund) for utilization of gas based power generation capacity for the years 2015-16 and 2016-17. The scheme envisages supply of imported RLNG to the stranded gas based plants as well as plants receiving domestic gas, selected through a reverse e-bidding process.
- (ii) UDAY (Ujwal DISCOM Assurance Yojana), a scheme for the Financial turnaround and operational improvement of Power Distribution Companies (DISCOMs), has been approved by the Government of India with an objective to improve the operational and financial efficiency of the State DISCOMs, which may enable them to procure more power from the generators, thus increasing their Plant Load Factor.
- (iii) Implementation under Deendayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana (DDUGJY) and Integrated Power Development Scheme (IPDS) for strengthening of sub-transmission and distribution networks and for segregation of agriculture feeders to give adequate and reliable supply and reduce line losses.
- (iv) With "24x7 Power for All" initiative taken jointly with the State Governments, the access to electricity would increase and accordingly the electricity

demand would also increase, leading to increased utilisation of power generation. Plans for 34 out of 36 States/UTs, have already been prepared and are under implementation.

- (v) During 12th Plan period, till September, 2016, a total of 3000 MW of inefficient thermal generating capacity has been retired. This will also result in better utilisation of more efficient plants.

Production of minerals

*54. DR. KANWAR DEEP SINGH: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the production of minerals has increased after the enactment of the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, in 2015;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) if not, reasons therefor; and
- (d) the details of production of minerals under the Ministry during the years 2010 to 2016?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MINES (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL):
(a) and (b) The Government has amended the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) (MMDR) Act 1957, through the MMDR Amendment Act 2015, which came into effect on 12.01.2015. The amendment inter-alia aimed at granting the Mineral Concessions in a transparent and non-discriminatory manner through auction. Side by side to prevent disruption in the production of minerals, tenure of existing mines was extended.

Since the adoption of this amendment, mining production has considerably picked up in the country. Following are the key indicators substantiating the production increase:

- (i) According to new series of the Gross Domestic Product, the Gross Value Added (GVA) published by Central Statistical Organization (CSO), the mining and quarrying sector as a whole, at constant prices (2011-12) has increased by 7.4% as per the details given below:

Mineral	2014-15 (NS)	2015-16 (AE)	Increase (%)
GVA of Mining & Quarrying Sector (at constant Prices) (in ₹ crore)	296328	318377	7.4

NS: New Series Estimates; AE: Advance Estimates as published by CSO

- (ii) As per Index of Mineral Production compiled by IBM major minerals recorded growth of 12.6% during 2015-16 as per details below:

Minerals	Weight	2014-15	2015-16	Growth
Major minerals*	131.397	109.5	123.3	12.6

* Minerals covered under Mineral Conservation and Development Rules, 1988

- (iii) Aggregate production of the major minerals on tonnage basis increased by 9.4% in 2015-16 and by 7.2% during Apr-Sep 2016-17 as per table provided below:

(Production in million tonne and growth in %)

Minerals	2014-15	2015-16	Growth	2015-16	2016-17	Growth
				Apr-Sep	Apr-Sep	
Major minerals*	452.46	495.03	9.4	237.54	254.7	7.2

*Excludes precious stones and metals, hydro-carbons and atomic minerals

- (c) Does not arise in view of the reply given to (a) and (b) above.

(d) As per information made available by Indian Bureau of Mines (a subordinate office of the Ministry of Mines), the details of production of minerals (coming under the purview of the Mineral Conservation and Development Rules, 1988) during the years 2010-11 to 2015-16 are given in the Statement.

Statement

Details of Mineral wise production from 2010-11 to 2015-16

Mineral	Unit	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16 (P)
Bauxite	t	12722820	13599566	16611610	22319148	22493671	28133516
Chromite	t	4325699	2923435	2833895	2878320	2164163	2893997
Copper Ore	t	3601984	3479189	3635751	3777772	3505348	3907823
Gold Ore	t	741522	491562	502831	420429	447278	534907
Iron Ore	'000t	207157	168582	136618	152183	129321	155910

Mineral	Unit	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16 (P)
Lead & Zinc Ore	t	7539999	8041881	8633411	9281807	9362659	10453037
Manganese Ore	t	3056385	2411871	2342169	2626291	2369481	2147629
Tin Cone.	kg	60643	48765	47774	34862	24685	13541
Apatite	t	3846	3053	572	1300	930	150
Phosphorite	t	2097490	2259726	1941158	1453580	1607215	1473722
Asbestos	t	268	276	389	172	0	0
Diamond	crt	11222	18490	31988	37517	36107	36070
Fluorite (graded)	t	59954	5010	3092	2487	2946	2333
Flint Stone	t		708	633	459	244	253
Garnet (abrasive)	t	2126337	1717904	768248	483559	91394	81794
Graphite (r.o.m.)	t	115697	153339	134735	146390	116712	134568
Iolite	kg	4	0	0	0	0	0
Kyanite	t	5954	4064	1048	3679	6255	2901
Sillimanite	t	48784	59206	43736	67265	66273	70447
Limestone	'000t	246336	262882	285030	280863	293273	303815
Limeshell	t	30410	33225	24044	18750	16353	10029
Magnesite	t	235762	224104	224315	196940	285009	265022
Marl	t	4399379	4140577	4337009	3254486	2179488	2389706
Moulding Sand	t		30	3118	29963	6383	25852
Salt (rock)	t	1200	0	0	0	0	0
Selenite	t	6736	13047	7577	531	207	3103
Vermiculite	t	19234	10194	7947	11851	19336	23267
Wollastonite	t	183381	184445	145667	192712	186524	175348

Source: Indian Bureau of Mines (P): Provisional

Note: This excludes 31 minerals declared as minor minerals vide notification dated 10.02.2015.

Fire safety and protection systems in coal mines

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

(a) whether Government has given instruction to the Director General of Mines Safety (DGMS) to provide adequate fire safety and protection systems in all the coal mines and to be prepared to combat and control any fire mishaps/accidents;

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

(c) whether any incident of fire or any other mishap occurred in any of the coal mines in the country during the last three years and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the reasons for recurrence of such fire in coal mines and the effective measures taken by Government in this regard?

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

(a) and (b) The matters relating to safety, health and welfare of persons employed in coal mines are dealt with under the Mines Act, 1952, Rule and Regulations made thereunder. Directorate General of Mines Safety (DGMS) under the Ministry of Labour and Employment, Government of India administers this Act in the mining sector. Provisions of the Coal Mines Regulations, 1957 stipulates regarding precautions against danger of fire, equipment and organisation for fire - fighting.

(c) No mishap has occurred in mines of CIL and its subsidiaries due to mine fire in last three years and current year. However, there are some incidences of spontaneous heating which occurred in mines of CIL and its subsidiary companies during the last three years and the current year. Company-wise details are as under:

In Eastern Coalfield Limited (ECL), Bharat Coking Coal Limited (BCCL), Central Coalfield Limited (CCL) & Northern Coalfield Limited (NCL) there was no incidence of mine fire during the last three years and the current year.

WCL	Date/Period of Occurrence		Mine & State	Reason of Fire
	From	To		
1	2	3	4	5
Year: 2013	05.02.13	06.02.13	Mathani, Madhya Pradesh	
	01.07.13	01.07.13	Vishnupuri-1, Madhya Pradesh	
	17.08.13	18.8.13	Saoner-3, Maharastra	
Year: 2014	03.03.14	03.03.14	Saoner-3, Maharastra	

1	2	3	4	5
Year: 2014	12.07.14	12.07.14	Silewara, Maharastra	
	13.09.14	15.09.14	DRC 6,7&8, Maharastra	
Year: 2015	06.04.15	09.04.15	DRC 4&5, Maharastra	Spontaneous heating
	16.07.15	27.07.15	BC 3&4 Pits, Maharastra	
	24.08.15	24.08.15	Nehariya, Madhya Pradesh	
	16.10.15	17.10.15	Mohan, Madhya Pradesh	
Year: 2016	20.01.16	23.01.16	Visnhupuri-2, Madhya Pradesh	
SECL:2013	02.05.13		NCPH (R-6 mine), Chhattisgarh	
SECL:2015	August, 2015		Kapildhara, MP	

MCL: During the period, there is one case of fire due to spontaneous heating which was detected in Orient Mine No-3 on 11.08.2015 and was subsequently sealed off on 15.08.2015. Further the mine was re-opened on 15.12.2015 successfully.

(d) In the course of coal mining operation, mine fire sometimes occurs due to spontaneous heating/auto-oxidation of coal. Some coal seams are more susceptible to spontaneous heating due to inherent nature of coalification process i.e. presence of certain maceral components such as vitrinite, exinite & inertinite, volatile matters, moisture etc.

Auto-oxidation of coal is a natural process, which starts as soon as coal is exposed to oxygen present in the ambient mine air in the course of mining operation. When the heat generated by oxidation of coal is not dissipated at an adequate rate, rise in coal bed temperature occurs. This rise in temperature acts as a catalyst to accelerate this exothermic reaction and leads to further increase of the rate of oxidation and ultimately leads to mine fire. This is termed as spontaneous heating.

The following precautionary measures are being taken for preventing recurrence of mine fire in all mines of CIL and its subsidiaries:

1. Sectionalization of all unused underground workings.
2. Removal of fallen coal on regular basis from workings, which are not sealed-off.
3. Continuous monitoring of the mine environment of working areas as well as sealed off area with the help of suitable instrumentation.

4. Use of online Environmental Tele-Monitoring System (ETMS) for continuous monitoring of the mine atmosphere in degree-III gassy and fiery underground mines.
5. Flushing of Nitrogen with foaming agent in fire affected areas for fire control.
6. Sampling and analysis of mine atmosphere in all underground coal mines with the help of suitable devices. Adoption of Gas Chromatograph in phased manner in mines of CIL for quicker and accurate mine air sample analysis.
7. Stone dusting in underground mine workings.
8. Underground and old working inspection on regular basis by mine officials and supervisors for early detection of symptom of spontaneous heating / mine fire.
9. Special safety drives for checking efficacy of fire prevention system.
10. Use of quick setting materials for construction of isolation stoppings.
11. Provision of fixed type water sprinklers in coal stockyard.
12. Use of expertise of reputed scientific agencies viz. CIMFR, ISM., etc. for prevention of mine fires.
13. On-going R&D projects on mine fire and ranking of coal seams as per their susceptibility to spontaneous heating.
14. Emergency Organization Plan for dealing with mine fire.
15. Established round the clock emergency services in all mines of CIL and its subsidiaries.
16. Adequate rescue cover through Mine Rescue Stations / Rescue Rooms for all mines of CIL and its subsidiaries.

Nagpur-Mumbai super communication expressway

*56. SHRI AJAY SANCHETI: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government proposes to take up the work on 706 Km. eight lane Nagpur-Mumbai Super Communication Expressway;

- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the Maharashtra Government has also agreed to ₹46,000 crore prosperity corridor to be developed along the above Expressway;
- (d) if so, whether any time schedule has been fixed for their completion; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI NITIN JAIRAM GADKARI): (a) to (e) This Ministry is responsible for development and maintenance of National Highways. The said Nagpur-Mumbai Super Communication Expressway is not a National Highway. The Government of Maharashtra is implementing this project.

Palamuru-Rangareddy Lift Irrigation scheme

*57. SHRI PALVAI GOVARDHAN REDDY: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it has come to the notice of the Ministry that the Telangana Government is taking up Palamuru-Rangareddy Lift Irrigation Scheme;
- (b) whether Central Water Commission (CWC) has given any clearance and Andhra Pradesh and Krishna River Management Board have given approval to this project;
- (c) if not, how the Telangana Government is going ahead with this project;
- (d) how much water has been allocated to this project; and
- (e) whether economic viability of this project has been assessed and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (SUSHRI UMA BHARTI): (a) Yes Sir. Government of Andhra Pradesh has intimated the Central Government about construction of Palamuru-Rangareddy Lift Irrigation Scheme by Telangana State.

(b) CWC and Krishna River Management Board (KRMB) have not given any clearance/approval to Palamuru-Rangareddy Lift Irrigation Scheme.

(c) In the Apex Council Meeting held on 21.09.2016, Govt, of Telangana informed that erstwhile State of Andhra Pradesh issued Government Orders for Palamuru-Rangareddy Lift Irrigation Scheme based on surplus water.

(d) As per decision of Krishna Water Dispute Tribunal (KWDT-1), erstwhile state of Andhra Pradesh has been allocated 811 Thousand Million cubic Feet (TMC) of Krishna water. However, there is no mention of Palamuru-Rangareddy Lift Irrigation Scheme under KWDT-1 Report.

(e) No, Sir. Government of Telangana has not furnished any Detailed Project Report (DPR) for the above project to KRMB or CWC.

Protection of Royal Bengal tigers of Sundarbans

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

(a) whether the Central Government has initiated any joint programme with the Government of Bangladesh to protect the Royal Bengal tigers of Sundarbans and its habitat; and

(b) 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) The Government of India has a bilateral protocol with the Government of Bangladesh on conservation of Royal Bengal Tiger of the Sundarban, which was signed on 6th September, 2011. The protocol provides, *inter alia*, for joint patrolling by authorized agencies of both sides to ensure safety of tigers, joint assessment of tigers, cooperation in areas of wildlife education and research including specified courses in the Wildlife Institute of India, sharing of experience relating to human casualties by tiger and periodic meetings of forest officials and Ministerial level meetings.

Pollution in rivers of Assam

*59. SHRI DILIPBHAI PANDYA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of the problem of wide-scale pollution of Bharalu, Deepar Bill, Burhidihing and Brahmaputra rivers of Assam;

(b) whether Government is formulating any action plan to eradicate the problem of pollution of Burhidihing and Brahmaputra rivers, as in the case of river Ganga; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI ANIL MADHAV DAVE): (a) The Central Pollution

Control Board (CPCB) in association with the State Pollution Control Boards (SPCBs) is monitoring the water quality of rivers in the country on a regular basis. As per a report published by CPCB in February, 2015 based on Bio-chemical Oxygen Demand (BOD) level in rivers, a key indicator of organic pollution, the stretches of rivers Bharalu (Guwahati to Chilarai Nagar), Deepar Bill (Deepar Bill to Guwahati), Burhidihing (Margherita to Tinsukia) and Brahmaputra (Kherghat to Dhubri) in Assam have been identified as polluted.

(b) and (c) State Governments/ concerned local bodies are responsible for setting up proper facilities for collection, transportation and treatment of sewage being generated and ensuring that untreated sewage does not fall into the rivers. The Ministry supplements the efforts of the State Governments in pollution abatement of various rivers through the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of National River Conservation Plan (NRCP), which is implemented on cost sharing basis between the Central and the State Governments.

No proposals for abatement of pollution in rivers Burhidihing and Brahmaputra in Assam have been received in this Ministry for consideration under NRCP. However, proposals for pollution abatement of rivers Bharalu at Guwahati and Kolong at Nagaon, which are tributaries of river Brahmaputra, were received from the State Government for funding under NRCP in January, 2014. Due to some deficiencies, the proposals have been referred to the State Government.

CPCB has issued directions under Section 18 1(b) of the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 in April, 2015 to all the State Pollution Control Boards/ Pollution Control Committees in the country, including Assam, regarding setting up of sewage treatment plants and utilization of sewage generated in their respective States. CPCB has also issued directions in October, 2015 to 69 municipal authorities of metropolitan cities and State capitals, including Guwahati in Assam, under Section 5 of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 for proper treatment and disposal of sewage generated to control pollution in rivers.

To control discharge of industrial effluents, CPCB and respective State Pollution Control Boards/Pollution Control Committees monitor industries with respect to effluents discharge standards and take action for non-compliance under the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 and the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986. To improve the monitoring of compliance, directions have been issued to specific industries to install online 24x7 effluent and emission monitoring devices.

Four laning of national highways

†*60. DR. SANJAY SINH: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether all National Highways are planned to be converted into four lanes and if so, the details thereof;
- (b) the number of National Highways which are four laned, at present and which are not, State-wise;
- (c) the condition of National Highways in Assam; and
- (d) the specific efforts being made to improve the condition of highways in that State?

THE MINISTER OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI NITIN JAIRAM GADKARI): (a) The total number of road accidents in the country during 2015 was about 5,01,423 which resulted into about 1,46,133 numbers of persons killed. The National Highways (NHs) accounted for about 29.1 % share of total road accidents and 35.0 % of total persons killed. Although the existing NHs comprise of about 1.9 % of total road network, they carry about 40% of total road traffic.

Keeping in view the requirements to enhance Road Safety, reduce congestions, improve road connectivity / conditions, the Ministry has taken decision to augment the NHs Network of existing 1,03,613 km. About 47,890 km. length of State Roads have been approved "In-Principle" for their declaration as new NHs subject to outcome of their Detailed Project Reports (DPRs) and initiatives have been taken for their DPR preparations. Further, the Ministry has reduced threshold traffic for 4-laning of NHs from 15,000; 11,000; and 8,000 Passenger Car Units (PCUs) per day to 10,000; 8,500 and 6,000 PCUs/day for Plain, Rolling, and Mountainous/Steep Terrains respectively. Decisions have been taken to entrust 4-laning of all such NHs to the National Highways Authority of India (NHAI) for their implementation through additional market borrowings, etc., in a phased manner by leveraging limited available budgetary allocation. About 5,575 km length of NHs have been identified accordingly for their upgradations to 4 / 6 lane standards by NHAI and process have been initiated for their DPR preparations.

(b) Details of State / Union Territory (UT)-wise and lane-wise distribution of NH length are given in the Statement (*See* below).

(c) and (d) The NHs in Assam are being maintained in traffic worthy condition within available resources, inter-se priority.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

The total length of NHs in the State of Assam is about 3,845 km. Considering, *inter-alia*, the need for accelerated development of road network specifically in the North Eastern Region, the National Highways and Infrastructure Development Corporation Limited (NHIDCL) was set up in July, 2014. At present, the NHs entrusted to various agencies in Assam are 2,674 km.; 637 km., 509 km and 25 km. with Assam State Government (Public Works Department), NHAI, NHIDCL and Border Roads Organization respectively. Further, about 288 km. length of State Roads in the State have been approved "In Principle" for their declaration as new NHs subject to outcome of their Detailed Project Reports (DPRs) and initiatives have been taken for their DPR preparations.

The SARDP-NE Phase-A and Arunachal Pradesh Package of Roads include development of about 1,356 km. and 138 km. length of NHs / State Roads respectively in the State of Assam; out of these, projects in total lengths of about 1,263 km. and 112 km. respectively have been sanctioned; works in about 772 km. and 34 km. length have been completed respectively under these two programmes.

Out of about 637 km length of NHs covered under NHDP Phases-I and II in the State of Assam, works in about 597 km have been completed.

Apart from this, at present there are ongoing / sanctioned development works in about 275 km. length of NHs in the State of Assam costing of about ₹1,100 crore under National Highways (Original) [NH(O)]; this includes sanction accorded during 2016-17 so far for development of 71 km. length of NHs costing ₹235.36 crore out of approved sanction ceiling of ₹ 786.24 crore. The total approved Annual Plan for 2016-17 for Assam State under NH(O) is about ₹ 1,288 crore.

*Details of State/Union Territory-wise and lane-wise distribution of
NH length in km. (Provisional)*

Sl. No.	State/ UT	Single Lane/ Intermediate Lane	2-Lane	4 Lane and Above
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1,014	2,651	1,800
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1,931	563	19
3.	Assam	997	2,231	616
4.	Bihar	835	3,215	789
5.	Chandigarh	0	0	15
6.	Chhattisgarh	449	2,358	361

1	2	3	4	5
7.	Delhi	0	0	80
8.	Goa	51	174	37
9.	Gujarat	466	2,162	2,390
10.	Haryana	123	1,543	956
11.	Himachal Pradesh	1,158	1,462	22
12.	Jammu and Kashmir	1,067	1,360	174
13.	Jharkhand	322	2,041	290
14.	Karnataka	855	3,835	1,812
15.	Kerala	428	1,290	94
16.	Madhya Pradesh	2,952	3,362	1,259
17.	Maharashtra	806	3,300	3,365
18.	Manipur	290	1,424	31
19.	Meghalaya	696	452	57
20.	Mizoram	1,359	22	0
21.	Nagaland	1,081	92	0
22.	Odisha	167	3,862	808
23.	Puducherry	0	40	25
24.	Punjab	382	1,473	914
25.	Rajasthan	301	4,920	2,685
26.	Sikkim	213	250	0
27.	Tamil Nadu	65	2,853	2,087
28.	Telangana	166	1,551	919
29.	Tripura	682	124	0
30.	Uttar Pradesh	695	5,364	2,428
31.	Uttarakhand	1,973	684	57
32.	West Bengal	491	1,431	1,034
33.	Andaman and Nicobar Island	319	11	1
34.	Dadra Nagar Haveli	31	0	0
35.	Daman and Diu	22	0	0
TOTAL		22,388	56,098	25,127

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO UNSTARRED QUESTIONS**Misuse of coal mines leading to revenue losses**

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

- (a) whether it is a fact that the misuse of coal mines leads to revenue losses to Government;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether it is also a fact that the Coal India Limited has rejected the bid of private firms to develop coal mines in many parts of the country; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) and (b) Revenue losses to CIL/Government takes place due to illegal mining. Illegal mining activities take place stealthily and clandestinely in abandoned/disused workings/outcrop regions within or outside the leasehold areas. Though exact assessment of the quantity of illegally mined coal is not possible, details of quantity and value of coal seized during the last three years on the basis of raids by security personnel and joint raids with law and order authorities are given in the Statement (*See* below).

(c) and (d) The bids for developing Lohapatti Under Ground (UG) mine of Bharat Coking Coal Limited(BCCL), Itapara Open Cast(OC) of Eastern Coalfields Limited (ECL), Ara OC & DRD OC of Central Coalfields Limited (CCL) and Borda UG & Morpar UG of Western Coalfields Limited(WCL) could not be finalised and cancelled due to technocommercial issues. Tendering, awarding contracts to successful bidders and rejection of bids of unsuccessful bidders are parts of a business process and are done as per the terms and conditions of Notice Inviting Tender (NIT) / Request For Proposal (RFP) document.

Statement

Details of quality and value of coal seized during the last three years

(a) Illegal Mining of Coal subsidiary-wise 2015-16

Company	Qty. recovered (te)	Approximate Value (₹ Lakh)
1	2	3
ECL	110.77	5.540
BCCL	0.00	0.000
CCL	2.00	0.020

1	2	3
NCL	0.00	0.000
WCL	0.00	0.000
SECL	0.00	0.000
MCL	0.00	0.000
NEC	0.00	0.000
TOTAL for CIL	112.77	5.560

(b) Illegal mining of coal subsidiary-wise 2014-15

Company	Qty. recovered (te)	Approximate Value (₹ Lakh)
ECL	34.75	0.695
BCCL	0.00	0.000
CCL	139.00	1.550
NCL	0.00	0.000
WCL	0.00	0.000
SECL	0.00	0.000
MCL	0.00	0.000
NEC	0.00	0.000
TOTAL for CIL	173.75	2.245

(c) Illegal mining of coal subsidiary-wise 2013-14

Company	Qty. recovered (te)	Approximate Value (₹Lakh)
ECL	4	0.08
BCCL	1284.79	53.659
CCL	4.33	0.198
NCL	0	0
WCL	12	0.5
SECL	0	0
MCL	0	0
NEC	37.45	1.162
TOTAL for CIL	1342.57	55.599

Pollution due to coal production

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

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

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

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

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

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

(a) Coal mining operations have some adverse impact on the environment due to changes in the land use pattern, water, dust, noise etc. However mitigation measures are taken to address the pollution arising out of mining operations as per the approved environmental plans by the Ministry of Environment & Forests and Climate Change (MoEF&CC).

(b) Details of Subsidiary-wise water use in coal projects of CIL are furnished in the Table below. (Only one year data for year 2015-16 is available and data for earlier years were not maintained)

(Lakh Cum/year)

Subsidiary	Quantity of average mine discharge	Mine Water utilization for Mine/Project		
		Quantity for Industrial use	Quantity for Drinking/ domestic use	Total Quantity for Mine/Project use
1	2	3	4	5
ECL	529.07	183.16	120.76	303.92
BCCL	1198.96	168.41	220.95	389.36
CCL	352.67	139.59	75.78	215.37
WCL	1507.37	532.01	327.06	859.07

1	2	3	4	5
SECL	839.60	203.61	241.84	445.44
NCL	169.46	169.09	0.00	169.09
MCL	954.23	149.26	57.01	206.27
NEC	165.24	0.71	0.00	0.71
TOTAL CIL	5716.59	1545.83	1043.40	2589.23

Details of Mine-wise use for coal production are given in the Statement (See below).

(c) Modern eco-friendly technologies are adopted by Coal India Ltd. for production of coal from the coal mines to meet pollution control measures.

Sprinklers have been installed at coal handling plants, near coal stockyards, weigh bridges, and haul roads to control dust. While the water tankers spray water on the mine roads to arrest dust, the plantation in and around the mine reduces dispersion of dust. The major roads used for coal transport are either black topped or made of concrete. Covered conveyors are now being used to transport coal to minimize generation of dust during transportation besides taking railway line near to the mine. The drills are fitted with dust extractors and controlled blasting techniques with delay detonators are used to minimize vibration and dust generation due to blasting.

Surface miners and state of the art mining equipment with higher capacity are being deployed in open cast operations. This eliminates drilling, blasting and crushing of coal and thus reducing dust pollution. The continuous miner, Long wall and high-wall mining techniques are now being deployed in the underground mines. It minimizes ground vibrations caused due to blasting.

Modernisation of equipment's reduces generation of dust and ultimately reduces use of water for controlling the dust. Mine water after treatment is being recycled for dust control, plantation, other industrial uses of mining projects and further treated through RO (Reverse Osmosis) & conventional method for use of domestic purpose for the project as well as by the local communities. Balance mine water in the mine sump kept for ground water recharge.

(d) Mitigation measures for controlling pollution of Air, Water and land are as follows:

Air Pollution:

Dust is the main pollutant being generated during drilling, blasting, loading, Coal transportation, Over Burden dumping etc.

Air Pollution Control Measures:

- Suitable water spraying systems for arresting fugitive dust in roads, washeries, CHPs, Feeder Breakers, Crushers, coal transfer points and coal stock areas are being installed. Mist spray systems have been introduced along conveyor routes, transfer points and on bunkers. Mobile water sprinkling has been provided in all the haul roads of OC mines. In addition to these, the projects are enhancing the water sprinkling through engagement of contractual water tankers. Automatic sprinklers have also been installed in CHPs. Trucks are being covered with tarpaulin for coal transport.
- Blacktopping, strengthening of coal transportation roads are regularly and scientifically being done.
- Plantation around the mining activity areas, along roads to create green belts in and around the mines.
- Switching to eco-friendly mode of transport: In order to reduce the dust pollution due to road transportation eco-friendly measures are being adopted. Coal to thermal power stations is transported by rail / series of belt conveyors & rail heads are constructed to make rail head available nearer to mine to reduce road transportation. CIL have constructed / are constructing integrated CHP for rapid loading wagon and trucks.
- In order to prevent dust at source itself, use of dust extractors / wet drilling systems are being undertaken.
- Controlled blasting / habitation away from the mines have been introduced as far as possible.
- Adoption of modern technologies like Surface Miners at different subsidiaries of CIL, which generates lesser air borne pollution for carrying out mining activities as compared to conventional methods as drilling & blasting is eliminated.
- Proper maintenance of equipment to minimize generation of gaseous pollutants.

- Ambient air quality in and around the mine site is being monitored fortnightly. There are required numbers of ambient air quality monitoring stations, as stipulated in environmental rules and regulations which are being monitored on fortnightly basis as per Environment (Protection) Act, 2006, and reports are regularly submitted to SPCBs and MOEF.
- Continuous Ambient Air Quality Monitoring Stations (CAAQMS) are installed / being installed in large mines of CIL. Continuous Ambient Air Quality Monitoring Stations have been installed at 4 locations in SECL. CAAQMSs under process of installation at locations 3 in BCCL, 1 in WCL & 10 in NCL. CIL has agreed to install 16 CAAQMS in the different cities of country as decided by CPCB.

Water Pollution:

Water being pumped out from the underground and open cast mines gets contaminated with suspended particles. Some small quantity of water gets contaminated during washing and cleaning of HEMM (Heavy Earth Moving Machinery). Treating of water before discharge is a regular practice. The quality of the final effluent is monitored in terms of the relevant Indian standards.

Water Pollution: Control Measures:

- Workshop Effluent Treatment Plants (WETP), designed with zero discharge concept have been installed in all major OCPs having big workshops for proper maintenance of HEMM. The WETPs are provided with pre-sedimentation tanks, oil & grease traps, settling tanks and clear water sumps.
- Domestic Effluent Treatment Plant (DETP): The domestic effluent from major residential colonies is treated in DETP either by activated sludge method or by extended aerated lagoons.
- Mine Discharge Treatment Plants (MDTP) are installed in mines for treatment of mine water. Strata seepage water in mines first gets accumulated in the mine sump which provides for initial settlement of suspended particles consisting of mainly coal dust. The supernatant water from the sump is then pumped out on surface and treated in surface sedimentation tank, which provides for second stage settlement. The treated mine water is then used

partly within the mine premises for dust suppression, firefighting, plantation, washing, drinking / domestic purposes for company township etc. After ensuring maximum re-use within and around mine premises the excess treated mine pumped out water is released onto local nalla / streams which is used by the surrounding local population. Excess mine water after further treatment is being supplied to the local community for drinking / domestic use, agricultural use.

- Regular monitoring of mine effluent, workshop effluent, and domestic effluent is carried out every fortnight as per Environment (Protection) Rule. Reports of the same are regularly submitted to SPCBs and MOEF.

Land degradation:

The overburden, *i.e.*, the rock or soil overlaid the coal seam, are removed before extraction of coal in opencast mines. The aspect of land degradation in underground coal mines is due to subsidence over the underground cavity resulted from underground mining.

Land Degradation Control Measures:

This is being controlled by plantation on physically & biologically reclaimed mined out areas & on the OB (Over Burden) dump areas, plantation in & around mines, road sides, township / residential areas, available vacant spaces and implementation of conservation plan for protection of flora & fauna as per EC (Environmental Clearance Conditions)

Noise pollution:

Main sources of noise pollution are blasting, movement of heavy earth moving machines, drilling and coal handling plants etc.

Noise Pollution Control Measures:

Noise pollution is being addressed through careful selection of equipment, proper maintenance and insulation. Persons exposed to high noise level are being provided with earmuffs. This is besides tree plantation between work places and residential areas which act as a barrier.

Statement*Details of Mine-wise water utilization for coal production for 2015-16*

Name of the Mine	Quantity for Coal production	Name of the Mine	Quantity for Coal production
Company:	WCL	1	2
1	2		
Saoner UG	3442242.00	Rajur UG	2867309.88
Adasa UG	448950.00	TOTAL	6577627.50
Patansaongi UG	408591.66	New Majri II (A) OC	11169.00
Silewara UG	496400.00	Navin Kunada OC	278312.50
Pipla UG	673021.35	Juna Kunada OC	114062.50
Kamptee OCM	8716622.05	Telwasa OC	443475.00
Inder UG to OC	2204600.00	Dhorwasa OC	383250.00
Gondegaon OCM	5734619.77	TOTAL	1230269.00
Bhanegaon OCM	51100.00	Sasti OC	265501.00
Waghoda	53450.60	Ballarpur OC	547500.00
AB Incline	1008868.29	Gouri I & II OC	620500.00
Singori	2190000.00	Gouri Deep OC	73000.00
TOTAL	25428465.72	Pouni OC	109500.00
MKD-II/III OC	11497.50	Sasti UG	743376.64
MKD-I OC	239440.00	Ballarpur UG	5086.64
Umrer OC	254871.99	TOTAL	2364464.28
Murpar UG	2768525.00	Mungoli OCP	365000.00
TOTAL	3274334.49	Kolgaon OCP	264771.00
Ukni OCM	1792068.68	Niljai OCM	164250.00
Junad OCM	382307.98	Naigaon OCM	116800.00
Kolar Pimpri OCM	286730.99	Ghugus OCP	87600.00
Pimpalgaon OCM	383542.00	TOTAL	998421.00
Ghonsa OCM	5475.00	Mahakali Colliery	1350500.00
Kumbharkhani UG	860192.97	Durgapur Rayatwari Colliery	2774000.00

1	2	1	2
Chanda Rayatwari Colliery	2518500.00	Neheriya U/G	0.00
Durgapur OCP	109500.00	Mathni U/G	0.00
Padmapur OCP	1898000.00	Thesgora U/G	0.00
Mana Incline	182500.00	New Sethia O/C	0.00
Hindustan Lalpeth OCP	32850.00	Barkuhi O/C	0.00
Nandgaon	1131500.00	Chhinda O/C	0.00
Bhatadi	237250.00	Urdhan O/C	0.00
Hindustan Lalpeth Colliery I & III	2679100.00	Shivpuri O/C	0.00
TOTAL	12913700.00	TOTAL	0.00
Sarni	0.00	GRAND TOTAL WCL	53200826.99
Tawa	0.00	(Cum/Year)	
Tawa-II	0.00	Company:	NEC
Chhatarpur-I & II	0.00	Tikak	0.28
TOTAL	0.00	Ledo OCP	0.26
Nandan UG	54750.00	Tirap	0.16
Damua UG (Mine closed)	0.00	Tipong	0.00
Ambara UG	16060.00	Tikak	0.28
Ambara OC (Mine not operational)	0.00	Ledo OCP	0.26
Mohan UG	127750.00	Tirap	0.16
Tandsi UG	87600.00	Tipong	0.00
Ghorawari OC	65700.00	GRAND TOTAL NEC	0.70
Jharna UG	61685.00	(Cum/Year)	
TOTAL	413545.00	Company:	NCL
Mahadeorupi U/G	0.00	Amlohri	0.04
Ganpati U/G	0.00	Nigahi	0.05
Vishnupuri -IU/G	0.00	Jayant	0.00
Vishnupuri IIU/G	0.00	Dudhichua	0.00
		Khadia	0.00

1	2	1	2
Krishnashila	0.00	Chora 7,9 pit	7.89
Bina	0.00	CBI	0.78
Kakril	0.07	Chora 10	17.47
Jhingurda	0.01	C.L. Jambad	46.41
Block-B	0.00	New Kenda	124.87
GRAND TOTAL NCL (Cum/Year)	0.17	Siduli	11.94
Company:	ECL	Bahula	3.49
Moira	63.26	Lower Kenda	1.62
Khandra	9.42	Area Complex	6.67
Shankarpur	8.47	TOTAL	221.14
Bankola	32.34	Bansra Colliery	28.20
Shyamsundarpur	12.11	North Searsole Colliery	5.94
Tilaboni	100.85	Amritnagar Colliery(Narankuri Seam and Bogra Seam 1)	7.21
Kumardihi 'A'	35.55	Amritnagar Colliery (Damoda abandoned pits)	8.67
Kumardihi 'B'	71.22	Parasea Colliery	2.37
Nakrakonda	1.53	Belbaid Colliery	2.74
TOTAL	334.75	Kunustoria-Amrasota	20.21
Jambad	16.14	TOTAL	75.34
Jambad OCP	21.90	Mohanpur OCP	53.21
Porascole (E + W)	373.61	Gaurandih	18.25
Naba Kajora	9.31	Bonjemehari	11.77
Khas Kajora	7.14	Dabor	16.24
Central Kajora	24.45	Sangramgarh	2.08
Lachipur	28.38	Chakvallavpur	2.66
Madhabpur	69.28	Bermundia	51.01
Madhujore	35.66	Gaurandih-Begunia	14.91
Madhusudanpur	7.87	TOTAL	170.14
TOTAL	593.75		

1	2	1	2
Chinakuri I & II	25.81	Sonepur Bazari OCP	0.15
Chinakuri III	3.29	TOTAL	0.00
Bejdih	19.09	Chapapur	0.00
Patmohna	1.91	Badjna	0.00
Mithani	0.33	Hariajam	1.52
Dhemomein Pit	11.75	Khoodia	0.41
Dhemomein Inc	2.70	Lakhimata	5.43
Narsamuda	26.79	Shampur-B	859.07
Sodepur	135.98	Madman	0.00
Mouthdih	0.88	Kumardhubi	0.00
Parhelia Group	0.14	Gopinathpur	0.01
TOTAL	228.66	Rajpura	0.00
Bhanora	2.53	Barmuri	0.00
Girmint	3.56	Kapasara	0.00
Ningha	2.92	TOTAL	866.44
SSI	2.37	Rajmahal OCP	0.00
Ghusick	0.89	TOTAL	0.00
Kalipahari	0.00	Chitra Colliery	0.00
TOTAL	12.28	TOTAL	0.00
Satgram Proj.	0.88	Khottadih OCP	0.00
Satgram Incline	3.58	Khottadih UG	0.00
Mithapur	2.01	Pandaveswar Colliery	0.00
Kuardih	13.92	Dalurband OCP	0.00
J K Nagar	0.55	Manderboni Colliery	0.00
Nimcha	0.77	Madhaipur Colliery	0.00
Kalidaspur	0.12	South Samia Colliery	0.00
TOTAL	21.81	TOTAL	0.00
Jhanjra Project Colliery	1.09	GRAND TOTAL	2525.07
TOTAL	0.77		

1	2	1	2
Company	BCCL	Gopalichuk	0.02
Muraidih	0.10	Simlabahal	0.04
Phularitand	0.03	Burragarh	0.00
Damoda	0.00	Bastacolla	0.00
Amalgamated B.O.C.P.	0.01	Ghanoodih	0.00
Maheshpur	0.00	Kuya	0.00
Jogidih	0.00	Joyrampur	0.00
New Akashkinaree colliery	0.01	Jeenagora	0.00
Kharkharee	0.00	Lodna	0.00
Amalgamated Block- 4 Govindpur Colliery	0.01	Bararee	0.00
AKWMC	0.01	Jealgora	0.00
Salanpur Colliery	0.00	Amalgamated NT-ST	0.06
AARC	0.01	Bhowra (N)	0.02
Katras Choutidih	0.01	Bhowra (S)	0.00
GTC	0.00	ASP	0.01
Nichitpur	0.02	Moonidih	0.00
Mudidih Colliery	0.02	Murlidih 20/21 PITS	0.00
Tetulmari Colliery	0.02	Lohapatti	0.00
Kankanee Colliery	0.01	Amalgamated Basantimata- Dahibari	0.00
Sendra Bansjora Colliery	0.01	Damagoria	0.00
Alkua & Ena	0.00		0.46
Gondudih K K Colliery	0.00	GRAND TOTAL BCCL	168.41
Amalgamated Dhansar Industry	0.00	(Cum/Year)	
East Bassuriya	0.00	Company:	MCL
Kusunda OCP	0.01	Jagannath OCP	1.04
KB 5/6 PIT	0.02	Bhubaneswari OCP	2.06
P.B.P	0.00	Ananta OCP	3.68
KB 10/12	0.01	Lingaraj OCP	0.18
Bhagabandh	0.00		

1	2	1	2
Kaniha OCP	1.68	KDH OCP	0.65
Bharatpur OCP	0.78	Churi UG	0.15
Balaram OCP	1.70	Rohini OCP	0.37
Hingula OCP	0.01	Purnadih OCP	0.55
Lakhanpur OCP	1.35	Dhori OCP	1.98
Belpahar OCP	8.93	Tarmi OCP	6.80
Lilari OCP	14.63	SDOC	27.19
Samaleswari OCP	0.47	AMLO OC	3.06
Lajkura OCP	2.08	Religara OCP	0.55
Basundhara (W) OCP	0.67	Sirka	1.04
Kulda OCP	2.20	Argada	0.00
Talcher UG	3.18	Giddi A	2.94
Nandira UG	8.59	Giddi C	6.74
Deulbera UG (Mine Closed)	1.95	Bhurkunda	1.37
Handidhua UG (Mine Closed)	1.19	Bhurkunda UG	1.60
Orient Mine 1 & 2 UG	3.28	Birsa OC	1.58
Orient Mine 3 UG	0.91	Urimari OC	2.50
Orient Mine 4 UG	1.10	Sayal D	0.15
HBI Mine UG (Mine Closed)	1.03	Urimari UG	14.15
Rampur Sub Area	0.28	Saunda D	2.36
TOTAL	62.95	Sawang	0.04
Company:	CCL	Govindpur	0.00
Magadh	1.04	Kathara	37.12
Amrapali	0.58	Jarangdih UG	2.53
Ashok	1.96	Jarangdih OC	1.79
Piparwar	1.38	Topa Project	0.92
Bachra	0.03	Pindra Project	0.42
Rajrappa	1.46	Sarubera Project	0.75
Dakra OCP	0.57	Ara OCP	0.09

1	2	1	2
Pundi OCP	0.38	Jamuna/1/2	2.99
Kuju Colliery	0.75	Meera UG	0.37
Karma Project	0.72	Govinda	0.00
Kedla UG	0.00	Kotama West	0.00
Parej East OCP	1.25	Jamuna (OC)	0.00
Tapin North OCP	1.04	Jamuna 9/10	0.00
Kedla OCP	2.08	Kurja-Sheetaldhara	0.55
Tapin South OCP	0.00	Behrabandh UG Mine	0.23
Jharkhand OCP	2.16	Rajnagar RO UG Mine	3.44
Konar	0.16	Bijuri UG Mine	0.51
Khasmahal	0.50	Somna UG Mine	1.02
Kargali UG	0.01	Malga UG Mine	0.00
Karo OC	1.40	Jhiria UG Mine	0.68
Kargali OC	0.93	Rajnagar OC Mine	0.82
Bokaro	0.42	West JKD UG Mine	1.04
Giridih	1.38	Palkimara UG Mine	0.26
GRAND TOTAL CCL (Cum/Year)	139.59	B Seam UG Mine	0.00
Company:	SECL	Haldibadi UG Mine	7.79
Unit-I (Bhatgaon U/G)	2.75	North JKD	0.00
Unit-II (Mahamaya U/G)	5.88	Damni U/G	0.09
Kalyani U/G	1.46	Rajendra U/G	0.29
Shivani U/G	0.53	Khairaha U/G	0.12
Nawapara U/G	0.31	Bangwar U/G	0.07
Dugga OC	0.00	Dhanpuri U/G	0.73
Mahan OC	0.71	Amlai OCM	0.70
Mahan-II OC	3.67	Dhanpuri OCM	0.84
Amadand OCP	2.77	Sharda OCM	0.69
Bartarai UG	1.10	Nowrozabad U/G Mine	0.47
Bhadra 7/8 Mine	0.73	Kanchan OC Mine	1.66

1	2	1	2
Pali UG Mine	0.06	Surakachhar U/G	4.13
Birsinghpur UG Mine	0.06	Surakachhar 3/4	0.00
Umaria UG Mine	3.11	Rajgamar U/G	0.91
Piparia UG Mine	2.10	ManikpurOC	1.46
Vindhya UG Mine	0.52	Saraipali	0.00
Pinoura U/G Mine	0.71	Gevra Project-1	71.70
Churcha RO	6.21	Kusmunda OC	20.26
Jhilimili	0.04	Rani Atari UG Mine	1.55
Pandavpara	0.07	NCPH Old	3.04
Katkona 1&2	0.59	NCPH R6	2.04
Katkona 3&4	0.71	Vijay West U/G Mine	4.75
Gayatri U/G Mine	1.10	West Chirimiri Colliery	0.74
Rehar U/G Mine	1.77	Chirimiri U/G	0.20
Bishrampur OC	2.92	Chirimiri OC	1.03
Amgaon OC	2.92	North Chirimiri Colliery	0.27
Amera OC	2.63	Kurasia Colliery	0.88
Balrampur 10/12 U/G Mine	3.29	Dipka Expansion Project	8.60
Kumda 7/8 U/G Mine	2.92	Chaal OC Mine	0.51
Ketki	0.00	Dharam U/G Mine	0.17
Dhelwadih U/G	0.26	Baroud OCP	0.67
Singhali U/G	0.26	Jampali OC	1.07
Bagdeva U/G	0.78	GRAND TOTAL SECL	203.61
Banki U/G + Surakachhar 5/6	0.40	(Cum/Year)	
Balgi U/G	0.98		

Objectives of new energy policy

483. SHRI PALVAI GOVARDHAN REDDY: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

- (a) the aims and the objectives of proposed energy policy;

- (b) how the new one is different from the existing policy;
- (c) whether it is a fact that the Ministry is opposing the proposed policy and if so, the reasons therefor; and
- (d) what are the reasons that NITI Aayog is proposing to align domestic coal prices with international prices and what are the advantages and disadvantages of such alignment?

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

(a) The National Energy Policy (NEP) aims to chart the way forward to meet the Government's bold announcements in the energy domain. All the Census villages are planned to be electrified by 2019, and universal electrification is to be achieved, with 24x7 electricity by 2022. Our INDCs target at reduction of emissions intensity by 33%-35% by 2030, achieving a 175 GW renewable energy capacity by 2022, and share of non-fossil fuel based installed capacity in the electricity mix is aimed at above 40% by 2030. In view of the fact, that energy is handled by different Ministries that have the primary responsibility of setting their own sectoral agenda, an omnibus policy is required to achieve the goal of energy security through coordination between these sources. This is also expected to mainstream emerging energy technologies, and provide consumer energy choices.

There are four key objectives of our energy policy: Access at affordable prices, improved energy security and Independence, Greater Sustainability and Economic Growth.

(b) The NEP builds on the achievements of the earlier omnibus energy policy - the Integrated Energy Policy (IEP), and sets the new agenda consistent with the redefined role of emerging developments in the energy world. A number of far-reaching developments have taken place in the global energy space which has to be reflected in our energy policy framework. There is a need to support the trends which usher in efficiency by a pro-active policy. While steps have already been taken by the Government to embed many such developments in the sectoral energy policies, however, it is desirable to develop a clear roadmap so that there is clarity amongst all the stakeholders on the Government's long-term energy agenda. Long term investors, both on supply and demand sides, need clarity on stable energy policy outlook. The following global developments call for policy clarity. The new policy differ from the previous policy while including the issue related to sharp decline of crude oil prices, change in solar energy technology, heightened concern of climate change issues, ambitious target of Renewable energy and rural electrification agenda adopted by the Government.

(c) The policy is being discussed by NITI Aayog with different stake-holders.

(d) The proposed policy does not call for alignment of domestic coal prices with the international prices.

Auctioning of coal linkages

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

(a) whether Government proposes to introduce the tariff based competitive bidding for auctioning of coal linkages and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether any Inter-Ministerial Committee (IMC) was constituted for the purpose;

(c) if so, the terms of reference of the Committee;

(d) whether IMC has submitted its recommendations and if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the follow-up action taken thereon?

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

(a) and (b) An Inter-Ministerial Committee (IMC) was constituted in the Ministry of Coal on 12.01.2015 to consider various models including auctioning of coal linkages/ Letters of Assurance (LoAs) through competitive bidding as the selection process and to recommend the optimal structure that would meet the requirements of all the stakeholders.

(c) The terms of reference of IMC were to consider and examine various structures and models for implementing the competitive bidding for auction of coal linkages/LoAs and to recommend the optimal structure that would meet the requirement of all the stakeholders.

(d) and (e) The IMC has met 7 times since its constitution. It was recommended in the 5th meeting of IMC on 4.6.2015 that auction of linkages for non-regulated sector should be taken up first. Accordingly, the proposal of competitive bidding for auction of coal linkages/LoAs to non-regulated sector was examined and the policy guidelines in the matter has been issued on 15th February, 2016. So far, 22.14 MT of linkage coal has been auctioned for non-regulated sector, in which 260 bidders were successful. Regarding regulated sector, the methodology for grant of future linkages is not finalised.

Import of Coal

485. SHRI K.T.S. TULSI: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state the total amount of coal imported by the country during 2015 and till July, 2016?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL):
As per Coal Controller's Organization report, during the year 2015-16, import of coal was 199.88 Million tonnes and during the current year upto July, 2016, import of coal was 71.35 Mte.

Export of Thermal Coal

486. SHRI K. T. S. TULSI: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state :

(a) whether India could become a competitive exporter of thermal coal given the surplus coal stocks lying in the country before the next fiscal year; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL):
(a) and (b) Indian non coking thermal coal of lower calorific value with higher ash content are not comparable with quality of coal usually traded in international market. However, because of the cheaper price of Indian thermal coal in comparison to coal from other countries there is demand for such coal in the neighbouring land locked countries like Nepal, Bhutan and also in Bangladesh. Since domestic coal demand for thermal grade coal is picking up with depletion in stock and CIL is augmenting thermal coal supply to domestic power plants to reduce imported coal consumption, exporting lower grades of coal in the current market scenario is not contemplated. CIL is exploring opportunities to export Indian coal having high ash content or high grade coal to the neighbouring countries as the demand for such type of coal is comparatively less in the domestic market. Presently, a very small quantity of such coal is exported to such countries.

Land allocation to Public Sector Coal Companies in Maharashtra

†487. SHRI AMAR SHANKAR SABLE: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to conduct a detailed survey to ascertain the availability of coal in the land allocated to public sector coal companies and if so, by when and the details thereof;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) the area of land allocated to public sector coal companies in Maharashtra for exploiting coal; and

(c) whether Government proposes to take back unuseful land from coal companies and if so, by when and the details thereof?

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

(a) Conducting a detailed survey to ascertain the availability of coal in the land allocated to public sector coal companies is a continuous process. In addition to existing mines / blocks, the Union Government has allocated 116 blocks to Coal India Limited for coal mining. Out of these, detailed survey of 40 blocks has been completed. Detailed survey is under progress for 66 blocks. Survey for 10 blocks has not been planned due to Coal Bed Methane (CBM) overlap in 3 blocks, forest cover in 4 blocks, adverse law and order situation in 2 blocks and encroachment in 1 block. The conclusion of survey of all blocks depends on forest clearance and suitable law & order conditions in these blocks.

(b) Area of land acquired by WCL in Maharashtra State for coal mining is 28660.96 hectare till date.

(c) No such proposal is under consideration.

Increasing coal production

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

(a) whether the coal production in our country has been doubled during the last two years;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the details of comparative increase;

(c) whether Government has planned to increase import of coal, keeping in view the increase in production;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(a) and (b) All India coal production has increased from 565.77 MT in 2013-14 to 639.23 MT in 2015-16.

(c) to (e) On account of increased production by Coal India Ltd. (CIL) in 2015-16, coal imports have fallen from 217.78 MTs in 2014-15 to 199.88 MTs in 2015-16. As per the current import policy, coal is kept under Open General License (OGL) and consumers are free to import coal from the source of their choice as per their contractual prices on payment of applicable duty.

Curbing unlawful excavation of coal by CCL

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

(a) whether the Central Coalfields Limited (CCL) has failed to control unlawful coal mining within its areas of operations;

(b) if so, the details thereof including the measures taken by CCL to curb the same;

(c) whether Government has taken any action against the coal companies which has been employing children in coal mines, as per recent reports; and

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

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

(a) Central Coalfields Limited (CCL) is taking adequate preventive measures to curb unlawful excavation of coal from its command areas. In CCL, as and when any incident of coal pilferage within the command area is detected/noticed, FIR by concerned Area Management is lodged with local Police Station immediately. Whenever an incident is reported, immediate action for its prevention is taken.

(b) The measures taken by CCL to curb the unlawful excavation of coal are as follows:

(i) Check Posts have been erected at vulnerable points.

(ii) Frequent Surprise Check/Raid is conducted by Security team periodically with District Police Force to prevent coal theft.

(iii) Regular and intensive patrolling is carried out.

(iv) Strengthening of security by deploying Departmental Guards, DGR Sponsored Security personnel, Jharkhand State Home Guards and CISF personnel.

(v) Liaison with the District Authority is maintained continuously and monthly review meeting is held with concerned DCs/Commissioners which are attended

by the authorities of Police and State Administration as well as the CGMs/GMs of the concerned Area of CCL to prevent coal pilferage.

- (vi) Security Guards are posted round the clock by the CCL Management in all the Railway Siding who ensure proper handing over of coal dispatch to the Railway Authority in the related siding/dispatch point.

Effective liaison is also maintained with administration and police for maintaining law and order in the respective Railway siding and to check the coal pilferage/illegal trading.

(c) and (d) There has been no case of employment of children by Coal India Limited.

Operationalisation of Coal Blocks allocated to Steel and Power Sector

490. SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of coal blocks / mines allocated to steel and power sector industries through auction after the recent amendments in the laws;
- (b) the details of mines which have become operational out of them and the quantity of coal extracted from them;
- (c) whether some mines have not become operational; and
- (d) if so, the reasons therefor and the steps taken by Government in this regard?

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

(a) and (b) Allocation of 204 coal mines/blocks cancelled by Hon'ble Supreme Court are made under the provisions of Coal Mines (Special Provisions) Act, 2015 and the Rules made there under. Under the provisions of the Coal Mines (Special Provisions) Act, 2015, 83 coal mines have been allocated for specified end uses which includes Power, Steel, Cement and Captive Power Production as well as for sale of coal. Out of the 83, 31 coal mines (17 Schedule II & 14 Schedule III) have been allocated through auction. For the purpose of auction, specified end-uses other than power *viz.* Iron & Steel, Cement and Captive Power Plants have been clubbed as "Non-Regulated Sector". The Government has so far successfully auctioned 22 coal mines to the 'Non-Regulated Sector' and 9 coal mines for specified end use 'Power' under the said Act, the details of which are given in the Statement (*See* below).

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

operational. Since commencement of mining operations, 9.56 Million Tonnes (provisional) of coal have been produced from these coal mines subsequent to allocation under the said Act.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. Rest of the Schedule II coal mines are in the process of starting mining operations after obtaining necessary statutory clearances as well as appointment of mining contractor. Almost all the clearances at the level of the Central Government have been granted for commencement of mining operations. Meetings have been held from time to time with allocattees of the coal mines / blocks, representatives of the State(s) concerned and Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change with a view to bring the allocated coal mines into production expeditiously. Online Coal Project Monitoring Portal has been established in Ministry of Coal for resolving issues pending at State level. Clarifications have been issued on various issues hampering mine development for expeditious operationalisation of coal mines.

In many cases, the matter of appointment of Mine Developer & Operator is sub-judice. Schedule III coal mines are expected to commence mining only in the next 2-3 years as they were not operational at the time of the allocation.

Statement

Details of successful auction of 22 coal mines to 'Non-regulated sector' and 9 coal mines for specified end use 'Power'

Specified End Use	Name of Coal Mine/ Block	Successful Bidder	Schedule	Mining Operations Commenced/ Mine Opening Permission Granted
1	2	3	4	5
Non- Regulated Sector	1. Belgaon	Sunflag Iron and Steel Company Limited		
	2. Bicharpur	UltraTech Cement Limited		
	3. Chotia	Bharat Aluminium Company Ltd.		
	4. Gare Palma IV-4	Hindalco Industries Limited	II	Yes (7)
	5. Gare Palma IV-5	Hindalco Industries Limited		

1	2	3	4	5
	6. Mandla North	Jaiprakash Associates Limited		
	7. Sial Ghoghri	Reliance Cement Company Pvt. Ltd.		
	8. Gare Palma IV-7	Monnet Ispat & Energy Limited		No
	9. Kathautia	Hindalco Industries Limited		
	10. Marki Mangli III	B.S. Ispat Limited		
	11. Marki Mangli-I	Topworth Urja and Metals Ltd		
	12. Ardhagram	OCL Iron & Steel Limited		
	13. Mandla-South	Jaypee Cement Corporation Limited	III	Yes (1)
	14. Brinda and Sasai	USHA MARTIN Limited		No
	15.			
	16. Dumri	Hindalco Industries Limited		
	17. Gare-Palma Sector -IV/8	Ambuja Cements Limited		
	18. Lohari	Araanya Mines Private Limited		
	19. Majra	Jaypee Cement Corporation Limited		
	20. Meral	Trimula Industries Limited		
	21. Moitra	JSW Steel Limited		
	22. Nerad Malegaon	Indrajit Power Private Limited		
Power	23. Amelia North	Jaiprakash Power Ventures Limited	II	Yes (3)
	24. Sarisatolli	CESC Limited		
	25. Talabira-I	GMR Chhattisgarh Energy Limited		
	26. Tokisud North	ESSAR Power MP Limited	III	No
	27. Trans Damodar	The Durgapur Projects Limited		
	28. Ganeshpur	GMR Chhattisgarh Energy Limited		
	29. Jitpur	Adani Power Limited		
	30. Mandakini	Mandakini Exploration and Mining Limited		
	31. Utkal - C	Monnet Power Company Ltd		

Domestic production of coal

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

- (a) whether Government is focusing on increasing domestic production of coal;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the details of imports of coal and the cost thereof during the last five years?

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

(a) and (b) The focus of the Government is on increasing the domestic production which includes efforts to expedite Environment clearances & Forest clearances expeditiously, pursuing with State Government for assistance in land acquisition and coordinated effort with Railways for movement of coal. A roadmap has been prepared by CIL to substantially enhance production of coal by 2019-20. This includes capacity addition from new projects, use of mass production technologies and identification of existing on-going projects with growth potential. As a result, all India coal production has increased from 565.77 MT. in 2013-14 to 639.24 MT. (prov) in 2015-16.

(c) The quantity and value of imported coal during the last five years is given below:

Year	Quantity in MT.	Value in million ₹
2011-12	102.85	788376
2012-13	145.79	868455
2013-14	166.86	923292
2014-15	217.78	1045066
2015-16	199.88	845035

Status of open auction of coal mines

492. SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

- (a) in its open auction of coal mines how many coal mines were auctioned by Government and how many of them have started operations; and
- (b) how much revenue the Central and the State Governments have got out of those mines?

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

(a) and (b) Allocation of 204 coal mines/blocks cancelled by Hon'ble Supreme Court are

made under the provisions of Coal Mines (Special Provisions) Act, 2015 and the Rules made there under. Under the provisions of the Coal Mines (Special Provisions) Act, 2015, 83 coal mines have been allocated for specified end uses which includes Power, Steel, Cement and Captive Power Production as well as for sale of coal. Out of the 83, 31 coal mines (17 Schedule II & 14 Schedule III) have been allocated by way of auction.

Out of the 17 Schedule II coal mines auctioned under the said Act which were operational before cancellation by the Hon'ble Supreme Court, mining operations have commenced/ mine opening permission granted in 10 Schedule II coal mines. In addition, 1 Schedule III coal mine is also operational.

The revenue already generated till October, 2016 from the allocation of 83 coal mines under the provisions of the Coal Mines (Special Provisions) Act, 2015 is ₹ 2,779.36 Crores (excluding Royalty, Cess and Taxes) which is being deposited with the coal bearing State concerned.

Guidelines for NBA

493. SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to State:

- (a) whether the guidelines for Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan (NBA) have been issued;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) what is the goal of NBA with regard to sanitation; and
- (d) what is the present status thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI RAMESH CHANDAPPA JIGAJINAGI): (a) and (b) The Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan (NBA) has been discontinued and Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin) was launched on 2.10.2014. The Guidelines of SBM(G) have been issued in December, 2014.

- (c) The goal of SBM(G) is to achieve 'Swachh Bharat' by 2nd October, 2019.

(d) There is a spurt in the progress made in rural sanitation since the launch of SBM(G). Against the expected outcome of 50 lakh for individual latrines for the year 2014-15, 58,54,987 latrines were constructed, which is an achievement of 117% of the target. During 2015-16, 127.41 lakh toilets were constructed against expected outcome of 120.00 lakh. In 2016-17, against the expected outcome of 1.5crore individual latrines,

92,92,945 individual latrines (61.95%) have been constructed as on 16-11-2016. Since its launch on 2nd October, 2014, 269.83 lakh toilets have already been constructed under SBM(G) as on 16.11.2016. Sanitation Coverage, which was 42.05% on 2.10.2014, has increased to 56.89% on 16.11.2016. 61 Districts, 659 Blocks, 52,562 GPs and 1,17,771 Villages have declared themselves as Open Defecation Free (ODF) as on 16-11-2016.

Supply of piped drinking water to SC/ ST settlements

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

(a) the number of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe dominated settlements where drinking water is not being supplied through pipes, as on date;

(b) the details and number of settlements where the supply of drinking water through pipes has been started during the last two years; and

(c) by when the drinking water supply through pipes would be made available to all settlements located in the areas dominated by Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI RAMESH CHANDAPPA JIGAJINAGI): (a) The details of number of Scheduled Caste (SC) and Scheduled Tribe (ST) dominated habitations which have not been covered through Piped Water Supply Schemes are given in the Statement-I and Statement-II respectively (*See below*).

(b) The details and number of SC and ST settlements where the supply of drinking water through pipes has been started during the last two years is given in the Statement-III and Statement-IV respectively (*See below*).

(c) Under National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP), 22 % and 10% of the total allocation of funds are earmarked to be used for the supply of drinking water to SC and ST dominated habitations. States have been directed to take special care for the implementation of its schemes / programmes in these areas and report its progress separately on the online Integrated Management Information System (IMIS) of this Ministry. Providing drinking water is a dynamic process and the targets regarding coverage of habitations are fixed on yearly basis in consultation with the states and are based on allocation of funds under the programme in that year. However, this Ministry has prepared a Strategic Plan for the rural drinking water sector for the period

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

2011 -2022 which stresses on extending the piped water supply to more households in the rural areas including tribal areas. The interim goal till 2017 is to cover 50% of all rural households with piped water supply. By 2022, the goal is to cover 90% of rural households with piped water supply.

Statement-I

*Details of Total No of SC dominated Habitations Not Covered By PWS Schemes
as on date 17.11.2016*

Sl. No.	State	Total No of SC dominated Habitations		
		Total	With PWS	Without PWS
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	7881	6272	1609
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	6	0	6
3.	Assam	4392	2025	2367
4.	Bihar	9482	413	9069
5.	Chhattisgarh	3190	1104	2086
6.	Gujarat	241	204	37
7.	Haryana	981	961	20
8.	Himachal Pradesh	13139	12757	382
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	1217	1206	11
10.	Jharkhand	11189	942	10247
11.	Karnataka	6632	6317	315
12.	Kerala	61	61	0
13.	Madhya Pradesh	7288	1173	6115
14.	Maharashtra	2251	1643	608
15.	Manipur	54	51	3
16.	Meghalaya	28	6	22
17.	Odisha	14464	3440	11024
18.	Puducherry	46	40	6
19.	Punjab	6183	5586	597
20.	Rajasthan	10350	4576	5774

1	2	3	4	5
21.	Sikkim	18	18	0
22.	Tamil Nadu	28136	27897	239
23.	Telangana	1710	1639	71
24.	Tripura	1197	1014	183
25.	Uttar Pradesh	38958	2543	36415
26.	Uttarakhand	6595	6311	284
27.	West Bengal	29801	12833	16968
TOTAL		205490	101032	104458

(Source: IMIS format C-17)

Statement-II

Details of Total No of ST dominated Habitations not covered by PWS Schemes as on date 17.11.2016

Sl. No.	State	Total No of Habitations		
		Total	With PWS	Without PWS
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andaman and Nicobar	91	39	52
2.	Andhra Pradesh	9549	5174	4375
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	7162	3341	3821
4.	Assam	17440	4749	12691
5.	Bihar	1834	96	1738
7.	Chhattisgarh	50693	14415	36278
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	66	0	66
9.	Daman and Diu	6	0	6
10.	Goa	50	17	33
11.	Gujarat	15400	12681	2719
12.	Haryana	2	2	0
13.	Himachal Pradesh	3242	3215	27
14.	Jammu and Kashmir	2976	2755	221
15.	Jharkhand	55426	7779	47647

1	2	3	4	5
16.	Karnataka	2547	2366	181
17.	Kerala	40	40	0
18.	Lakshadweep	9	0	9
19.	Madhya Pradesh	55949	7644	48305
20.	Maharashtra	17433	8431	9002
21.	Manipur	2254	2107	147
22.	Meghalaya	10117	5858	4259
23.	Mizoram	730	651	79
24.	Nagaland	1504	1437	67
25.	Odisha	57432	11936	45496
28.	Rajasthan	21824	4171	17653
29.	Sikkim	816	814	2
30.	Tamil Nadu	2707	2649	58
31.	Telangana	9739	7893	1846
32.	Tripura	5076	3521	1555
33.	Uttar Pradesh	817	82	735
34.	Uttarakhand	1230	1096	134
35.	West Bengal	9525	2875	6650
TOTAL		363686	117834	245852

(Source: IMIS format C-17)

Statement-III

Number of Total Habitations (SC Concentrated) covered by PWS Schemes

Sl. No.	State	2014-15		2015-16 date 17.11.2016)		2016-17 (As on	
		Target (For Piped Water Supply (PWS) Schemes)	Covered with PWS	Target (For Piped Water Supply (PWS) Scheme)	Covered with PWS	Target (For Piped Water Supply (PWS) Schemes)	Covered with PWS
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	288	249	159	327	118	153
2.	Assam	303	116	137	27	90	9
3.	Bihar	21	14	34	4	48	6
4.	Chhattisgarh	0	68	0	7	2	26

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
5.	Gujarat	5	10	6	8	14	2
6.	Haryana	30	36	61	43	62	17
7.	Himachal Pradesh	574	598	513	367	302	133
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	47	28	20	9	19	5
9.	Jharkhand	195	126	4	26	61	12
10.	Karnataka	1527	2042	1683	2606	670	743
11.	Kerala	1	2	2	4	5	0
12.	Madhya Pradesh	114	129	117	108	26	15
13.	Maharashtra	85	71	29	31	41	1
14.	Manipur	3	3	2	0	1	2
15.	Odisha	206	174	47	110	17	61
16.	Punjab	225	187	212	68	799	103
17.	Rajasthan	320	231	133	169	242	40
18.	Sikkim	1	0	0	0	0	0
19.	Tamil Nadu	1508	2407	399	343	935	101
20.	Telangana	123	118	25	147	53	33
21.	Tripura	84	106	133	88	62	12
22.	Uttar Pradesh	248	247	270	131	389	1
23.	Uttarakhand	151	172	77	79	96	57
24.	West Bengal	1928	1641	1576	1561	1390	414
TOTAL		7987	8775	5639	6263	5442	1952

(Source: IMIS format C-14)

Statement-IV

Number of Total Habitations (ST Concentrated) covered by PWS Schemes

Sl. No.	State	2014-15		2015-16 date 17.11.2016)		2016-17 (As on	
		Target (For Piped Water Supply (PWS) Schemes)	Covered with PWS	Target (For Piped Water Supply (PWS) Scheme)	Covered with PWS	Target (For Piped Water Supply (PWS) Schemes)	Covered with PWS
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	381	274	206	394	82	367
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	196	190	231	130	155	38

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
3.	Assam	716	202	358	56	259	14
4.	Bihar	1	1	3	1	6	1
5.	Chattisgarh	40	810	12	139	1	310
6.	Gujarat	831	976	677	637	640	133
7.	Himachal Pradesh	84	86	102	76	27	11
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	121	105	63	41	78	3
9.	Jharkhand	527	583	25	145	722	17
10.	Karnataka	507	741	664	1067	210	290
11.	Kerala	0	0	2	1	0	0
12.	Madhya Pradesh	927	1174	919	849	247	133
13.	Maharashtra	469	453	187	171	190	59
14.	Manipur	139	171	145	63	31	55
15.	Meghalaya	335	255	213	197	83	24
16.	Mizoram	80	49	10	28	11	9
17.	Nagaland	117	185	0	165	51	117
18.	Odisha	486	1200	62	852	101	394
19.	Rajasthan	220	134	117	70	260	30
20.	Sikkim	26	5	0	2	10	3
21.	Tamil Nadu	57	159	0	0	4	0
22.	Telangana	459	402	28	274	296	148
23.	Tripura	522	506	492	353	270	76
24.	Uttar Pradesh	1	2	10	0	3	0
25.	Uttarakhand	17	30	13	13	11	11
26.	West Bengal	181	423	521	287	246	110
TOTAL		7440	9116	5060	6011	3994	2353

(Source: IMIS format C-14)

Regular maintenance of water purification system

495. SHRI M. P. VEERENDRA KUMAR: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken measures to ensure regular maintenance of water purification system;

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

(c) the details of water quality testing laboratories set up to enhance availability of more purified drinking water to the public along with their current operational status in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI RAMESH CHANDAPPA JIGAJINAGI): (a) and (b) There are two methods of water purification, namely conventional water treatment plants generally adopted for removal of turbidity and bacteria and community water purification plants for removal of specific contaminants like arsenic, fluoride etc. As per the existing centrally sponsored National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP), upto 15% of funds released to the States can be utilized for operation and maintenance. As per the guidelines issued by the Ministry for setting up of community water purification plants, State Government may insist operation and maintenance responsibility for a period of 10 years to the supplier / contractor to whom the work is awarded.

(c) State-wise details of number of water quality testing laboratories in the country as reported by the States in Integrated Management Information System (IMIS) of the Ministry as on 16/11/2016 is given in the Statement.

Statement

State-wise details of Number of Drinking Water Quality testing laboratories as reported by the States into the IMIS of the Ministry as on 16.11.2016

Sl. No.	Name of the State / UT	State Labs (without mobile labs)	District Labs (without mobile labs)	Block Labs (without mobile labs)	Sub Division Labs (without mobile labs)	Mobile Labs (State/ District/ Block/ Sub-division Level)	Total Labs (State/ District/ Block/ Sub-division Level)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1	0	0	0	2	3
2.	Andhra Pradesh	1	32	0	73	0	106
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	1	16	0	31	1	49

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
4.	Assam	1	29	0	53	20	103
5.	Bihar	1	41	0	0	0	42
6.	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0	0
7.	Chattisgarh	1	27	0	20	5	53
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0
9.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0
10.	Delhi	0	0	0	0	0	0
11.	Goa	1	0	01	9	0	11
12.	Gujarat	1	32	47	0	6	86
13.	Haryana	0	21	0	21	0	42
14.	Himachal Pradesh	1	14	0	28	0	43
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	22	2	74	0	98
16.	Jharkhand	1	24	0	4	5	34
17.	Karnataka	1	44	39	106	46	236
18.	Kerala	1	14	0	33	0	48
19.	Lakshadweep	0	9	0	0	0	9
20.	Madhya Pradesh	1	51	3	106	0	161
21.	Maharashtra	1	44	2	140	0	187
22.	Manipur	1	9	0	2	0	12
23.	Meghalaya	1	7	0	22	0	30
24.	Mizoram	1	8	0	18	0	27
25.	Nagaland	0	11	0	1	2	14
26.	Odisha	1	32	0	44	0	77
27.	Puducherry	0	2	0	0	0	2
28.	Punjab	3	22	8	0	1	34
29.	Rajasthan	1	33	163	0	0	197
30.	Sikkim	0	2	0	0	0	2

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
31.	Tamil Nadu	1	34	0	49	0	84
32.	Telangana	1	19	0	56	0	76
33.	Tripura	1	8	07	6	0	22
34.	Uttar Pradesh	1	76	03	2	0	82
35.	Uttarakhand	0	28	01	14	0	43
36.	West Bengal	1	18	0	201	0	220
TOTAL		27	729	276	1,113	88	2,233

Amount spent on SBM

496. SHRI ABDUL WAHAB: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to State:

(a) the amount spent by Government on Swachh Bharat Mission (SBM) during each of the last two years, in each State; and

(b) the work done during that period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI RAMESH CHANDAPPA JIGAJINAGI): (a) Details of State/UT-wise, Central share spent during the last two years under Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin) (SBM-G) are given in the Statement (*See* below).

(b) There is a spurt in the progress made in rural sanitation, since the launch of SBM-G. Against the expected outcome of 50 lakh for individual latrines for the year 2014-15, 58,54,987 latrines were constructed, which is an achievement of 117% of the target. During 2015-16, 127.41 lakh toilets were constructed against an expected outcome of 120.00 lakh. In 2016-17, against the expected outcome of 1.5 crore individual latrines, 92,92,945 individual latrines (61.95%) have been constructed as on 16-11-2016. Since its launch on 2nd October, 2014, 269.83 lakh toilets have already been constructed under SBM(G) as on 16.11.2016. Sanitation Coverage, which was 42.05% on 2.10.2014, has increased to 56.89% on 16.11.2016. 61 Districts, 659 Blocks, 52,562 GPs and 1,17,771 Villages have declared themselves as Open Defecation Free (ODF) as on 16.11.2016.

Statement*Details of State/UT-wise, Central share spent during last 2 years*

(₹ in crore)

State/UT	2014-15	2015-16
Andhra Pradesh	93.96	292.09
Arunachal Pradesh	14.37	29.22
Assam	121.24	484.35
Bihar	104.59	325.59
Chhattisgarh	17.72	263.19
Goa	0.00	4.83
Gujarat	157.46	575.90
Haryana	61.52	72.27
Himachal Pradesh	30.57	71.42
Jammu and Kashmir	4.66	66.92
Jharkhand	75.73	262.77
Karnataka	441.03	444.21
Kerala	21.97	17.03
Madhya Pradesh	224.13	803.06
Maharashtra	258.18	644.49
Manipur	20.23	53.48
Meghalaya	38.13	56.13
Mizoram	2.62	6.66
Nagaland	1.33	28.10
Odisha	107.41	1197.06
Punjab	8.15	59.34
Rajasthan	312.39	1287.23
Sikkim	5.19	5.90
Tamil Nadu	138.09	560.44
Telangana	46.55	157.53

State/UT	2014-15	2015-16
Tripura	16.91	52.89
Uttar Pradesh	257.43	' 571.91
Uttarakhand	43.80	71.67
West Bengal	469.16	904.79
	3094.53	9370.47

(Source: As reported by the States on the Integrated MIS of SBM-G)

Funds for construction of toilets

497. SHRI KIRANMAY NANDA: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the amount required for construction of toilets with two soak pit design, as per specification estimated by CPWD;

(b) whether Government is aware that amount of ₹ 12,000/- provided for construction of toilets is very insufficient;

(c) whether Government is also aware that toilets constructed with this amount are non-usable; and

(d) whether Government has any plan to increase the amount for construction of toilets?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI RAMESH CHANDAPPA JIGAJINAGI): (a) and (b) Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin) (SBM-G) is a programme focussed on behavioural change of people to stop open defecation and to make their villages clean. Under SBM(G), an incentive is provided to individuals who construct their toilets. This incentive amount was increased from ₹ 10,000 to ₹ 12,000 on the launch of SBM(G). It is mentioned that ₹ 12,000 is not a reimbursement of the cost of toilet, which varies across the Country, based on topography and other geographic factors, but only an incentive.

(c) Sanitation is primarily a behavioural issue and the usage of toilet is dependent on involvement of people in the construction of their own toilets and efforts at their behaviour change through communication, rather than the amount of financial support provided for their toilet.

(d) No, Sir.

Construction of toilets

498. SHRI R. VAITHILINGAM: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of toilets built in the country during each of the last three years, State-wise;

(b) the estimated number of people who have no access to toilets yet and have to defecate in the open; and

(c) the targets fixed for construction of toilets during the next three years, Statewise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI RAMESH CHANDAPPA JIGAJINAGI): (a) State/UT-wise details of number of Individual household latrines constructed during the last three years in rural India are given in the Statement (*See* below).

(b) Based on the information provided by the States on the online MIS (Management Information System) of the Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin) (SBM-G), It is estimated that 39.08crore people in rural areas have no access to toilets as on 16.11.2016.

(c) Since Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin) is a demand driven programme, State-wise targets are not fixed.

Statement

*State/UT-wise details of individual household latrines (IHHLs)
constructed during last three years*

Sl. No.	State/UT	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands			
2.	Andhra Pradesh	138721	213867	354996
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	14433	12902	19439
4.	Assam	160602	148237	465545
5.	Bihar	161646	165457	427038
6.	Chhattisgarh	67457	39128	357107
7.	Goa	0	0	28637

Sl. No.	State/UT	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
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.	Punjab	3912	9887	71543
23.	Rajasthan	266197	653306	2164590
24.	Sikkim	3443	3562	3707
25.	Tamil Nadu	313402	378162	948287
26.	Telangana	180682	130725	240168
27.	Tripura	6077	24869	61173
28.	Uttar Pradesh	789092	515427	694487
29.	Uttarakhand	91084	57833	64030
30.	West Bengal	608218	847080	1432065
TOTAL		4976294	5854987	12741367

(Source: Data uploaded by the States on the MIS of SBM-G)

Implementation of SBM

499. SHRI D. RAJA: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has made any assessment of implementation of Swachh Bharat Mission (SBM); and

(b) if so, the details of towns declared, so far, as open defecation free and what is the target fixed for the next year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI RAMESH CHANDAPPA JIGAJINAGI): (a) Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation regularly reviews the SBM(G) programme. There is a spurt in the progress made under the programme. Against the expected outcome of 50 lakh for individual latrines for the year 2014-15, 58,54,987 latrines were constructed, which is an achievement of 117% of the expected outcome. During 2015-16, 127.41 lakh toilets were constructed against expected outcome of 120.00 lakh. For the year 2016-17, against the expected outcome of 1.5 crore individual latrines, 92,92,945 individual latrines (61.95%) have been constructed as on 16-11-2016. Since the launch of Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin) on 2nd October, 2014, 269.83 lakh toilets have already been constructed under SBM(G) as on 16.11.2016. Sanitation Coverage, which was 42.05% on 2.10.2014, has increased to 56.89% on 16.11.2016.

(b) 61 Districts (rural), 659 Blocks (rural), 52,562 Gram Panchayats and 1,17,771 Villages have declared themselves as Open Defecation Free (ODF) as on 16-11-2016. Moreover, as the SBM(G) is a demand driven programme, therefore, no targets are fixed but more and more demand is being generated.

Supply of Piped Drinking Water in Vindhya

500. SHRI SURENDRA SINGH NAGAR: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether any request has been received from the Uttar Pradesh Government to include two more districts of Vindhya region under the Piped Drinking Water Scheme; and

(b) if so, the decision taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI RAMESH CHANDAPPA JIGAJINAGI): (a) and (b) A Proposal of Government of Uttar Pradesh for special assistance for 5 Rural Water Supply schemes of 2 Districts of Vindhya region has been received in the NITI Aayog. The same has been sent by the NITI Aayog in this Ministry for examination. The proposal has been examined and certain clarifications have been asked from the State Government of Uttar Pradesh.

Scarcity of Water in Punjab

501. SHRI PARTAP SINGH BAJWA: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

- (a) the average use of groundwater in Punjab as compared to the average use of groundwater in the country;
- (b) whether excessive use of groundwater in Punjab during the last two years has mainly contributed to the scarcity of water in the State and if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the steps taken to overcome the issue of water scarcity in that State; and
- (d) whether any proposals have been devised to curb this issue in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI RAMESH CHANDAPPA JIGAJINAGI): (a) As per the assessment on ground water resources (2011), jointly carried out by Central Ground Water Board (CGWB) and State Governments, the total use of ground water in the country is 245 billion cubic meter (bcm) whereas the ground water use in the state of Punjab is 34.88 bcm, which is about 14.24% of usage of ground water in the Country.

(b) As per the dynamic ground water resources assessment in the state of Punjab, out of the total 138 assessed units, 110 have been categorized as 'over exploited,' where annual ground water withdrawal exceeds the annual available resources. Further, 4 blocks have been categorised as critical and 2 as semi critical. List of categorization of blocks is given in the Statement (*See* below). However, as per the observation of CGWB this assessment does not specifically reflect that the excessive use of ground water in Punjab has mainly contributed to scarcity of water in the state.

(c) and (d) Steps taken by CGWB) under Ministry of Water Resources River Development & Ganga Rejuvenation (MoWR, RD&GR) to replenish ground water includes :

- "Master Plan for Artificial Recharge to Ground Water in India" has been prepared, which envisages construction of different types of Artificial Recharge and Rainwater Harvesting structures in the Country including Punjab. The Master Plan has also been shared with the State Government of Punjab for implementation.
- CGWB has undertaken the Demonstrative Rain Water Harvesting and Artificial Recharge Projects during XI Plan under the Scheme of "Ground Water Management & Regulation", in priority areas.

- CGWB has taken up Aquifer Mapping and Management programme during XII Plan in the State of Punjab, under the scheme of Ground Water Management and Regulation.
- 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 including Punjab through a holistic and integrated approach involving all stakeholders, making it a mass movement. 'Jal Gram Yojana' component of 'Jal Kranti Abhiyan' envisages selection of two villages in every district, preferably 'over-exploited' or facing acute water scarcity, as 'Jal Grams' to ensure optimum and sustainable utilization of water.
- Punjab State Government has been requested for implementation of recommendation of Fifth Report of Standing Committee on Water Resources on Ground Water Scenario and revamping the agriculture power supply policy & pricing structure in order to curb the wasteful and excessive withdrawal of ground water for irrigation sector.
- CGWB requested State Governments for adoption of Modern Technologies for judicious, efficient management, utilization and development of ground water resources in the country including Punjab.
- MoWR, RD & GR has circulated a Model Bill to all the States including Punjab to enable them to enact suitable ground water legislation for its regulation and development which includes provision of rain water harvesting.

Statement

List of categorization of blocks in Punjab

Sl. No.	District:	Semi-Critical	Critical	Over-Exploited
1.	Amritsar			1. Ajnala 2. Chogawan 3. Harsha China 4. Jandiala 5. Majitha 6. Rayya

Sl. No.	District:	Semi-Critical	Critical	Over-Exploited
				7. Tarsika
				8. Verka
2.	Barnala			1. Barnala
				2. Mahal Kalan
				3. Sehna
3.	Bathinda		1. Nathana	1. Phul
			2. Rampura	2. Maur
				3. Bathinda
4.	Faridkot			1. Faridkot
				2. KotKapura
5.	Fatehgarh Sahib			1. Khera
				2. Sirhind
				3. Amloh
				4. Bassi Pathana
				5. Khamanon
6.	Ferozepur			1. Fazilka
				2. Ferozpur
				3. Ghall Khurd
				4. Guru HarSahai
				5. Jalalabad
				6. Makhu
				7. Mamdot
				8. Zira
7.	Gurdaspur	1. NarotJaimal Singh	1. Gurdaspur	1. Batala
				2. Fatehgarh Churian
				3. Kahnuwan
				4. Kalanaur
				5. Qadian
				6. Sri Hargobindpur

1	2	3	4	5
				7. Dera Baba Nanak
				8. Dhariwal
8.	Hoshiarpur	1. Talwara	1. Hoshiarpur-1	1. Dasuya
				2. Garhsahnkar
				3. Hazipur
				4. Tanda
9.	Jalandhar			1. Adampur
				2. Bhogpur
				3. Rurka Kalan
				4. Jalandhar-East
				5. Jalandhar-West
				6. Lohian
				7. Nakodar
				8. Nur Mahal
				9. Phillaur
				10. Shahkot
10.	Kapurthala			1. Nadala
				2. Dhilwan
				3. Kapurthala
				4. Phagwara
				5. SultanpurLodhi
11.	Ludhiana			1. Dehlon
				2. Doraha
				3. Jagraon
				4. Khanna
				5. Ludhiana
				6. Mangat
				7. Pakhowal

1	2	3	4	5
				8. Raikot
				9. Samrala
				10. Sidhwan Bet
				11. Sudhar
12.	Mansa			1. Bhikhi
				2. Budhlada
				3. Jhunir
				4. Mansa
				5. Sardulgarh
13.	Moga			1. BaghaPurana
				2. Dharamkot (Kot Isa Khan)
				3. Moga I
				4. Moga II
				5. Nihal Singh Wala
14.	Mukatsar			-
15.	NawanShahr			1. Aur
				2. NawanShahr
				3. Banga
16.	Patiala			1. BhunerHeri
				2. Ghanaur
				3. Nabha
				4. Patiala
				5. Rajpura
				6. Samana
				7. Sanaur
				8. Patran
17.	Ropar			1. Chamkaur Sahib
				2. Morinda

1	2	3	4	5
				3. Nurpur Bedi
18.	Mohali			1. DeraBassi 2. Kharar
19.	Sangrur			1. Ahmedgarh 2. Andana 3. Bhiwanigarh 4. Dhuri 5. Lchraghaga 6. Maler Kotla 7. Sangrur 8. Sherpur 9. Sunam
20.	Tarn Taran			1. Bhikhiwind 2. Chola Sahib 3. Gandiwind 4. Khadur Sahib 5. Naushehra Panuan 6. Patti 7. Tarn Taran 8. Valtoha
No. of Assessed Blocks		Semi Critical	Critical	Over-exploited
138		2	4	110

Open Defecation

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

(a) the details of States that have declared that all their cities and towns are open defecation free in the country;

(b) how they have been able to achieve this task and time-frame within which they have achieved this status;

(c) whether this model is going to be replicated in other States to achieve the targets of Swachh Bharat Mission; and

(d) what special incentives the Ministry is going to provide to those States who have declared their urban areas open defecation free?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI RAMESH CHANDAPPA JIGAJINAGI): (a) Andhra Pradesh and Gujarat have declared their cities and towns as Open Defecation Free (ODF).

(b) These States have focussed on behaviour change of people, engagement of communities and focussed implementation to achieve goal within given timeline.

(c) Yes. Other States are also adopting similar approach to make themselves ODF and have committed that by March 2018, their urban areas will become ODF.

(d) ODF States are provided certificates by Quality Council of India.

Water Quality Testing Laboratories

503. SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any defined processes and timelines to periodically test the quality of drinking water in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the results of last such assessment conducted and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the State-wise details of number of water quality testing laboratories in the country, particularly in Tamil Nadu?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI RAMESH CHANDAPPA JIGAJINAGI): (a) and (b) The Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation has published the Uniform ; Drinking Water Quality Monitoring Protocol and widely distributed to all the States upto the district level in February 2013. The Protocol defines parameters of testing, frequency of sampling, laboratory requirements like chemicals, glassware, equipment's, manpower, space, etc. at various levels i.e., the State, district, sub-division and block level laboratories. The State level laboratory shall focus on monitoring specific contaminants like heavy metals, pesticides and conduct virological examination if bacteriological contamination is very high. The district, sub-divisional and block level laboratories should monitor

twice a year every source for bacteriological parameters and once a year for chemical parameters. Due to establishment of these drinking water quality laboratories during the year 2015-16, 38.48 lakh rural drinking water samples were tested and reported into Integrated Management Information System (IMIS) of the Ministry. State-wise number of drinking water samples tested are given in the Statement-I (*See* below).

(c) Details of number of drinking water quality testing laboratories in the country as reported by the States in IMIS of the Ministry as on 16/11/2016 including Tamil Nadu are given in the Statement-II.

Statement-I

State-wise details of number of drinking water samples tested as reported by the States into the IMIS of the Ministry during 2015-16

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UT	Total Samples Tested
1	2	3
1.	Andaman and Nicobar	0
2.	Andhra Pradesh	303299
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	22818
4.	Assam	148802
5.	Bihar	127699
6.	Chandigarh	0
7.	Chhattisgarh	60446
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0
9.	Daman and Diu	0
10.	Goa	0
11.	Gujarat	219376
12.	Haryana	124849
13.	Himachal Pradesh	69560
14.	Jammu and Kashmir	125064
15.	Jharkhand	63312
16.	Karnataka	303512
17.	Kerala	118981
18.	Lakshadweep	0
19.	Madhya Pradesh	418239

1	2	3
20.	Maharashtra	348000
21.	Manipur	3112
22.	Meghalaya	7784
23.	Mizoram	11970
24.	Nagaland	99
25.	Odisha	226829
26.	Puducherry	0
27.	Punjab	70821
28.	Rajasthan	230942
29.	Sikkim	1042
30.	Tamil Nadu	82312
31.	Telangana	256168
32.	Tripura	22495
33.	Uttar Pradesh	39598
34.	Uttarakhand	5500
35.	West Bengal	435846
TOTAL		3848475

Statement-II

State-wise details of number of drinking water quality testing laboratories in the country as reported by the States into the IMIS of the Ministry as on 16.11.2016

Sl. No.	Name of the State / UT	State Labs (without mobile labs)	District Labs (without mobile labs)	Block Labs (without mobile labs)	Sub Division Labs (without mobile labs)	Mobile Labs (State/ District/ Block/ Sub-division Level)	Total Labs (State/ District/ Block/ Sub-division Level)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1	0	0	0	2	3
2.	Andhra Pradesh	1	32	0	73	0	106
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	1	16	0	31	1	49

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
4.	Assam	1	29	0	53	20	103
5.	Bihar	1	41	0	0	0	42
6.	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0	0
7.	Chhattisgarh	1	27	0	20	5	53
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0
9.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0
10.	Delhi	0	0	0	0	0	0
11.	Goa	1	0	01	9	0	11
12.	Gujarat	1	32	47	0	6	86
13.	Haryana	0	21	0	21	0	42
14.	Himachal Pradesh	1	14	0	28	0	43
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	22	2	74	0	98
16.	Jharkhand	1	24	0	4	5	34
17.	Karnataka	1	44	39	106	46	236
18.	Kerala	1	14	0	33	0	48
19.	Lakshadweep	0	9	0	0	0	9
20.	Madhya Pradesh	1	51	3	106	0	161
21.	Maharashtra	1	44	2	140	0	187
22.	Manipur	1	9	0	2	0	12
23.	Meghalaya	1	7	0	22	0	30
24.	Mizoram	1	8	0	18	0	27
25.	Nagaland	0	11	0	1	2	14
26.	Odisha	1	32	0	44	0	77
27.	Puducherry	0	2	0	0	0	2
28.	Punjab	3	22	8	0	1	34
29.	Rajasthan	1	33	163	0	0	197
30.	Sikkim	0	2	0	0	0	2

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
31.	Tamil Nadu	1	34	0	49	0	84
32.	Telangana	1	19	0	56	0	76
33.	Tripura	1	8	07	6	0	22
34.	Uttar Pradesh	1	76	03	2	0	82
35.	Uttarakhand	0	28	01	14	0	43
36.	West Bengal	1	18	0	201	0	220
TOTAL		27	729	276	1,113	88	2,233

Allocation of funds under RWSS in Tamil Nadu

504. SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the details of amount allocated to Tamil Nadu under various Rural Water Supply Schemes (RWSS) during the last two years and the current year;

(b) the details of amount utilized by State and the achievements made, so far; and

(c) whether there is any reason or analysis conducted by Government in case of under utilization of funds and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI RAMESH CHANDAPPA JIGAJINAGI): (a) and (b) Government of India administers National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) under which financial and technical assistance is provided to States / UTs in order to strengthen the rural water supply. Scheme wise funds are not released to States and State Governments have been empowered to select, approve and implement rural water supply schemes in their States. The details of amount allocated to Tamil Nadu under NRDWP during the last two years and the current year are as under:

Financial Year	Allocation (₹ in crores)	Amount utilized * (₹ in crores)
2014-15	367.36	432.39
2015-16	137.50	164.85
2016-17	126.72	67.54

(As on 15.11.2016)

* Includes previous year unspent balance also.

As on 15.11.2016, as reported by State of Tamil Nadu on the online monitoring portal of Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation, there are 1,00,204 rural habitations in the State, of which 91,287 are fully covered with an availability of at least 40 litres per capita per day (lpcd), 8,566 habitations are partially covered where drinking water availability is less than 40 lpcd and 351 habitations are water quality affected where drinking water is contaminated with at least one or more chemical contaminant.

(c) As evident from above details, State has fully utilized their allocated funds under NRDWP during last two years whereas during current year, out of total allocation of ₹ 126.72 Crores, State has been released only their first instalment of ₹ 62.16 Crores. Release of the 2nd instalment of funds is made after receipt of the proposal from State Government.

Setting up of National Drinking Water Grid

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

(a) whether the Central Government has received any proposal to set up National Drinking Water Grid to ensure safety of drinking water in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any decision has been taken/would be taken soon on the proposal of setting up of National Drinking Water Grid; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI RAMESH CHANDAPPA JIGAJINAGI): (a) Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation has not received any proposal to set up National Drinking Water Grid to ensure safety of drinking water in the country.

(b) to (d) Do not arise in view of above.

Programmes under NRDWP

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

(a) the details of various programmes which have been started under National Rural Drinking Water Programme;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (b) whether the implementation of drinking water projects in various States under this programme has been expedited;
- (c) if so, the State-wise details thereof and the reasons therefor; and
- (d) the steps taken by Government for expediting the implementation of drinking water projects in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI RAMESH CHANDAPPA JIGAJINAGI): (a) to (d) Rural Water Supply is a State subject. Ministry of Drinking Water & Sanitation under the centrally sponsored National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) provides financial & technical assistance to State Governments for rural drinking water supply. States Governments are vested with the power to plan, design, approve and implement rural drinking water supply schemes.

The schemes for providing drinking water to the rural population are executed by the State governments after getting the same approved from State Level Scheme Sanctioning Committee (SLSSC). The water supply schemes which are to be undertaken do not come to the Ministry for approval.

To expedite the various schemes run under NRDWP States have been directed to prioritize the completion of schemes which are at advance stage of completion in the following order:

- 100% physically completed but financially incomplete
- More than 75% but less than 100% physically complete
- More than 50% but less than 75% physically complete
- More than 25% but less than 50% physically complete

While doing so, priority is to be accorded by the states to complete the schemes meant for Arsenic / Fluoride affected habitation, Piped Water Supply Schemes in Sansad Adarsh Gram Yojna (SAGY) Gram Panchayats (GPs) and Verified Open Defecation Free (ODF) villages. The States have been directed to give an undertaking to do so while submitting their proposals for release of second instalment of funds. States of West Bengal, Jharkhand, Himachal Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Uttar Pradesh, Sikkim, Meghalaya, Tripura, Odisha, Telangana, Andhra Pradesh, Haryana, Bihar have submitted such undertakings.

Public sanitation in Maharashtra

507. SHRI D. P. TRIPATHI: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the details of public sanitation in Maharashtra through various schemes since 2014;

(b) the district and the village with the highest and lowest number of households with the facility of sanitation; and

(c) the immediate measures taken up by Government to end open defecation in that state?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI RAMESH CHANDAPPA JIGAJINAGI): (a) As per information uploaded by the State of Maharashtra on the Integrated Management Information System (IMIS) of Swachh Bharat Mission Gramin (SBM-G), a total of 20,06,414 individual toilets have been constructed in the State since the launch of the programme on 02.10.2014. In addition, 260 Community Sanitary Complexes have been constructed.

(b) Sindhudurg district has highest number of households with 99.61% toilets. Parbani district has lowest number of households with 39.08% toilets. A total of 5978 villages in Maharashtra have 100% toilets. Village-Telkhedi of Nandurbar district has lowest number of households with 0.15%.

(c) The Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin) {SBM-G} has been launched on 2nd October, 2014. The SBM (G) aims at attaining Swachh Bharat by 2nd October, 2019 by accelerating sanitation coverage in the rural areas. Under this programme, the following steps have been taken:

- The focus of the scheme now is on behavior change and usage of toilets. Community based collective behaviour change is mentioned as preferred approach, although the States are free to choose their approach.
- There is a focus on capacity building.
- Provision of incentives for the construction of Individual household latrine (IHHL) has been raised to ₹12000 for all Below poverty Line (BPL) households and to identified Above Poverty Line (APL) households (all SCs /STs, small and marginal farmers, landless labourers with homestead, physically handicapped and women-headed households).

- Flexibility has been provided to State in the implementation of the programme.
- Partnerships of various stakeholders working on rural sanitation including Multilateral -organisations, Civil Society Organisations, Self Help Groups (SHGs), Institutions etc. is being promoted.
- Centre-State coordination has been increased.
- Social media [twitter (@swachbharat), Facebook (Swachh Bharat Mission). HIKE and WhatsApp] is being extensively used for sharing innovative ideas and cross-learning.

Ranking of India's water quality

508. SHRI B. K. HARIPRASAD: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether India's ranking in the world in its drinking water quality has been assessed; and

(b) if so, 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.

Supply of untreated water to rural households

509. SHRI B. K. HARIPRASAD: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is fact that 13 per cent of rural households, approximately 22 million people, are served by untreated piped water connections; and

(b) whether it is also a fact that WHO estimates that, in India, about 38 million people are affected by waterborne diseases each year, of which over 75 per cent are children and whether about 780,000 deaths are attributed to contaminated water and more than 400,000 deaths all attributed to diarrhea alone?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI RAMESH CHANDAPPA JIGAJINAGI): (a) As reported by the States into the online Integrated Management Information System of the Ministry of

Drinking Water and Sanitation, as on 15.11.2016, 52.99% of rural population are covered by piped water supply schemes through public stand posts and household tap connections. Still, as on 15/11/2016, there are 67,262 rural habitations which are yet to be provided safe drinking water, as one or more drinking water sources are affected with chemical contamination like excess arsenic, fluoride, iron, salinity, nitrate and/or heavy metals. So far as water treatment is concerned, wherever water treatment is required, the same is being done by the State implementing agencies.

(b) Disease and death surveillance is not in the mandate of the Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation. As per the National Health Profile-2015 published by the Central Bureau of Health Intelligence, Directorate General of Health Services, Ministry of Health & Family Welfare, in India, 11.67 million cases of Acute Diarrheal Diseases were reported in the year 2014 and 1,323 deaths had occurred. However, there are no figures available with the Ministry on deaths occurred due to water borne diseases including diarrhea on account of consumption of contaminated drinking water alone.

Open defecation

510. SHRI RANJIB BISWAL: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of districts in the country which have attained complete open defecation by the end of October, 2016;

(b) the time-limit set by Government to attain complete open defecation in the country:

(c) the approximate amount of money Government plans to spend to achieve the targets of Swachh Bharat Mission (SBM); and

(d) the total number of toilets constructed under SBM in the country, so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI RAMESH CHANDAPPA JIGAJINAGI): (a) Total 59 districts in the country have declared themselves as Open Defecation Free (ODF) as on 31.10.2016.

(b) The Swachh Bharat Mission has a goal to achieve Swachh Bharat and freedom from open defecation by 2nd October, 2019.

(c) The total fund requirement under Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin) is estimated to be ₹ 1,34,386 crore, out of which Central share is ₹ 80,632 crore.

(d) Since the launch of Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin) on 2nd October, 2014, 269.82 lakh toilets have already been constructed under SBM(G) as on 16.11.2016. In addition to these, 15.44 lakh toilets have been constructed under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGN REGS).

Status of SBM

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

- (a) the details of budget earmarked and achievements made under Swachh Bharat Mission (SBM) during the last two years;
- (b) the details of expectations and achievements of the Mission, State-wise;
- (c) whether SBM is a limited sanitation programme or it includes other things also; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI RAMESH CHANDAPPA JIGAJINAGI): (a) Funds allocated and utilised during the last two years under Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin) is as under:

(₹ in crore)

Year	Allocation	Actual Expenditure	% Utilization
2014-15	2850.00	2850.00	100.00
2015-16	6525.00	6524.52	99.99

There is a spurt in the progress made under the programme. Against the expected outcome of 50 lakh for individual latrines for the year 2014-15, 58,54,987 latrines were constructed, which is an achievement of 117% of the target. During 2015-16, 127.41 lakh toilets were constructed against expected outcome of 120.00 lakh. Also, 52606 villages; 161 Blocks and 9 districts have declared themselves Open Defecation Free (ODF) as on 31.03.2016.

(b) The Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin) is a demand driven programme, therefore no State/UT-wise targets are fixed. However, State/UT-wise, details of number of individual household latrines constructed during the last two years are given in the Statement (See below).

(c) and (d) Under Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin) there is provision for Solid and Liquid Waste Management also.

Statement

State/UT-wise Individual household latrines (IHHLs) constructed during last two years

Sl. No.	State/UT	2014-15	2015-16
1.	Andhra Pradesh	213867	354996
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	12902	19439
3.	Assam	148237	465545
4.	Bihar	165457	427038
5.	Chhattisgarh	39128	357107
6.	Goa	0	28637
7.	Gujarat	335762	922728
8.	Haryana	107765	132661
9.	Himachal Pradesh	54265	66632
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	8496	64665
11.	Jharkhand	98512	315130
12.	Karnataka	791687	533011
13.	Kerala	34101	11752
14.	Madhya Pradesh	521739	1022566
15.	Maharashtra	500897	889170
16.	Manipur	27860	47636
17.	Meghalaya	42002	44129
18.	Mizoram	534	6026
19.	Nagaland	0	22617
20.	Odisha	130925	1329832
21.	Puducherry	0	0
22.	Punjab	9887	71543
23.	Rajasthan	653306	2164590
24.	Sikkim	3562	3707

Sl. No.	State/UT	2014-15	2015-16
25.	Tamil Nadu	378162	948287
26.	Telangana	130725	240168
27.	Tripura	24869	61173
28.	Uttar Pradesh	515427	694487
29.	Uttarakhand	57833	64030
30.	West Bengal	847080	1432065
TOTAL		5854987	12741367

Source: Integrated Management Information System of SBM-G

Construction of toilets under SBM

512. SHRI SANJIV KUMAR: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

- (a) what is the total number of toilets that have been constructed under the Swachh Bharat Mission in Jharkhand;
- (b) how many of them are functional;
- (c) whether it is a fact that a large number of toilets are unusable due to faulty planning, non-availability of water, etc.; and
- (d) what steps are being taken to address this issue?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI RAMESH CHANDAPPA JIGAJINAGI): (a) As per the information uploaded by Jharkhand on the online Integrated Management Information System (IMIS) of Swachh Bharat Mission-Gram in (SBM-G) since the launch of the programme on 2nd October, 2014, 6,65,192 Individual household latrines(IHHLs) have been constructed in Jharkhand as on 17.11.2016.

(b) and (c) As per independent survey done by NSSO in 2015, 94.2% toilets in Jharkhand were found to be functional.

(d) The focus of Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin) is on behaviour change of people to adopt safe sanitation practices and to use toilet. To ensure adequate availability of water for toilets, under Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin) {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.

Release of GM mustard for cultivation

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

(a) whether Government has released genetically modified mustard HT DMH II for cultivation during this winter;

(b) whether Government had consulted various State Governments and sought expert opinions before releasing the crop and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether the introduction of Herbicide Tolerant (HT) crops would impair the country's shift to organic farming and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI ANIL MADHAV DAVE): (a) No Sir.

(b) All genetically engineered products are assessed through various statutory bodies for food and environmental safety in accordance with Rules for the manufacture, use/import/export and storage of hazardous microorganisms/ genetically engineered organisms or cells 1989,(Rules 1989), made under Environment (Protection) Act, 1986. Accordingly, GE Mustard is assessed through step by step process for safety assessment. A detailed Assessment of Food and Environmental Safety (AFES) document was placed on the Ministry's website inviting comments from all stakeholders including the state governments for a period of 30 days.

(c) There is no proposal to introduce herbicide tolerant crops. The organic farming system has to follow certain norms and standard operating practices for organic certification irrespective of other farm in practice using chemicals such as pesticide, herbicide and fertilize^र

Permissible level of gases and pollutants

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

(a) whether Government has prescribed guidelines for maximum permissible level for about a dozen gases and pollutants;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) to what extent these guidelines would be helpful in containing the air and other pollution in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI ANIL MADHAV DAVE): (a) and (b) Government of India has laid down National Ambient Air Quality standards (NAAQS) for twelve pollutants namely, PM₁₀, PM_{2.5}, Carbon Monoxide (CO), Sulphur Dioxide (SO₂), Nitrogen Dioxide (NO₂), Ammonia (NH₃), ground level Ozone (O₃), Lead, Arsenic, Nickel, Benzene and Benzo (a) Pyrene. The relevant standards are given in the Statement (See below).

(c) Compliance with the NAAQS can lead to significant mitigation of air pollution in the country.

Statement

National Ambient Air Quality Standards

Pollutant	Time Weighted Average	Concentration in Ambient Air	
		Industrial, Residential, Rural and Other Areas	Ecologically Sensitive Area (notified by Central Government)
1	2	3	4
Sulphur Dioxide (SO ₂), ±g/m ³	Annual*	50	20
	24 hours**	80	80
Nitrogen Dioxide (NO ₂), ±g/m	Annual*	40	30
	24 hours**	80	80
Particulate Matter (size less than 10 ±m) or PM ₁₀ ±g/m ³	Annual*	60	60
	24 hours**	100	100
Particulate Matter (size less than 2.5 ±m) or PM _{2.5} ±g/m ³	Annual*	40	40
	24 hours**	60	60
Ozone (O ₃) ±g/m ³	8 hours*	100	100
	1 hour**	180	180
Lead (Pb) ±g/m ³	Annual*	0.50	0.50
	24 hours**	1.0	1.0
Carbon Monoxide (CO) mg/m ³	8 hours*	02	02
	1 hour**	04	04

1	2	3	4
Ammonia (NH ₃) \pm g/m ³	Annual* 24 hours**	100 400	100 400
Benzene (C ₆ H ₆) \pm g/m ³	Annual*	5	5
Benzo(a) Pyrene (BaP)- particulate phase only, ng/m ³	Annual*	1	1
Arsenic(As), ng/m ³	Annual*	6	60
Nickel (Ni), ng/m ³	Annual*	20	20

*Note:** Annual arithmetic mean of minimum 104 measurements in a year at a particular site taken twice a week 24 hourly at uniform intervals.

** 24 hourly or 8 hourly or 1 hourly monitored values, as applicable, shall be complied with 98% of the time, they may exceed the limits but not on two consecutive days of monitoring.

Level of pollution in Metropolitan Cities

†515. DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) the date-wise details of maximum environmental pollution and scale-wise range and danger level of pollution during the period ranging during the years 2013 to 2016 in each of ten major metropolitan cities in the country; and

(b) the status and details of concrete measures and programmes undertaken to make the cities and the rivers free from pollution in the above context?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI ANIL MADHAV DAVE): (a) Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) in association with State Pollution Control Boards (SPCBs) / Pollution Control Committees (PCCs) monitors air and water bodies across the country under National Air Quality Monitoring Programme (NAMP) and National Water Quality Monitoring Programme (NWMP). Annual Ambient Air Quality data for ten major metropolitan cities during 2013, 2014, 2015 and 2016 is given in the Statement (*See below*).

Water quality of Rivers is monitored at 1275 monitoring locations across the country. The assessment of water quality of Rivers indicate that there are 302 polluted river stretches on 275 Rivers based on the evaluation of water quality data over the

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

years with respect to indicator of organic pollution i.e. Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD). 650 Towns were identified as polluting sources along those river stretches out of which 35 are metropolitan cities.

(b) The concrete measures and programmes taken by the Government to free cities and rivers from pollution 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 etc., 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 on burning of leaves, biomass, municipal solid waste; promotion of public transport and network of metro, e-rickshaws and 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, Under section 18 (1) (b) of Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1972 and under Section 5 of Environment (Protection) Act, 1986; installation of on-line continuous (24x7) monitoring devices by major industries; action plan for sewage management and restoration of water quality in aquatic resources by State Governments; action to comply with effluent standards to improve the water quality of the rivers; installation of Online Effluent Monitoring System; and Common Effluent Treatment Plants for cluster of Small Scale Industrial units etc.

Statement

*Air quality status of Ten Major Metropolitan Cities for 2013,
2014, 2015 and 2016*

Cities	No. of stations	(Annual average (\pm g/m ³))													
		2013			2014			2015			2016 (Till 31 August 2016)				
		SO ₂	NO ₂	PM ₁₀	SO ₂	NO ₂	PM ₁₀	SO ₂	NO ₂	PM ₁₀	PM _{2.5}	SO ₂	NO ₂	PM ₁₀	PM _{2.5}
Ahmedabad	8	12	17	79*	13	20	84*	13	21	89*	29	17	28	100	30
Bangalore	9	13	26	113*	13	30	139*	6	20	119*	54*	2	35	124*	60
Chennai	11	14	22	75*	13	22	57	13	20	59	22	10	19	62	26
Delhi	11	4	66*	221*	5	61*	217*	5	65*	220*	96*	8	65	268*	111*
Hydrabad	10	5	24	90*	5	24	95*	4	23	93*	-	4	28	112*	54
Jaipur	6	7	40	160*	7	43*	150*	7	36	171*	-	8	31	180*	36
Kolkata	10	11	70*	159*	9	70*	122*	7	56*	105*	55*	4	50	109*	68*
Mumbai	3	3	13	117*	4	20	96*	4	25	107*	26	10	28	155*	-
Pune	3	20	41*	88*	23	45*	92*	23	62*	99*	-	26	73	89	-
Surat	3	13	20	88*	15	20	89*	14	20	89*	31	12	18	97	33

NB. NA - no monitoring station in the city, '-' data not received, * Concentration exceeding NAAQS of 50 \pm g/m³ for SO₂, 40 \pm g/m³ for NO₂, 60 \pm g/m³ for PM₁₀, and 40 \pm g/m³ for PM_{2.5} for Residential/ industrial / other area & 20 \pm g/m³ for SO₂, 30 \pm g/m³ for NO₂, and 60 \pm g/m³ for Ecologically sensitive area.

The data furnished in the table for year 2016 is as available on date.

Data manipulation of GM mustard testing

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

(a) whether the Ministry is aware of data manipulation in the case of GM mustard testing by Delhi University's Centre for Genetic Manipulation of Crop Plants; and

(b) if so, what is the action that the Ministry intends to take in this case since AICRPRM infrastructure has been used for the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI ANIL MADHAV DAVE): (a) No data manipulation has been noticed in the documents made available by Centre for Genetic Manipulation and Crop Plants (CGMCP), University of Delhi South Campus for safety assessment of GE Mustard. All the field data has been generated and submitted by Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) under its All India Coordinated Research Project (AICRP) on Rapeseed Mustard.

(b) Does not arise in view of reply in (a) above.

Air pollution in Delhi

†517. CH. SUKHRAM SINGH YADAV:

SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD:

SHRIMATI CHHAYA VERMA:

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

(a) whether the air pollution level in Delhi during October, 2016 has been above the prescribed limits and due to it people have to face a lot of problems;

(b) the amount of pollution generated by vehicles everyday in NCR and the steps taken by Government when it is found above the prescribed limits;

(c) whether an increase in pollution level of Delhi is recorded due to burning of paddy straw and other waste materials in the farmland in the nearby States of Delhi;

(d) whether Government is contemplating to install air purifying system in view of the pollution in Delhi; and

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI ANIL MADHAV DAVE): (a) The ambient air quality data monitored by Central Pollution Control Board at six locations in Delhi, under National Air Quality Monitoring Programme (NAMP), during October, 2016 is given in the Statement (*See* below). The data reveals that, SO₂ and NO₂ are within National Ambient Air Quality Standard (NAAQS) of 80±g/m³ (24 hourly standards for SO₂ and NO₂) at all sixty locations in Delhi during October 2016. As for PM_{2.5}, out of 37 observations at six locations in Delhi, only 5 observations are within NAAQS of 60 ±g/m³ (24 hourly standard) and 32 observations exceeded the NAAQS standard. With respect to PM₁₀, all six locations in Delhi exceeded the standard of 100±g/m³ (24 hourly standard) during October 2016.

(b) As per the source apportionment studies conducted by Indian Institute of Technology (IIT), Kanpur with respect to PM_{2.5} as marker pollutant, the contribution of vehicles to ambient PM_{2.5} concentration in NCR during winter and summer are 25% & 9% respectively. The Government has taken several steps to curb pollution in Delhi and NCR which *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 etc.; 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, car pooling, strengthening of Pollution Under Control regime, lane discipline, vehicle maintenance; regular co-ordination meetings at official and ministerial level with Delhi and other State Governments within the NCR and Punjab; 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; ban on bursting of sound emitting crackers between 10 PM to 6 AM etc.

(c) There is no conclusive study available that burning of paddy straw crop residue in the States like Punjab and Haryana would always impact quality of air in the

States/UT like Rajasthan, Delhi etc. As per the Report of IIT, Kanpur, the back trajectory analyses suggest that the Crop Residue Burning (CRB) and other biomass emissions may be transported to Delhi from the sources upwind of Delhi.

(d) and (e) Government of NCT of Delhi has reported that no decision has been taken to install air purifying systems till date.

Statement

Ambient Air quality status of Delhi during October-2016

State/City	Location	Date	SO ₂	NO ₂	PM ₁₀	PM _{2.5}
Delhi	Pitampura	05.10.2016	4	35	186	43
		13.10.2016	4	34	310	52
		17.10.2016	4	35	239	46
		20.10.2016	5	42	256	126*
		24.10.2016	12	58	368	102*
		26.10.2016	5	49	432	-
	Sirifort	03.10.2016	4	35	156	-
		06.10.2016	4	40	273	61*
		09.10.2016	4	35	322	102*
		14.10.2016	4	40	344	160*
		18.10.2016	4	33	234	120*
		21.10.2016	4	45	428	102*
	Janakpuri	27.10.2016	4	56	486	-
		01.10.2016	5	52	280	37
		04.10.2016	4	45	265	112*
		07.10.2016	4	50	320	99*
		10.10.2016	4	51	334	106*
		15.10.2016	4	38	293	147*
		19.10.2016	-	-	-	154*
22.10.2016	4	47	307	-		
24.10.2016	16	71	234	96*		

State/City	Location	Date	SO ₂	NO ₂	PM ₁₀	PM _{2.5}
		25.10.2016	4	57	372	99*
		28.10.2016	4	64	516	241*
	Nizamuddin	05.10.2016	4	40	254	-
		13.10.2016	4	44	288	-
		17.10.2016	4	45	292	-
		20.10.2016	4	43	274	29
		26.10.2016	4	45	448	105*
	Shahzada Bagh	03.10.2016	4	61	316	110*
		06.10.2016	4	38	275	61*
		09.10.2016	4	53	347	62*
		14.10.2016	4	57	317	70*
		18.10.2016	5	59	452	140*
		21.10.2016	5	56	589	94*
		27.10.2016	6	58	361	195*
	Shahdara	01.10.2016	5	53	268	73*
		04.10.2016	5	42	188	99*
		07.10.2016	4	51	196	61*
		10.10.2016	4	42	206	94*
		15.10.2016	5	53	279	137*
		19.10.2016	4	48	353	148*
		22.10.2016	4	52	428	105*
		25.10.2016	6	59	375	176*
		28.10.2016	5	52	327	211*

Note: '-' data not received, *Concentration exceeding NAAQS of 80 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ for SO₂, 80 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ for NO₂, 100 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ for PM₁₀ and 60 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ for PM_{2.5} for Residential/ industrial/other area. The data furnished in the tables as available on date.

Alternatives to Monsanto's Bt. Cotton

518. SHRI PALVAI GOVARDHAN REDDY: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of efforts being made to develop desi alternatives to Monsanto's Bt. cotton;

(b) whether it is also a fact that GM mustard is almost on the final stages of its field trial for commercial production; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI ANIL MADHAV DAVE): (a) After the introduction of Bt cotton in 2002 in India, the area under Bt cotton has steadily increased and replaced desi cotton varieties, varieties of *G. hirsutum* and *hirsutum* hybrids. Presently, Bt cotton hybrids area is predominant and desi varieties are being grown on merely 2-3% of the total area. Bt cotton hybrids are meeting the requirement of textile industries for spinnable fibres in long staple categories. The efforts to evaluate the alternatives to Bt cotton include *inter-alia*, the evaluation of desi (*G. arboreum*) long linted cotton varieties, evaluation of cotton varieties (*G. hirsutum*, American cotton) with Bt and the development of transgenic cotton.

(b) and (c) All genetically engineered products are assessed through various statutory bodies for food and environmental safety in accordance with Rules for the manufacture, use/import/export and storage of hazardous microorganisms/ genetically engineered organisms or cells 1989(Rules 1989) made under Environment (Protection) Act, 1986. Accordingly, GE Mustard has been assessed through step by step process for safety assessment and necessary examination by Genetic Engineering Appraisal Committee (GEAC).

Steps to get rid of pollution

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

(a) to what extent, Government is conscious of the situation and taking immediate steps to get rid of India's own share in global pollution in view of a recently released report by World Bank, citing therein that 90 per cent of global population was reeling under an alarming level of pollution;

(b) whether any initiative is being taken to review the situation by establishing a coordination among Ministries of Commerce and Industry, Road Transport and Highways, MSME, Heavy Industries and Public Enterprises and Environment, Forest and Climate Change; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

‡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) Government is aware of a report bought out by the World Bank in 2016 claiming that global population is reeling under alarming level of pollution. The methodology of the study is based on combining data from ground monitoring with satellite observations and chemical transport models. Actual research study was not done and research data is not available.

(b) and (c) Pollution control activities require an integrated approach and participation from various Ministries like Ministries of Commerce and Industry, Road Transport and Highways, Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises, Heavy Industries and Public Enterprises, Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEF&CC) etc. MoEF&CC is coordinating regularly on the matter with various Ministries concerned. MoEF&CC has notified 56 emission and 45 effluent standards in respect of 77 categories of industries, in addition to 30 other standards for ambient air, noise and water discharge notified after consultation with stakeholders including relevant Ministries.

Population of Tigers, Cubs and other wild animals

520. SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI:

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY:

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

(a) the population of Tigers, Cubs and other Wild Animals in various reserve forests, and in Kanha Tiger Reserve of Madhya Pradesh, in particular;

(b) how many incidents of tiger deaths were reported during the last two years and since January, 2016 separately;

(c) whether any representations have been received from wildlife conservationists and enthusiasts for the protection of tigers in Kanha and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the details of action taken or proposed to be taken to protect wild animals in the reserve forest areas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI ANIL MADHAV DAVE): (a) Based on the country level All India Tiger Estimation done once in four years, the details of number of tigers in different tiger range States are given in the Statement-I (*See below*). The tiger reserve-wise number of tigers, *inter alia*, including Kanha Tiger Reserve, Madhya Pradesh, as per latest estimation is given in the Statement-II (*See below*). Tiger reserve-

wise data pertaining to cubs and other wild animals is not collated at Government of India level.

(b) As reported by States details of tiger mortality figure during the last two years and the current year are given in the Statement-III (*See* below).

(c) A representation in the form of complaint was received which was found to be unsubstantiated after due investigation by the State of Madhya Pradesh.

(d) Several steps have been taken by the Government of India to protect and conserve tigers and other wildlife in tiger reserves, which are given in the Statement-IV.

Statement-I

Details of number of tigers in different tiger range States, based on the country level All India Tiger Estimation done once in four years (tiger estimation pertaining to tiger landscapes in the country, for the years 2010 and 2014)

State	Tiger Population		Increase/ Decrease / Stable
	2010	2014	
1	2	3	4
<i>Shivalik-Gangetic Plain Landscape Complex</i>			
Uttarakhand	227(199-256)	340	Increase
Uttar Pradesh	118(113-124)	117	Stable
Bihar	8(-)	28	Increase
Shivalik Gangetic	353 (320-388)	485 (427-543)	Increase
<i>Central Indian Landscape Complex and Eastern Ghats Landscape Complex</i>			
Andhra Pradesh (including Telangana)	72 (65-79)	68	Stable
Chhattisgarh	26 (24-27)	46	Increase
Madhya Pradesh	257 (213-301)	308	Increase

1	2	3	4
Maharashtra	169(155-183)	190	Increase
Odisha	32 (20-44)	28	Stable
Rajasthan	36 (35-37)	45	Increase
Jharkhand	10(6-14)	3+	Decrease*
Central India	601 (518-685)	688 (596-780)	Increase
Western Ghats Landscape Complex			
Karnataka	300 (280-320)	406	Increase
Kerala	71 (67-75)	136	Increase
Tamil Nadu	163 (153-173)	229	Increase
Goa	-	5	Increase
Western Ghats	534 (500-568)	776 (685-861)	Increase
North Eastern Hills and Brahmaputra Flood Plains			
Assam	143(113-173)	167	Increase
Arunachal Pradesh	-	28*	Increase
Mizoram	5	3+	Stable
North West Bengal	-	3	**
North East Hills, and Brahmaputra	148(118-178)	201 (174-212)	Increase
Sunderbans	70 (64-90)	76 (92-96)	Stable
TOTAL	1706 (1520-1909)	2226 (1945-2491)	Increase

+ From scat DNA

* From camera trap data and scat DNA

** Much of the tiger occupied areas could not be surveyed owing to naxal problem

*** Tiger estimation was not done in the year 2010

Statement-II

Number of tigers, reserve-wise, inter alia, including Kanha Tiger Reserve, Madhya Pradesh, as per Status of Tigers, Co-predators and Prey in India, 2014

Sl. No.	Tiger Reserve	State	Tiger Population	Lower Limit	Upper Limit
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Achanakmar	Chhattisgarh	11	10	12
2.	Anamalai	Tamil Nadu	13	11	14

1	2	3	4	5	6
3.	Bandhavgarh	Madhya Pradesh	63	55	71
4.	Bandipur	Karnataka	120	107	134
5.	Bhadra	Karnataka	22	20	25
6.	Biligiri Ranganatha Temple	Karnataka	68	60	75
7.	Bor	Maharashtra	5	3	6
8.	Buxa*	West Bengal	2	2	2
9.	Corbett	Uttarakhand	215	169	261
10.	Dampa*	Mizoram	3	3	3
11.	Dandeli-Anshi	Karnataka	5	3	6
12.	Dudhwa	Uttar Pradesh	58	46	69
13.	Indravati	Chhattisgarh	12	11	13
14.	Kalakad Mundanthurai	Tamil Nadu	10	9	11
15.	Kanha	Madhya Pradesh	80	71	90
16.	Kaziranga	Assam	103	91	115
17.	Manas	Assam	11	9	12
18.	Melghat	Maharashtra	25	21	30
19.	Mudumalai	Tamil Nadu	89	79	99
20.	Nagarahole	Karnataka	101	90	113
21.	Nagarjunasagar Srisaïlam	Andhra Pradesh	54	40	67
22.	Namdapha	Arunachal Pradesh	11	5	11
23.	Nameri	Assam	5	4	5
24.	Nawegoan-Nagzira	Maharashtra	7	4	10
25.	Pakke	Arunachal Pradesh	7	6	8
26.	Palamau*	Jharkhand	3	3	3
27.	Panna	Madhya Pradesh	17	17	17

1	2	3	4	5	6
28.	Parambikulam	Kerala	19	17	21
29.	Pench	Madhya Pradesh	43	36	49
30.	Perich	Maharashtra	35	28	42
31.	Periyar	Kerala	20	18	22
32.	Pilibhit	Uttar Pradesh	25	19	30
33.	Ranthambhore	Rajasthan	37	30	41
34.	Sahyadri*	Maharashtra	7	7	7
35.	Sanjay-Dubri	Madhya Pradesh	8	7	10
36.	Sariska	Rajasthan	9	9	9
37.	Sathyamangalam	Tamil Nadu	72	64	80
38.	Satkosia	Odisha	3	2	4
39.	Satpura	Madhya Pradesh	26	22	30
40.	Similipal	Odisha	17	14	19
41.	Sunderban	West Bengal	68	57	86
42.	Tadoba-Andhari	Maharashtra	51	44	58
43.	Udanti-Sitanadi	Chhattisgarh	4	3	4
44.	Valmiki	Bihar	22	17	26
TOTAL			1586	1343	1820

* Minimum number of tigers recorded through scat DNA. In these cases, a standard error on their estimate was not possible.

Statement-III

Tiger Mortality, as reported by States, during last two years and current year

Year	Natural and other causes	Poaching including seizure	Cases under scrutiny	Total
2014	40	18	21	79
2015	38	14	26	78
2016 (as on 16.11.2016)	32	29	37	98

Statement-IV

Several steps taken by the Government of India to protect and conserve tigers and other Wildlife in Tiger Reserves

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 1 (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. The in-principle approval has been accorded by the National Tiger Conservation Authority for creation of new tiger reserves, and the sites are:

Ratapani (Madhya Pradesh), Sunabeda (Odisha) and Guru Ghasidas (Chhattisgarh). The State Governments have been advised to send proposals for declaring the following areas as tiger reserves: (i) Suhelwa (Uttar Pradesh), (ii) Mhadei Sanctuary (Goa), (iii) Srivilliputhur Grizzled Giant Squirrel / Megamalai Wildlife Sanctuaries / Varushanadu Valley (Tamil Nadu), (iv) Dibang Wildlife Sanctuary (Arunachal Pradesh) and (v) Cauveri-MM Hills (Karnataka).

8. Rajaji National Park (Uttarakhand), Orang National Park (Assam) & 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 benchmarks 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 or bestowing CA/TS certification.

Use of plastic in day-to-day life

521. SHRI SAMBHAJI CHHATRAPATI: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether use of plastic in day-to-day life has been found to be very damaging to the environment, especially the plastic used in packaging with thickness less than 40 microns which continues to be manufactured in a big way in utter violation of law in force;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) what remedial measures Government has already taken or plans to take in near future to restrict the use of thin plastic in packaging industry to help save the environmental degradation; and

(d) whether Government has any specific plan to encourage use of degradable plastic in the country and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI ANIL MADHAV DAVE): (a) and (b) Plastic waste and discarded plastic material if not collected systematically may choke drainage system and create unhygienic conditions. Animals ingest plastic bags and/or sheets with the discarded food leading to their illness and sometimes death. Plastic waste, when disposed of on soil reduces recharging of ground water aquifers and, when disposed of in landfill sites causes leaching into the soil and ground water.

(c) and (d) The manufacturing and use of plastic packaging material and carry bags less than 50 microns is prohibited under Plastic Waste Management Rules, 2016. State Pollution Control Boards and Local Bodies in the country are the prescribed

authorities for enforcing provisions of this Rule. Directions have been issued under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 to State agencies concerned for closure of units engaged in manufacturing, stocking and sale of thin Plastic carry bags or sheets or like. The use of carry bags made of compostable plastic is permitted under the Rules subject to certain conditions. The provision of thickness does not apply to carry bags made up of compostable plastic.

Noise pollution in metropolitan cities

522. SHRI AJAY SANCHETI: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has made any study regarding increased level of noise pollution in Metropolitan cities in the country, if so, the details thereof;
- (b) whether Government has drawn any strategy to reduce noise pollution there and if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the steps taken to prevent the use of pressure horns in heavy vehicles in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI ANIL MADHAV DAVE): (a) Ambient noise levels are monitored by Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) in association with State Pollution Control Boards (SPCBs) / Pollution Control Committees (PCCs) in seven metro cities, namely Delhi, Mumbai, Kolkata, Chennai, Hyderabad, Bengaluru and Lucknow under National Ambient Noise Monitoring Programme (NANMP). The data indicates fluctuating trend in noise levels city-wise relevant details are given in the Statement (*See* below).

(b) As part of strategy to reduce noise pollution, the Ministry has notified the Noise Pollution (Regulation and Control) Rules, 2000 under the provisions of Environment (Protection) Act, 1986, for the regulation and control of noise pollution. The noise standards for motor vehicles, air conditioners, refrigerators, gensets and certain types of construction equipments are prescribed in the Schedules of the Environment (Protection) Rules, 1986. The measures taken to reduce noise pollution in metropolitan cities inter alia include advisories for noise monitoring on the occasion of Deepawali; prohibition of the use of fireworks between 10.00 p.m. and 06.00 a.m.; publicity regarding the ill effects of fire-crackers and awareness programme to avoid bursting of fire-crackers; and issuance of directions under Section 5 of Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 and under section 18 (1) (b) of Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981.

(c) As per Rule 119(1) and (3) of the Central Motor Vehicles Rules, 1989, the pressure horns (sirens and multi tone horns) are banned except for Police Van, Ambulance and Fire Brigades.

Statement

A. Details of status of noise of 07 Metropolitan Cities in year 2011, 2012, 2013 and 2014

Stations Name with Zone		Limit in dB(A)		2011		2012		2013		2014	
City	Location	Day 06 AM to 10 PM	Night 10 PM to 06 AM	Day Leq. dB(A)	Night Leq. dB(A)	Day Leq. dB(A)	Night Leq. dB(A)	Day Leq. dB(A)	Night Leq. dB(A)	Day Leq. dB(A)	Night Leq. dB(A)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Bangalore	Banglore, Parisar Bhawan (C)	65	55	66	58	65	57	65	57	65	57
	Banglore, Peeniya (1)	75	70	56	53	56	49	58	53	58	55
	Banglore, Nisarga Bhawan (R)	55	45	56	47	56	47	56	48	56	49
	Banglore, Marathali (C)	65	55	56	53	54	52	57	54	59	56
	Bangalore BTM (R)	55	45	66	56	66	56	66	56	66	57
Chennai	Chennai, Eye Hospital (S)	50	40	64	51	62	52	64	53	61	53
	Chennai, T Nagar (C)	65	55	73	6	73	62	74	64	75	67
	Chennai Perambur (C)	75	55	68	58	69	58	68	57	69	58
	Chennai, Guindy (I)	75	70	76	71	75	71	75	71	76	72
	Chennai, Triplicane (R)	55	45	68	55	68	56	68	56	68	57

Delhi	Delhi, Dilshad Garden (S)	50	40	52	50	52	49	51	49	52	48
	Delhi CPCB (C)	65	55	64	53	62	53	63	53	65	54
	Delhi DCE (S)	50	40	52	48	51	49	52	49	52	48
	Delhi, ITO (C)	65	5.5	73	71	72	69	74	73	74	73
	Delhi NSIT (S)	50	40	56	54	56	54	56	53	56	53
Hyderabad	Hydeabad, Abits (C)	65	55	72	63	72	63	72	64	74	65
	Hyderabad Puniagartha (C)	65	55	76	71	75	70	76	71	79	73
	Hyderabad, Jeedimetla (I)	75	70	62	56	63	56	63	56	65	58
	Hyderabad Zoo (S)	50	40	53	48	54	48	54	49	56	50
	Hyderabad, Jublee Hills (R)	55	45	58	50	56	49	56	49	57	49
Kolkata	Kolkata, SSKM Hospilal (S)	50	40	61	54	62	56	62	57	62	56
	Kolkata, Gole Park (I)	75	70	64	59	65	61	68	64	70	67
	Kolkata, Head Ouarter (C)	65	55	62	56	61	54	62	55	64	58
	Kolkata, Patauli (R)	55	45	55	49	55	49	55	48	55	49
	Kolkata, New Market (C)	65	55	67	60	67	59	68	60	70	65
Lucknow	Lucknow, Talkatora (I)	75	70	63	55	64	56	63	56	64	57
	Lucknow, HajratGunj (C)	65	55	67	58	72	61	72	62	72	61
	Lucknow, P.G.I. (S)	50	40	55	49	58	52	60	53	62	55

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	Lucknow, Indira Nagar (R)	55	45	54	47	53	47	54	48	57	49
	Lucknow, Gomti Nagar (S)	50	40	71	61	63	55	66	57	69	61
Mumbai	Mumbai, Thane (C)	65	55	62	53	62	55	62	55	64	56
	Navi Mumbai, Vashi Hospital (S)	50	40	68	58	69	57	69	57	69	59
	Mumbai Ashp (S)	50	40	66	59	65	59	65	60	66	60
	Mumbai Bandra (C)	65	55	70	68	69	67	69	67	70	67
	Mumbai MPCB Head Quarter (C)	65	55	67	63	66	63	68	65	71	68

Note: 1 = Industrial, C = Commercial, R = Residential, S = Silence Zone

B. Ambient noise level data of seven cities for the year 2015

Stations Name with Zone		Limit in dB(A) Leq			
City	Location	Day 06 AM to 10 PM	Night 10 PM to 06 AM	Day Leq. dB(A)	Night Leq. dB(A)
1	2	3	4	5	6
Bangalore	Bangalore, Parisar Bhawan (C)	65	55	67	59
	Bangalore, Peeniya (I)	75	70	61	59
	Bangalore, Nisarga Bhawan (R)	55	45	58	53
	Bangalore, Marathali (C)	65	55	59	57
	Bangalore, BTM (R)	55	45	66	58
	Bangalore, Yeshwantpur (C)	65	55	72	63
	Bangalore, R.VC.F. (S)	50	40	60	54
	Bangalore, Whitefield (I)	75	70	67	61
	Bangalore, Dolmur (R)	55	45	66	61
	Bangalore, Nihmans (S)	50	40	63	60
Chennai	Chennai, Eye Hospital (S)	50	40	66	60
	Chennai, T. Nagar (C)	65	55	77	69
	Chennai Perambur (C)	65	55	72	64
	Chennai, Guindy (I)	75	70	80	76
	Chennai, Triplicane(R)	55	45	73	68
	Chennai, Pallikarnai (C)	65	55	74	67
	Chennai, Velachery (R)	55	45	67	63
	Chennai, Washermanpet (C)	65	55	70	67
	Chennai, Anna Nagar (S)	40	40	67	63
Chennai, Sowcarpet (R)	55	45	67	61	
Delhi	Delhi, Dilshad Garden (S)	50	40	57	55
	Delhi, CPCB HQ. (C)	65	55	69	59
	Delhi, DCE(S)	50	40	60	56
	Delhi, ITO (C)	65	55	74	70

1	2	3	4	5	6
	Delhi, NSIT(S)	50	40	60	56
	Delhi, Civil Lines (C)	65	55	72	73
	Delhi, RK Puram (R)	55	45	62	57
	Delhi, AnandVihar (C)	65	55	70	66
	Delhi, Mandir Marg (S)	40	40	76	74
	Delhi, Punjabi Bagh (R)	55	45	86	82
Hyderabad	Hyderabad, Abids (C)	65	55	78	70
	Hyderabad, Punjagutta (C)	65	55	80	75
	Hyderabad, Jeedimetla (I)	75	70	69	63
	Hyderabad, Zoo (S)	50	40	57	51
	Hyderabad, Jublee Hills (R)	55	45	60	53
	Hyderabad, Tamaka (R)	55	45	60	54
	Hyderabad, Gaddapothram (I)	75	70	65	59
	Hyderabad, Gachibowli (S)	50	40	61	55
	Hyderabad, Paradise (C)	55	55	79	75
	Hyderabad, Kukatpalli (C)	65	55	70	66
Kolkata	Kolkata, SSKM Hospital (S)	50	40	64	59
	Kolkata, Gole Park (I)	75	70	81	81
	Kolkata, Head Quarter (C)	65	55	64	58
	Kolkata, Patauli (R)	55	45	69	68
	Kolkata, New Marke (T)	65	55	78	77
	Kolkata, Birati N. (R)	55	45	63	57
	Kolkata, RG Kar (S)	50	40	64	63
	Kolkata, Tollygunge (C)	65	55	67	63
	Kolkata, Bag Bazar (R)	45	45	78	69
	Kolkata, Tartala (I)	75	70	65	61
Lucknow	Lucknow, Talkatora (I)	75	70	67	62
	Lucknow, HazratGunj (C)	65	55	73	64
	Lucknow, P.G.I (S)	50	40	64	58

1	2	3	4	5	6
	Lucknow, Indira Nagar (R)	55	45	62	57
	Lucknow, Gombi Nagar (S)	50	40	93	91
	Lucknow, Chinhat (I)	75	70	68	60
	Lucknow, IT College (S)	50	40	66	57
	Lucknow, CSS Airport (C)	65	55	75	66
	Lucknow, RSC Aligab (C)	55	55	63	58
	Lucknow, Vibhuti Khand (R)	55	45	63	58
Mumbai	Mumbai, Thane (C)	65	55	65	57
	Navi Mumbai, Vashi Hospital (S)	50	40	69	59
	Mumbai, Ashp (S)	50	40	77	75
	Mumbai, Bandra (C)	65	55	68	64
	Mumbai, MPCB, Head Quarter (C)	65	55	71	70
	Mumbai, M&M Kandivali (I)	75	70	62	56
	Mumbai, Ambassador Hotel (C)	65	55	73	69
	Mumbai, L&T Powai (I)	75	70	60	57
	Mumbai, Pepsico Chembur (R)	45	45	67	64
	Mumbai, Andheri (I)	75	70	71	68

Phasing down of HFCs

523. SHRIMATI WANSUK SYIEM: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether, after seven years of negotiations, more than 197 countries including India, reached a historic agreement on October 15, 2016 at Kigali (Rwanda) to amend the Montreal Protocol and phase down the use of hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs);

(b) whether India and China are the only developing countries that manufacture HFCs, considered to be a threat to ozone layer; and

(c) whether India managed to secure a workable deal at the Kigali summit allowing its heating, ventilation and air-conditioning sector to grow while giving time to refrigeration manufacturers to shift to sustainable alternatives?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI ANIL MADHAV DAVE): (a) In Kigali, Rwanda, during the 28th Meeting of Parties to the Montreal Protocol, nearly 197 countries reached a historic agreement on October 15, 2016 to amend the Montreal Protocol for phase down of hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs).

(b) Amongst the developing countries, India and China are the only two countries manufacturing HFCs. HFCs do not deplete the ozone layer and as such, are not a threat to Ozone layer. However, they have high global warming potential.

(c) As per agreement reached in Kigali, India will freeze its manufacture and consumption of HFCs in 2028, and reduce it over a period covering 2032 to 2047 with reference to the baseline years of 2024, 2025 and 2026. The Freeze year is subject to technology review and could be further deferred to 2030. There is also an agreement to add 65% of HCFC baseline into the baseline of HFCs. This provides adequate carbon space for growth of domestic industry including heating, ventilation and air-conditioning sector and also adequate time to refrigerant manufacturers to shift to sustainable alternatives.

Burning of paddy stubble in Punjab and Haryana

524. SHRIMATI WANSUK SYIEM: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether, despite Delhi High Court Orders, paddy stubble in farmlands across Punjab and Haryana are going up in smoke triggering pollution alarm over Delhi;

(b) whether NASA's Web Fire Mapper indicates that red dots that denote smouldering fire have increased exponentially over Punjab, Haryana and parts of Uttar Pradesh during the last fortnight;

(c) whether, because of this menace recurring every pre-winter months, the air quality in the national capital is slowly plugging from moderate to poor levels; and

(d) whether the Central Pollution Control Board has tried to curtail this recurrence of annual phenomenon of stubble burning across northern plain?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI ANIL MADHAV DAVE): (a) and (b) Available satellite images indicate that the enforcement of ban on paddy stubble burning in farmlands of

Punjab and Haryana has not been fully implemented and there has been significant level of stubble burning. The incidents of stubble burning increase during the post harvesting period as farmers prepare their fields for next sowing season. While NASA's findings are subject to analysis by relevant scientific institutions, there is no conclusive study available that burning of paddy straw crop residue in the States like Punjab and Haryana would always impact quality of air in the States/UT like Rajasthan, Delhi etc. As per the Report of IIT, Kanpur, the back trajectory analyses suggest that the Crop Residue Burning and other biomass emissions may be transported to Delhi from the sources upwind of Delhi.

(c) The annual averages in respect of key pollutants for the year 2016 and years immediately preceding does not show very significant difference.

(d) The Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) has issued comprehensive directions including control of stubble burning under Section 18(1) (b) of Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981 on 29.12.2015 to NCR States / NCT of Delhi. Further, directions under Section 5 of Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 regarding agricultural stubble burning in NCR States and Punjab have been issued to NCR States and Punjab. Notifications under Section 19 (5) of the Air (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1981 have been issued by Government of Punjab, Govt, of Haryana and Government of Rajasthan prohibiting or restricting the open burning of straw.

Field trial of GM crops

525. SHRIMATI RANEE NARAH: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of GM crops (plants and traits) allowed to conduct confined field trials during 2014-15;

(b) the names of GM crops released for commercial cultivation during 2002-03; and

(c) by when Government would release and commercialize GM varieties which have been tested to be biosafe?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI ANIL MADHAV DAVE): (a) The names of GM crops, plants and traits allowed to conduct confined field trials during 2014-15 are as follows:

Sl. No.	GM Crop	Trait
1.	Rice	Insect resistance
2.	Cotton	Insect resistance and herbicide tolerance
3.	Corn	Insect resistance
4.	Chickpea	Insect resistance

(b) Bt cotton was released for commercial cultivation during 2002-2003.

(c) All genetically engineered products are assessed through various statutory bodies for food and environmental safety in accordance with Rules for the manufacture, use/import/export and storage of hazardous microorganisms/ genetically engineered organisms or cells 1989 (Rules 1989) made under Environment (Protection) Act, 1986. At present, only GE Mustard application submitted by Centre for Genetic Manipulation and Crop Plants (CGMCP), University of Delhi South Campus has completed all biosafety studies for necessary examination by Genetic Engineering Appraisal Committee (GEAC).

Green Law violators

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

(a) whether Green Law violators have increased to recent years, as per the data of National Crime Records Bureau;

(b) if so, the details thereof during the last three years, State-wise; and

(c) the number and the details of persons who are arrested during that period under the Indian Forest Act, 1927, the Wildlife Protection Act, 1972 and the Environment Protection Act, 1986?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI ANIL MADHAV DAVE): (a) to (c) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Dumping of wastes by pharmaceutical companies in rivers

†527. SHRI PRABHAT JHA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that river pollution has reached to an alarming level at various places in the country due to waste being flown by pharmaceutical companies in the rivers and the local people have become victims of several diseases;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether any report in this regard has been released by the United Nations, in recent times; 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) Discharge of untreated and partially treated sewage from cities/towns and industrial effluent is a major source of pollution in rivers in the country. Agricultural runoff and other non-point sources of pollution like open defecation, runoff from solid waste dump sites etc., also contribute to this pollution. The polluted river water impacts the health of people and animals living in its vicinity as the river water is used for irrigation and drinking. Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) in their report of February, 2015 has identified 302 polluted river stretches in the country. However, there is no specific information on the level of pollution caused by dumping of wastes into the rivers by pharmaceutical companies. The pharmaceutical industry is required to meet the effluent quality norms prescribed under the relevant Acts before discharging their treated effluent into water bodies.

The industries, including the pharmaceutical industry, are regularly monitored by CPCB and respective State Pollution Control Boards/Pollution Control Committees regarding compliance of norms and necessary action is taken under the relevant Acts for non-compliance.

(c) and (d) The Government is not aware of any specific report by United Nations on the alarming level of pollution in rivers due to discharge of effluent by the pharmaceutical industry.

Bird flu in Delhi

528. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY:

SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI:

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

- (a) whether suspected H5 avian influenza, bird flu, hit Delhi Zoo and a few birds were found dead and if so, the details thereof;
- (b) whether the Deer Park lake and other bird sanctuaries in Delhi were also hit by bird flu and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether rapid response teams were constituted to monitor the cases of bird flu and to take remedial measures and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) what precautions have been taken to forewarn the public who visits these areas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI ANIL MADHAV DAVE): (a) As per reports received, a total of 06 (six) birds in the Delhi Zoo have died of bird flu *i.e.* H5 N8 avian influenza virus. The details are as under:

1.	Pelican	-	02
2.	Painted Stork	-	01
3.	Common Duck	-	01
4.	Crow	-	02

(b) As informed by the Delhi Development Authority, 75 ducks died up to 08.11.2016 in the following parks/lakes:

- (1) Park and Lake at Bhagwati Talab, Madipur - 25 ducks
- (2) Park & lake at G-17, Paschim Vihar - 05 ducks
- (3) District Park, Hauz Khas - 45 ducks

(c) 10 (ten) Rapid Response Teams of veterinary doctors have been constituted by the Director, Animal Husbandry, Govt. of National Capital Territory (NCT) of Delhi to take remedial measures.

The Government has constituted a Monitoring Committee under the Chairmanship of the Member Secretary, Central Zoo Authority with the Director, National Zoological Park, Delhi as Member Convenor and the Deputy Inspector General of Forests (Wildlife) as member to oversee incidence of death of birds due to avian influenza in the National Zoological Park and other zoos of the country.

(d) The National Zoological Park and other parks has been closed for control of the disease and safety of visitors from 18.10.2016.

Protection of Tigers

529. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY:
SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI:

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

(a) whether the Global Tiger Forum (GTF) has proposed India's robust tiger

estimation method to Southeast Asian countries, to boost tiger population and if so, the details thereof;

(b) what is the population of tigers in various reserve forests in the country, during the last three years, sanctuary-wise and year-wise;

(c) the measures taken by Government to conserve and protect the tigers in various forest reserves; and

(d) the steps taken to involve NGOs and experts in boosting the wild animal population?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI ANIL MADHAV DAVE): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Based on the country level All India Tiger Estimation done once in four years, the number of tigers in different tiger range States are given in the Statement-I [Refer to the Statement Appended to the Answer to USQ No. 520 (part a)]. The tiger reserve-wise number of tigers, as per latest estimation is given in Statement-II. [Refer to the Statement Appended to the Answer to USQ No. 520 (the part a)].

(c) Several steps have been taken by the Government of India to conserve and protect tigers and other wildlife in tiger reserves, which are given in Statement-IV. [Refer to the Statement Appended to the Answer to USQ No. 520 (the part d)].

(d) The assistance of National NGOs and experts is taken in the country level All India Tiger Estimation done once in four years. The experts also contribute in Management Effectiveness Evaluation (MEE) of Tiger Reserves done once in four years. Besides, NGOs assist the tiger reserve administration at local level in capacity building of staff and other exercises.

Capping of greenhouse gases

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

(a) whether 200 nations, including India, agree to cap greenhouse gases;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether India would begin the process in 2028 and reduce the emissions by 18 per cent by 2032; and

(d) if so, whether Government has put the things in place to reduce the emission target and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI ANIL MADHAV DAVE): (a) and (b) 197 Parties adopted the Paris Agreement at the 21st Conference of Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) in Paris on 12th December 2015. As on 16.11.2016, 110 Parties including India have ratified the Agreement. The central aim of the Agreement is to strengthen the global response to the threat of climate change by keeping the global temperature rise well below 2 degrees Celsius above pre-industrial levels. Efforts for achieving this goal are to be undertaken by all countries on the basis of equity and in the context of sustainable development and poverty eradication. The modalities and operational rules of the Paris Agreement are being negotiated under the UNFCCC.

(c) and (d) In 2015, India announced, as part of its Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs), its commitment to reduce emission intensity of its GDP by 33 to 35 percent from 2005 levels by 2030. This goal is 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 NDCs. India's realization of NDC goals is contingent upon the support on finance, transfer of environmentally sound technologies and capacity building to be provided from available domestic and international sources.

Reservation of forest areas for grazing

531. DR. VIKAS MAHATME: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state whether there is any Government policy to reserve some portion of forest for sheep or cattle grazing that would help in survival of sheep, cattle and also shepherd community?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI ANIL MADHAV DAVE): Government of India does not have a policy to reserve some portion of forest for sheep or cattle grazing. However, the National Forest Policy, 1988, envisages protection of rights and concessions, including grazing rights in respect of the communities living in and around forest areas, for their bonafide use within the carrying capacity of forests.

Hydro power projects pending for environmental clearance

532. SHRI DILIPBHAI PANDYA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of hydro power projects which are under consideration of Government for environmental clearance during the last three years, State-wise particularly those from Uttar Pradesh and Maharashtra and the reasons for pendency; and

(b) the steps being taken by Government to accord approval to these pending proposals, with a view to improve power sector in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI ANIL MADHAV DAVE): (a) The Government has received Fourteen (14) hydro power projects for/according environmental clearance during last three years. State-wise list is given in the Statement (*See* below). No hydro power project has been received in last three years from Uttar Pradesh and Maharashtra for environmental clearance.

(b) The proposals for environmental clearance are processed as per the provisions of the Environment Impact Assessment (EIA) Notification 2006 and amendments thereof. The projects are accorded clearance within the stipulated timeframe, after receiving requisite documents from the project proponents and state Governments. All the proposals are now being received online since May, 2014. Besides, e-office has also been introduced to speed up the process of carrying out environmental impact assessment and according requisite clearance to proposals including those in the power sector.

Statement

State-wise list of Hydroelectric Power Projects

Sl. No.	Name of the Project
Arunachal Pradesh	
1.	Talong Londa HEP (225 MW) Project District: East Kameng
2.	Pemashelpu HEP (80 MW) Project District: West Siang
3.	Kalai HEP Project (1200 MW) Project District: Anjaw

Sl. No.	Name of the Project
4.	Etalin HEP (3097 MW) Project District: Dibang
5.	Mago Chu HEP (96 MW) Project District: Tawang
6.	Nyukcharong Chu HEP (96 MW) Project. District: Tawang
7.	New Melling HEP (90 MW) Project District: Tawang
8.	Tagurshit HEP (74 MW) Project District: West Siang
9.	Nakhan HEP (460 MW) Project District: Kullu
Himachal Pradesh	
10.	Chhatru HEP (120 MW) Project District: Lahul & Spiti
11.	Sach Khas HEP (260 MW) Project District : Chamba
12.	Rupin HEP (45 MW) Project District: Lahul & Spiti
Uttarakhand	
13.	Jelam Tamak HEP (108 MW) Project District: Chamoli
West Bengal	
14.	Turga Pumped Storage (100 MW) Project. District: Purulia

Commercialisation of GM mustard seed

533. DR. K.V.P. RAMACHANDRA RAO:

SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN:

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

(a) whether the Government is taking steps to commercialise GM mustard seed developed by Indian Scientists; and

- (b) if so, the time frame thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI ANIL MADHAV DAVE): (a) and (b) All genetically engineered products are assessed through various statutory bodies for food and environmental safety in accordance with Rules for the manufacture, use/import/export and storage of hazardous microorganisms/ genetically engineered organisms or cells 1989 (Rules 1989) made under Environment (Protection) Act, 1986. Accordingly, GE Mustard application submitted by Centre for Genetic Manipulation and Crop Plants (CGMCP), University of Delhi South Campus has completed the biosafety study for necessary examination by Genetic Engineering Appraisal Committee (GEAC). No specific timeframe for the purpose is stipulated.

Air pollution in Delhi and NCR

†534. DR. SANJAY SINH: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

- (a) the names of the most polluted cities in the country;
- (b) whether several schools in Delhi and NCR had to be closed recently due to air pollution and if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the measures taken to curb pollution in Delhi and NCR during the last two years and the results thereof; and
- (d) whether Government is aware of alarming situation emanating from rising pollution and if so, the concrete and effective steps being considered by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI ANIL MADHAV DAVE): (a) As per data maintained by Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) with respect to Air Quality Index (AQI), the list of 10 cities with highest level of AQI is given in the Statement (*See* below).

(b) Government of NCT of Delhi had ordered closure of Schools for three working days from November 7 - 9, 2016 as an emergency step to control air pollution.

(c) and (d) The major steps taken by Government to curb pollution in Delhi and NCR *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,

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

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 PM to 6 AM etc.

Statement

*List of Indian cities along with Average Air Quality index (from
November 10, 2015 to October 2016)*

Sl. No.	Cities	Average AQI
1.	Delhi	246
2.	Faridabad	226
3.	Varanasi	223
4.	Lucknow	221
5.	Jaipur	216
6.	Kanpur	215
7.	Patna	208
8.	Muzzaffarpur	200
9.	Agra	199
10.	Jodhpur	189

Burning of dry paddy hay in Punjab and Haryana

535. SHRI K.C. RAMAMURTHY: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has come to the notice of the Ministry that nearly 100 million tonnes of dry paddy hay has been burnt in paddy fields of Punjab and Haryana;

- (b) if so, the reasons therefor and the impact of such burning;
- (c) how the burning has impacted pollution levels of Delhi and other neighbouring cities; and
- (d) the steps the Ministry has taken or proposed to take to prevent such wasteful and harmful exercise of burning very essential fodder resource which is badly required in some other parts of the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI ANIL MADHAV DAVE): (a) As per the information furnished by Government of Punjab, residue generation from paddy is about 19.70 million tonnes (MT). Government of Haryana has reported that about 6.18 MT of paddy crop residue is generated per annum.

(b) The main reasons for burning of dry paddy straw in Punjab and Haryana include the limited period available between harvesting of paddy and sowing of wheat and other crops, shifting from human labour to machines for harvesting, high cost involved in cutting and transportation of stubbles etc.

(c) There is no conclusive study available that burning of paddy crop residue in the States like Punjab and Haryana would always impact quality of air in the States/UT like Rajasthan, Delhi etc. As per the Report of IIT, Kanpur, the back trajectory analyses suggest that the Crop Residue Burning and other biomass emissions may be transported to Delhi from the sources upwind of Delhi.

(d) Stubble burning has been banned in Punjab and Haryana. Governments of Punjab and Haryana have been advised for strict implementation of the ban during the review meetings held by the Central Government. Various alternative uses of paddy straw have been taken up including setting up of bio-mass based power projects, pilot demonstration project for ethanol production and demonstration units for paddy straw based briquettes etc.

Dumping of industrial waste on ground and water

536. SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there are major health problems due to dumping of industrial waste on ground and in water bodies and if so, the details thereof;
- (b) the State/Union Territory-wise details regarding dumping of industrial waste on ground and in water bodies during the last three years; and

(c) whether any measures are taken by Government during that period to control this menace 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) and (b) Unscientific and unregulated dumping of industrial and hazardous waste may cause health problems. The Government has not conducted any survey to ascertain the numbers of industrial units which are dumping their chemical waste under the ground leading to contamination of groundwater. However, the Government implements a World Bank aided project namely Capacity Building for Industrial Pollution Management Project (CBIPMP). One of the project outcomes is identification of contaminated sites under which 100 (hundred) such sites have been identified for further investigation and remediation, if needed. Based on preliminary investigation, 64 sites have been identified as sites with soil and/or groundwater contamination.

(c) The main steps taken by the Government to control water pollution include the following:

- (i) Issuance of directions under Section 5 of Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 to industries and under Section 18(1)(b) of Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 and Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981.
- (ii) Installation of Common Effluent Treatment Plants.
- (iii) Issuance of directions for implementation of Zero Liquid Discharge.
- (iv) Preparation of action plan for sewage management and restoration of water quality in aquatic resources by State Governments.
- (v) Installation of On-line Effluent Monitoring System to check the discharge of effluent directly into the rivers and water bodies.
- (vi) Setting up of monitoring network for assessment of water quality.
- (vii) Formulation of stricter regulations/rules.
- (viii) Promotion of cleaner production.
- (ix) Various Waste Management Rules have been redrafted and Plastic Waste Management Rules 2016, e-waste (Management) Rules, 2016, Bio-Medical Waste Management Rules, 2016, Construction and Demolition Waste

Management Rules, 2016, Hazardous and Other Wastes (Management and Transboundary Movement) Rules, 2016 and Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016 have been notified.

- (x) Revision of existing environmental standards and formulation of new standards for prevention and control of pollution from industries.

Notice on Baina beach beautification project

537. SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the National Green Tribunal has given a notice to the Coastal Zone Management Authority of Goa (GCZMA) and the Goa Tourism Development Corporation (GTDC) in the matter of Baina beach beautification project;
- (b) what are the grounds on which the notice has been given;
- (c) the details of violations noted by NGT; and
- (d) the details of stand taken by GCZMA and GTDC respectively?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI ANIL MADHAV DAVE): (a) to (c) As per information available from the Goa Coastal Zone Management Authority (GCZMA), the National Green Tribunal (NGT), Western Zone at Pune have issued notice in the matter of 'Goa Foundation Vs Goa Tourism Development Corporation (GTDC) & others', to GTDC, GCZMA and other respondents for admission of the Application. No orders have been passed by the Tribunal in the matter.

(d) The GTDC, in its reply, have questioned maintainability of the Application in terms of the NGT Act, 2010. It has also contended that the beach beautification project has been taken up with due permission of the GCZMA and in accordance with the Coastal Regulation Zone Notification, 2011. The GCZMA has not yet filed the reply.

Action plan on containing climate

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

- (a) what is the action plan of Government, so far as containing climate is concerned after ratification of Paris Accord; and
- (b) the details in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI ANIL MADHAV DAVE): (a) and (b) India ratified the Paris Agreement on 2nd October 2016. Under the Agreement India has submitted its Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) according to which India is committed to reduce the emissions intensity of its Gross Domestic Product (GDP) by 33 to 35 percent by 2030 from 2005 level. India's NDCs include ambition 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). The creation of an additional carbon sink of 2.5 to 3 billion tonnes of CO₂ equivalent through additional forest and tree cover by 2030 is also a quantifiable goal in the NDCs.

India's realization of NDC goals is contingent upon support in terms of finance, transfer of environmentally sound technologies and capacity building to be provided from available domestic and international sources.

India has adopted several ambitious measures like thrust on renewable energy, promotion of clean energy, enhancing energy efficiency, developing climate resilient urban centres and sustainable green transportation network.

Smelter project of NALCO in Iran

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has decided to review the smelter project of NALCO in Iran;

(b) whether it is also a fact that NALCO has been in the process of setting up a five lakh tonnes of aluminium smelter in Iran where it can procure natural gas at cheap rate; and

(c) what is the total amount spent by NALCO for project initiatives at Iran, so far?

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

(a) No, Sir.

(b) NALCO and Iranian Mines & Mining Industries Development & Renovation Organization (IMIDRO) have signed a non-binding Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) on 23rd May, 2016. The purpose of the MoU is to jointly explore the possibility

of manufacturing aluminium metal from the surplus alumina from NALCO's Alumina refinery in India or from any other sources by setting up an aluminium smelter at mutually agreed location in Iran in Joint Venture. The project is subject to confirmation of viability through Feasibility/Project Report. A Joint Task Force (JTF) has been formed with members from NALCO, IMIDRO and State Trading Corporation (STC) to study the feasibility of Iran project.

- (c) So far no amount has been spent by NALCO in this regard.

Illegal mining

540. SHRI AJAY SANCHETI: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

- (a) the instances of illegal mining which came to the notice of Government during the last three years, State-wise;
- (b) the action taken by Government to prevent such instances, in future;
- (c) whether Government has created a mining surveillance system using latest satellite technology to check illegal mining; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) As per section 23C of the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) (MMDR) Act, 1957, State Governments have been empowered to make rules for preventing illegal mining, transportation and storage of minerals.

However based on the quarterly returns on illegal mining submitted by various state governments to Indian Bureau of Mines (IBM) (a subordinate office of the Ministry), details of instances of illegal mining (both major minerals and minor minerals) reported in various parts of the country and the action taken by State Governments, for the last three years *i.e.* 2013-14 to 2015-16 are given in the Statement-I, Statement-II and Statement-III respectively (*See* below).

(b) For controlling illegal mining in the country, the Central Government has *inter-alia* taken the following measure:

- The MMDR Act, 1957 was amended through the MMDR Amendment Act, 2015 which came into effect from 12th January, 2015. The Amendment Act contains, *inter alia*, stringent punitive provisions for combating illegal mining. Illegal mining has been made punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to five years and with fine which may extend to five

lakh rupees per hectare of the area. Provisions have been made for setting up of Special Courts for the purpose of providing speedy trial of offences relating to illegal mining.

- The Central Government has amended Rule 45 of the Mineral Conservation and Development Rules, (MCDR) 1988, making it mandatory for all miners, traders, stockists, exporters and end-users to register with the Indian Bureau of Mines and report on tracking the movement of minerals to Indian Bureau of Mines and State Government as one of the measures to combat illegal mining.
- Indian Bureau of Mines (IBM), has entered into a MoU with National Remote Sensing Centre (NRSC), for a pilot project "Sudoor Drushti" to demonstrate the feasibility of using High Resolution Satellite imagery and Digital Elevation Model (DEM) in monitoring mining activities / changes over a period of time over selected group of mines.
- State Governments were requested to set up Task Forces at State and District levels to control illegal mining since the year 2005. So far 22 States have reported to set up Task Forces namely, Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Goa, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Manipur, Mizoram, Nagaland, Odisha, Punjab, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand and West Bengal. The function of the Task force is to review the action taken by member departments for checking the illegal mining activities in their respective jurisdiction.
- State Governments have been asked to frame Rules under section 23C of Mines & Minerals (Development & Regulation) Act, 1957 to enable them to provide for inspection, checking & search of minerals at the place of excavation, storage and during transit. The Rules would also provide for establishment of check-post and weigh-bridges at important centers. So far 20 States have framed Rules namely, Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Goa, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Nagaland, Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh, Uttaranchal & West Bengal.

(c) and (d) The Ministry of Mines, through Indian Bureau of Mines (IBM), has developed the Mining Surveillance System (MSS), in collaboration with Ministry of

Electronics and Information Technology (MEITY) and Bhaskaracharya Institute for Space Applications and Geo-informatics (BISAG), Gandhinagar, to use space technology for facilitating State Governments in curbing illegal mining activities in the country. MSS is a satellite-based monitoring system which aims to establish a regime of responsive mineral administration, through public participation, by facilitating State Governments in curbing instances of illegal mining. The wider use of Satellite Remote Sensing Technology together with Information Technology will offer quick, transparent and periodic monitoring of mining leases including easy access to remote areas. The MSS also includes user-friendly mobile-app for use of mining officials which will receive alerts, do field verification and submit inspection reports. The Mining Surveillance system has been launched on 15.10.2016 and is being made fully functional throughout the country.

Statement-I

Return of illegal mining for the year 2013-14

A. Major Minerals

Sl. No.	State	No. of cases	Quantum of mineral Ore excavated/ stacked/ transport (in lakh tonnes)	Value of Mineral/ Ore (₹ Lakhs)	FIR Lodged (Nos.)	Court Cases Filed (Nos.)	Fine realised (₹ Lakhs)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	486	0.064	36.380	2	0	165.70
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0.000	0.000	0	0	0.00
3.	Assam	0	0.000	0.00	0	0	0.00
4.	Chhattisgarh	208	0.020	45.84	2	135	80.61
5.	Goa	1	0.000	0.000	0	0	0.00
6.	Gujarat	270	0.934	257.560	8	0	189.55
7.	Haryana	0	0.000	0.000	0	0	0.00
8.	Jharkhand	161	0.137	228.240	129	1	1.04
9.	Karnataka	342	0.127	16.260	5	5	82.31
10.	Kerala	18	0.008	4.830	0	0	5.36

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
11.	Madhya Pradesh*	112	0.000	180.395	0	112	27.43
12.	Maharashtra	0	0.000	0.000	0	0	0.00
13.	Mizoram	0	0.000	0.00	0	0	0.00
14.	Odisha	75	2.778	31.75	0	4	54.4
15.	Rajasthan	607	0.778	42.852	372	1	154.11
16.	Sikkim	0	0.000	0.000	0	0	0.00
17.	Tamil Nadu	6	1.378	207.535	0	0	37.75
18.	Uttar Pradesh	0	0.000	0.000	0	0	0.00
TOTAL		2286	6.2244	1051.642	518	258	798.26

Note: Quantity of mineral /ore excavated/stacked/transported given in Cu.mt/other unit
 Madhya Pradesh* 56705.81 cu.mt
 Goa 20 cu.mt.

B. Minor Minerals

1.	Andhra Pradesh	7206	3.426	499.05	0	1	1026.03
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0.000	0.00	0	0	0.00
3.	Assam	0	0.000	0.00	0	0	0.00
4.	Chhattisgarh	3788	2.418	584.55	0	3788	415.12
5.	Goa	0	0.000	0.00	0	0	0.00
6.	Gujarat	5177	31.631	4092.01	93	19	3036.35
7.	Haryana	3589	4.844	409.780	88	0	824.59
8.	Jharkhand	740	0.895	196.100	415	3	61.99
9.	Karnataka	8167	2.189	664.07	93	229	2259.22
10.	Kerala	4430	35.441	14629.00	0	0	668.36
11.	Madhya Pradesh*	6613	0.000	4044.16	0	6610	2347.78
12.	Maharashtra	36476	0.000	0.00	0	0	5083.93
13.	Mizoram	21	0.000	0.00	0	0	0.486
14.	Odisha	1	0.000	0.00	0	0	1.12
15.	Rajasthan	2346	19.893	404.98	487	16	972.65
16.	Sikkim	0	0.000	0.00	0	0	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
17.	Tamil Nadu	1072	35.306	996.06	2155	0	3304.44
18.	Uttar Pradesh	6777	0	621.18	0	0	3105.86
TOTAL		86403	136.043	27140.94	3331	10666	23107.926

Note: Quantity of mineral /ore excavated/stacked/transported given in Cu.mt/other unit
 Madhya Pradesh* 2209955.80 cu. mt
 Goa 00 cu.mt.

Statement-II

Return of illegal mining for the year 2014-15

A. Major Minerals

Sl. No.	State	No. of cases	Quantum of mineral/ Ore excavated/ stacked/ transported (in lakh tonnes)	Value of Mineral/ Ore (₹ Lakhs)	FIR Lodged (Nos.)	Court Cases Filed (Nos.)	Fine realised (₹ Lakhs)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	295	0.049	5998.770	0	0	84.36
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0.000	0.000	0	0	0.00
3.	Assam	0	0.000	0.00	0	0	0.00
4.	Chhattisgarh	246	0.038	32.90	0	101	81.39
5.	Goa	0	0.000	0.000	0	0	0.00
6.	Gujarat	346	6.536	904.010	1	0	161.25
7.	Haryana	0	0.000	0.000	0	0	0.00
8.	Jharkhand	220	0.096	37.100	186	3	3.96
9.	Karnataka	211	0.011	29.200	27	18	50.21
10.	Kerala	4	0.000	0.800	0	0	1.00
11.	Madhya Pradesh*	106	0.000	16.450	9	105	76.16
12.	Maharashtra	0	0.000	0.000	0	0	0.00
13.	Mizoram	0	0.000	0.000	0	0	0.00
14.	Odisha	104	3.117	1327.36	0	0	830.71

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
15.	Rajasthan	467	1.406	45.305	181	0	20023
16.	Sikkim	0	0.000	0.000	0	0	0.00
17.	Tamil Nadu	5	0.679	9.323	0	0	25.10
18.	Telangana	29	0.159	40.630	0	0	49.22
19.	Uttar Pradesh	0	0.000	0.000	0	0	0.00
TOTAL		2033	12.091	8441.848	404	227	1563.59

Note: Quantity of mineral /ore excavated/stacked/transported given in Cu.mt/other unit
 Madhya Pradesh* 368077 cu.mt
 Goa 20 cu.mt.

B. Minor Minerals

1.	Andhra Pradesh	9084	53.785	9827.15	0	0	3793.33
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0.000	0.00	0	0	0.00
3.	Assam	0	0.000	0.00	0	0	0.00
4.	Chhattisgarh	4794	8.982	469.50	0	795	542.12
5.	Goa	0	0.000	0.00	0	0	0.00
6.	Gujarat	5370	12.480	3130.52	31	6	2174.96
7.	Haryana	5333	5.043	618.800	245	0	1448.52
8.	Jharkhand	942	0.950	126.640	584	88	50.06
9.	Karnataka	8253	3.147	921.26	273	142	2210.90
10.	Kerala	4168	61.706	17343.00	0	0	640.38
11.	Madhya Pradesh*	8067	0.000	5241.83	51	8023	3211.71
12.	Maharashtra	32717	0.000	0.00	0	0	6765.86
13.	Mizoram	26	0.010	0.00	1	0	1.051
14.	Odisha	0	0.000	0.00	0	0	0
15.	Rajasthan	2478	17.320	624.36	316	3	1301.98
16.	Sikkim	0	0.000	0.00	0	0	0.00
17.	Tamil Nadu	200	50.614	178.27	2334	0	3463.77
18.	Telangana	3282	4.543	598.49	0	0	750.45
19.	Uttar Pradesh	10402	0	671.54	0	0	2677.15
TOTAL		95116	218.58	39751.36	3835	9057	29032.241

Note: Quantity of mineral /ore excavated/stacked/transported given in Cu.mt/other unit
 Madhya Pradesh* 830638 cu. mt
 Goa 00 cu.mt.

Statement-III*Return of illegal mining for the year 2015-16*

A. Major Minerals

Sl. No.	State	No. of cases	Quantum of mineral Ore excavated/stacked/transport (in lakh tonnes)	Value of Mineral/ Ore (₹ Lakhs)	FIR Lodged (Nos.)	Court Cases Filed (Nos.)	Fine realised (₹ Lakhs)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	270	0.052	57.390	0	0	96.24
2.	Chhattisgarh	108	0.015	23.09	0	104	69.94
3.	Goa	2	0.000	0.000	0	0	0.00
4.	Gujarat	277	2.337	782.960	3	0	232.90
5.	Haryana	0	0.000	0.000	0	0	0.00
6.	Jharkhand	167	0.010	34.260	79	131	5.00
7.	Karnataka	221	0.009	8.580	5	4	36.00
8.	Kerala	7	0.005	37.970	0	0	1.61
9.	Madhya Pradesh*	86	0.000	45.030	0	86	108.17
10.	Maharashtra	0	0.000	0.000	0	0	0.00
11.	Odisha	44	2.009	88.17	0	0	43.68
12.	Rajasthan	126	0.143	8.790	50	0	51.05
13.	Sikkim	0	0.000	0.000	0	0	0.00
14.	Tamil Nadu	2	0.645	75.620	1	0	142.53
15.	Telangana	12	0.002	2.700	0	0	4.87
16.	Uttar Pradesh	0	0.000	0.000	0	0	0.00
17.	West Bengal	575	0.008	3.770	575	0	0.00
TOTAL		1897	5.235	1168.33	713	325	791.99

Note: Quantity of mineral /ore excavated/stacked/transported given in cu.mt/other unit
 Madhya Pradesh* 4450 cu.mt
 Goa 00 cu.mt.

B. Minor Minerals

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	9683	12.946	2607.83	0	0	2809.73
2.	Chhattisgarh	5754	2.388	202.09	0	5722	875.49
3.	Goa	0	0.000	0.00	0	0	0.00
4.	Gujarat	6222	20.458	3007.88	81	2	3065.73
5.	Haryana	3912	13.022	304.320	78	0	878.58
6.	Jharkhand	1478	0.471	85.540	517	98	108.07
7.	Karnataka	8964	5.846	1359.13	218	47	2789.59
8.	Kerala	3694	51.265	32137.00	0	0	1364.57
9.	Madhya Pradesh*	13541	0.000	88533.07	0	13420	10897.88
10.	Maharashtra	30979	0.000	0.00	36	0	4791.4
11.	Odisha	18	0.105	113.51	0	0	82.62
12.	Rajasthan	3535	31.014	653.51	374	11	1407.42
13.	Sikkim	0	0.000	0.00	0	0	0.00
14.	Tamil Nadu	56	5.013	38.08	4015	0	3041.52
15.	Telangana	6526	20.870	1225.85	0	0	1636.60
16.	Uttar Pradesh	11350	0	1216.06	0	0	3529.73
17.	West Bengal	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL		105712	163.398	131483.87	5319	19300	37278.93

Note: Quantity of mineral /ore excavated/stacked/transported given in Cu.mt/other unit
 Madhya Pradesh 1730650.50 cu. mt
 Goa 00 cu.mt.

Mining activities in scheduled tribe areas

†541. SHRI RAM VICHAR NETAM: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is permitting mining activities in scheduled tribe areas;
- (b) if so, whether any stringent rules have been prescribed by Government for mining activities in the said areas; and

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

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

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

(a) to (c) Regulation of mining, including grant of mineral concessions, is governed by the provisions of the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) (MMDR) Act, 1957 and the rules made thereunder. While the Act does not prohibit grant of mining leases in the areas where Scheduled Tribes are in majority, State Governments are guided by the following provisions while granting mining lease in the Scheduled areas:

- (i) As per section 4(k) of the provisions of the Panchayats (Extension to the Scheduled Areas) Act, 1996 the recommendations of the Gram Sabha or the Panchayats at the appropriate level shall be made mandatory prior to grant of prospecting licence or mining lease for minor minerals in the Scheduled Areas.
- (ii) The Mineral (Auction) Rules, 2015 have been framed for regulating the terms and conditions, and procedure, subject to which the auction shall be conducted for grant of mineral concessions. Rule 6 and Schedule-I of the said rules contain the eligibility conditions for grant of mining lease. Sub-rule (2) of rule(6) particularly concerns with the rights of tribals in the Scheduled Areas, which is as follows:

"6. Eligibility for Mining Lease-(1)...

(2) The State Government may having regard to article 244 and the Fifth Schedule and Sixth Schedule to the Constitution, the provisions of the Panchayats (Extension to the Scheduled Areas) Act, 1996 (40 of 1996); and the Scheduled Tribes and other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006 (2 of 2007), make such amendments to Schedule-I as it may deem necessary."

- (iii) Section 9B of MMDR Act provides for establishment of District Mineral Foundation (DMF) in each district affected by mining related operation, The DMF is to be funded by statutory contributions from holders of mining leases. The fund collected under DMF will be utilized through Pradhan Mantri Khanij Kshetra Kalyan Yojana (PMKKKY) for welfare and development of mining affected areas and people. Para-3 of the PMKKKY guidelines provides for Special provisions for Scheduled areas which reads as under:

"The process to be adopted for utilization of DMF and PMKKKY funds in the scheduled areas shall be guided by the provisions contained in Article 244 read with Schedule V and Schedule VI to the Constitution relating to administration of the Scheduled Areas and Tribal Areas and the Provisions of the Panchayats (Extension to the Scheduled Areas) Act, 1996 and the Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006."

In respect of villages affected by mining situated within the scheduled areas:

- (1) Approval of the Gram Sabha shall be required
 - (a) for all plans, programs and projects to be taken up under DMF and PMKKKY.
 - (b) identification of beneficiaries under the existing guidelines of the Government.
- (2) Report on the works undertaken under DMF and PMKKKY in the respective village shall be furnished to the Gram Sabha after completion of every financial year.
- (iv) The lessee shall, in the matter of employment, give preference to tribals and to the persons who become displaced because of the taking up of mining operations as per Rule 12(1)(I) of Minerals (Other than Atomic and Hydro Carbons Energy Minerals) Concession Rules, 2016.

Identification of geological potential areas

542. DR. KANWAR DEEP SINGH: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the process of identifying geological potential areas is on in the country;
- (b) if so, the details of such areas identified, so far;
- (c) how much of it is actually being mined; and
- (d) the target and time-frame fixed for this?

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

- (a) to (d) Yes. GSI has identified 5.71 lakh sq. km as Obvious Geologically Potential

(OGP) area which is conducive for hosting deposits of various minerals on the basis of systematic geological mapping on 1:50,000 scale.

Within the OGP areas, favorable areas for various mineral commodities have been demarcated. These minerals are Gold (1,02,890 sq km), Diamond & Precious Stones (3,00,000 sq km), Basemetals (1,81,150 sq km), Platinum Group of Elements (8,130 sq km), Iron-ore (5,135 sq km), Manganese (4,600 sq km), Chromite (2,690 sq km), Molybdenum (6,000 sq km), Coal & Lignite (60,215 sq km), Tin & Tungsten (1,300 sq km) and Bauxite (32,520 sq km). However, only a small percent of the OGP area is expected to host mineable mineral deposits. Most of the mines of these minerals in the country are located within the OGP areas. The exploration for mineral deposits in this area is a continuous process, which is helpful in identification of target areas of interest for mineral exploration.

As surface manifested deposits have almost been explored, GSI has shifted its exploration activities towards unravelling the concealed subsurface deposits, and as a part of that it has launched its nationwide Geochemical Mapping and Geophysical Mapping programs. GSI proposes to acquire these important baseline data through National Geochemical Mapping and National Geophysical Mapping of OGP area by 2019 and 2021, respectively. Further, GSI has initiated a National Aerogeophysical Mapping Program over the OGP areas covering an area of about 8 lakh sq. km for acquiring the baseline magnetic and spectrometric data. This project is planned to be completed by 2019 and aims at, *inter alia*, identifying targets for concealed and deep seated mineral deposits. By April 2017, survey over an area of about 2.05 lakh sq km is planned to be carried out.

Exploitation of solar and wind energy in West Bengal and Uttar Pradesh

543. SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA:

SHRI DARSHAN SINGH YADAV:

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

- (a) whether any assessment has been made to exploit the potential of solar and wind energy in West Bengal and Uttar Pradesh;
- (b) if so, the districts identified for development of solar and wind energy; State-wise;
- (c) the details of progress made in putting up of an action plan in this regard; State-wise; and
- (d) how long it would take to implement this plan in those States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) Yes, Sir. The estimated solar and wind energy potential in West Bengal and Uttar Pradesh are as under:

State	Solar Energy Potential (MWp)	Wind Energy Potential at 80 Meter above ground (MWp)
West Bengal	6000	22
Uttar Pradesh	23000	1260

(b) The Schemes launched under Solar and Wind Energy programmes are meant for all the States and it is up to the State Governments to plan and identify projects in accordance with their priorities and availability of land and financial resources.

(c) State-wise details of solar and wind energy capacity installed is given in the Statement (*See below*).

(d) The Government has set a target of 1,00,000 MW Solar capacity addition and 60,000 MW Wind power capacity addition to be achieved by 2022.

Statement

State-wise details of Total cumulative Solar and Wind Power capacity installed till 31-10-16 (MW)

Sl. No.	State/UT	Solar Power capacity installed (MW)	Wind Power capacity installed (MW)
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	968.05	2001
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.27	-
3.	Bihar	95.10	-
4.	Chhattisgarh	128.56	-
5.	Gujarat	1138.19	4270
6.	Haryana	17.39	
7.	Jharkhand	16.84	
8.	Karnataka	340.08	3099
9.	Kerala	13.05	44

1	2	3	4
10.	Madhya Pradesh	811.38	2289
11.	Maharashtra	386.06	4664
12.	Odisha	66.92	-
13.	Punjab	571.20	
14.	Rajasthan	1301.16	4123
15.	Tamil Nadu	1555.41	7686
16.	Telangana	963.79	99
17.	Tripura	5.00	-
18.	Uttar Pradesh	143.50	-
19.	Uttarakhand	41.15	-
20.	West Bengal	11.77	-
21.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	5.10	-
22.	Delhi	23.87	-
23.	Lakshadweep	0.75	-
24.	Puducherry	0.03	-
25.	Chandigarh	6.81	-
26.	Daman and Diu	4.00	-
27.	Jammu and Kashmir	1.00	-
28.	Himachal Pradesh	0.20	
29.	Mizoram	0.10	-
30.	Assam	10.00	-
31.	Others/ data from rooftop division cumulative	100.92	4
TOTAL		8727.62	28279

Generation of electricity from municipal solid wastes

544. SHRI M.P. VEERENDRA KUMAR: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the proposals received by the Central Government from different quarters to generate electricity from municipal solid wastes and the action taken thereon; and

(b) the number of projects to generate electricity from solid wastes being run in various cities, State-wise and the volume of electricity generated from such projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a)The Ministry of New and Renewable Energy (MNRE) has not received any fresh propoial for generation of electricity from Municipal Solid Wastes (MSW). However, Ministry of Urban Development (MoUD) has received 53 proposals from 22 states with potential to generate 405.3 MW of electricity under Swachh Bharat Mission (SBM) which are currently under various stages of construction or tendering as per details given in the Statement-I (*See below*).

(b) 5 MSW to Energy Plants with a cumulative installed capacity of 66.5 MW are currently operational/under trial run in the country, as per details given in the Statement-II.

Statement-I

Waste to Energy Plants under various stages of Construction or Tendering

Sl. No.	State	No. of Plants	Total Proposed capacity (MW)
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	11	85
2.	Assam	1	5
3.	Bihar	1	12
4.	Chhattisgarh	2	10
5.	Delhi	1	1.6
6.	Gujarat	3	30.5
7.	Haryana	3	18.5
8.	Himachal Pradesh	1	1.7
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	1	6.5
10.	Jharkhand	2	23
11.	Karnataka	2	20
12.	Kerala	1	10
13.	Madhya Pradesh	5	32
14.	Maharashtra	3	28.5

1	2	3	4
15.	Manipur	1	1
16.	Odisha	1	11.5
17.	Punjab	2	16
18.	Rajasthan	3	26
19.	Tamil Nadu	1	8
20.	Telangana	1	11
21.	Uttar Pradesh	5	25
22.	West Bengal	1	22.5
TOTAL		53	405.3

Statement-II

List of waste to energy plants currently operational/under trial run in the country

Sl. No.	State	Name of the City/ Town	Capacity (MW)
1.	Maharashtra	Solapur	3.0
2.	Delhi	Okhla	12.0
3.	Delhi	Ghazipur	16.0
4.	Delhi	Narela-Bhawana	24.0
5.	Madhya Pradesh	Jabalpur	11.5
TOTAL			66.5

Power from tidal waves

545. DR. PRADEEP KUMAR BALMUCHU: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is contemplating on generating power from tidal waves;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of places selected for establishing such project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) to (c) Generation of power from tidal waves of the sea has not taken off on account of higher capital cost and unsustainable feed in

tariff. Ministry of New and Renewable Energy (MNRE) supports the promotion of Research, Design & Development for projects including tidal energy also through financial incentives.

The MNRE of New and Renewable Energy (MNRE) sanctioned a project for setting up a 3.75 MW demonstration tidal power plant at Durgaduani Creek in Sunderbans, West Bengal to the West Bengal Renewable Energy Development Agency (WBREDA), Kolkata in February 2008. However, the project was abandoned due to very high cost.

Renewable Energy Resources University at Anantapuram

546. SHRI T. G. VENKATESH: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Andhra Pradesh Government has requested the Ministry to establish a Renewable Energy Resources University at Anantapuram district of Andhra Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of response of the ministry to such request?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) to (c) No, Sir. However, the Government of Andhra Pradesh (GoAP) has requested Ministry of New & Renewable Energy (MNRE) for technical advisory and financial support for establishing an Energy University. It has also been stated that MNRE may take a lead role in establishing the University, which will be the first of its kind in the country covering the entire spectrum of energy sector with specific emphasis on renewable energy.

GoAP has already initiated the development process under PPP mode on the identified land by GoAP. Funds and technical support is to be mobilized from private sector and Central Ministry.

Action has been taken by MNRE on the request received from GoAP and comments from Ministry of Human Resource Development (MHRD) are being obtained.

Grid-interactive power targets

547. SHRI R. VAITHILINGAM:

SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI:

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

(a) the details of grid-interactive power targets set and achieved during the last

three years for generation of energy, solar power, biomass power and gasification from wastes in the country;

(b) whether the set targets were achieved during the stipulated time-frame;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor along with the corrective steps taken/being taken by Government in this regard; and

(d) the details of proposals approved for generation of solar power in different States during the current year, location wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) The details of targets and achievements made under Grid Interactive power generation from various renewable energy sources in the country during the last three years are as follows:

(in MW)			
Year	Target	Achievements	Percentage
2013-14	4325	3640	84.16%
2014-15	3770	4102	108.80%
2015-16	4460	7060	15830%

Source-wise details are given in the Statement-I (*See below*).

(b) and (c) The target set for the 2014-15 and 2015-16 were achieved fully. Although there was a shortfall in the achievement of during 2013-14, cumulatively the actual capacity exceeds the target capacity.

The dip during FY 2013-14 is mainly attributed to the withdrawal of Accelerated Depreciation (AD) benefits to Wind Power Projects with effect from 1.4.2012. It was subsequently restored from July, 2014. In case of small hydro power, the shortfall was due to lack of involvement of private sector, and long gestation period between allotment and commissioning of projects mainly due to delays in obtaining the forest clearances from state governments. The vigorous monitoring of the progress of Small Hydro Projects by holding frequent meetings with State Governments and SHP developers, and visits by the technical team of Alternate Hydro Energy Centre (AHEC), established in Indian Institute of Technology, Roorkee, to provide on the spot technical advice to SHP developers yielded the results in terms of improved performance in FY 2014-15 and 2015-16.

(d) A total capacity of 1964.77 MW of Solar projects have been installed in the country during the current year. Statewise details of Solar capacity projects installed are given in the Statement-II.

Statement-I

Year-wise and Source-wise Target and achievements under various RE Sources

Sl. No.	Programme/ system	2013-14		2014-15		2015-16	
		Target	Ach.	Target	Ach.	Target	Ach.
Grid Power (Capacities in MW)							
1.	Wind Power	2500	2083.3	2000	2312	2400	3423.05
2.	Small Hydro	300	171.4	250	251.61	250	218.60
3.	Bio Power, Bagasse Cogeneration & Waste to Power	425	423.02	420	426.50	410	400
4.	Solar Power	1100	962.10	1100	1112.07	1400	3018.80
TOTAL		4325	3640	3770	4102.18	4460.00	7060.45

Statement-II

State-wise details of solar capacity projects installed

Sl. No.	State/UT	Capacity commissioned in 2016-17 till 31-10-16 (MW)
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	395.08
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	
3.	Bihar	90.00
4.	Chhattisgarh	34.98
5.	Gujarat	19.01
6.	Haryana	2.00
7.	Jharkhand	0.65
8.	Karnataka	194.62
9.	Kerala	
10.	Madhya Pradesh	35.01
11.	Maharashtra	0.30

1	2	3
12.	Odisha	
13.	Punjab	166.14
14.	Rajasthan	31.23
15.	Tamil Nadu	493.59
16.	Telangana	435.95
17.	Tripura	
18.	Uttar Pradesh	
19.	Uttarakhand	
20.	West Bengal	4.00
21.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	
22.	Delhi	9.59
23.	Lakshadweep	
24.	Puducherry	
25.	Chandigarh	
26.	Daman and Diu	
27.	Jammu and Kashmir	
28.	Himachal Pradesh	
29.	Mizoram	
30.	Assam	10.00
31.	Others data from rooftop division cumulative	42.61
	TOTAL	1964.77

Release of funds under solar city programme

548. SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the funds sanctioned under the Solar City Programme amounts to ₹ 2173.10 lakh out of which only ₹ 479.23 lakh has been released till date and if so, the reasons therefor and if not, the amount of funds released till date;

(b) the expected time period for the identified solar cities to be developed and functioning under the scheme;

(c) whether out of 6 identified cities in Maharashtra and sanctioned nearly ₹ 50 lakh each, less than ₹ 5 lakh has been released for 3 of them and if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the details of funds sanctioned and released, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) A total amount of ₹ 67.01 crore has been sanctioned for preparation of master plans, solar city cells, promotional activities and installation of renewable energy projects and an amount of ₹ 24.16 crore has been released, so far, under Solar City Programme.

(b) A solar city aims to reduce fossil fuel based energy consumption by 10% in the city for which the specific time period has not been specified.

(c) Out of 7 identified solar cities in Maharashtra, an amount of ₹ 7.74 crore has been sanctioned and an amount of ₹ 3.04 crore has been released for 6 solar cities.

(d) The State-wise details of funds sanctioned and released, are given in the Statement.

Statement

State-wise details of funds sanctioned and released to Solar Cities

(₹ in crore)				
Sl. No.	States/UTs	Approved Solar Cities	Funds Sanctioned	Funds Released
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Vijayawada	1.96	0.90
		Kakinada	-	-
		Narsapur Town	0.50	-
2.	Assam	Guwahati	0.45	0.08
		Jorhat	0.49	0.24
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	Itanagar	0.47	0.16
4.	Bihar	Gaya	-	-
5.	Chandigarh	Chandigarh	25.16	8.11
6.	Chhattisgarh	Bilaspur	0.43	0.12
		Raipur	0.43	0.12

1	2	3	4	5
7.	Gujarat	Rajkot	0.93	0.35
		Gandhinagar	0.50	0.14
		Surat	2.68	1.11
8.	Goa	Panaji City	0.43	0.02
9.	Haryana	Gurugram	0.47	0.07
		Faridabad	0.88	0.28
10.	Himachal Pradesh	Shimla	2.93	1.52
		Hamirpur	0.43	0.27
11.	Karnataka	Mysore	2.02	0.85
		Hubli-Dharwad	0.43	0.02
12.	Kerala	Thiruvananthapuram	-	-
		Kochi	0.49	0.19
13.	Maharashtra	Nagpur	4.68	2.14
		Thane	1.13	0.51
		Kalyan-Dombivli	0.50	0.25
		Aurangabad	0.50	0.08
		Nanded	0.50	0.04
		Pune	-	-
		Shirdi	0.43	0.02
14.	Madhya Pradesh	Indore	-	-
		Gwalior	0.50	0.10
		Bhopal	0.48	0.19
		Jabalpur	-	-
		Rewa	0.50	0.14
15.	Manipur	Imphal	0.49	0.04
16.	Mizoram	Aizawl	2.96	2.53
17.	Nagaland	Kohima	0.47	0.20
		Dimapur	0.49	0.04
18.	Delhi	New Delhi (NDMC area)	0.50	-

1	2	3	4	5
19.	Odisha	Bhubaneswar	0.47	0.04
20.	Punjab	Amritsar	0.45	0.12
		Ludhiana	0.45	0.12
		SAS Nagar (Mohali)	0.50	0.02
21.	Rajasthan	Ajmer	0.50	0.01
		Jaipur	-	-
		Jodhpur	0.44	0.02
22.	Tamil Nadu	Coimbatore	0.49	0.24
23.	Telangana	Mahbubnagar	-	-
24.	Tripura	Agartala	2.53	1.37
25.	Uttarakhand	Dehradun	0.47	0.13
		Haridwar & Rishikesh	0.45	0.05
		Chamoli -Gopeshwar	0.45	0.14
26.	Uttar Pradesh	Agra	0.49	0.39
		Moradabad	0.50	0.25
		Allahabad	0.50	0.02
27.	West Bengal	Howrah	0.50	0.04
		Madhyamgram	0.50	0.26
		New Town Kolkata	0.50	0.11
28.	Jammu and Kashmir	Leh	-	-
29.	Puducherry	Puducherry	0.61	-
TOTAL			67.01	24.16

Guidelines on development of onshore wind power projects

549. SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI:

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY:

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

(a) whether Government has issued draft guidelines on development of onshore wind power projects using new technologies and regulations;

(b) if so, what are the main features of the guidelines;

(c) how far these guidelines would facilitate development of wind projects in an efficient, cost-effective and environmentally benign manner, the details thereof; and

(d) the present installed wind power generation capacity in the country and the target projected by the year 2022?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) and (b) Yes Sir. The Ministry of New and Renewable Energy (MNRE) issued draft guidelines for development of onshore wind power projects in May 2016. After consultation with stakeholders MNRE issued final Guidelines on 22 October 2016. Main features of these Guidelines are as under:

- (i) Free availability of time series data from all the wind masts installed through Government funding.
 - (ii) Provision to discourage land squatting.
 - (iii) Installation of international quality wind turbines.
 - (iv) Micrositing criteria relaxed. Safe distance prescribed for Public Roads, railway tracks, highways, buildings, public institutions and Extra High Voltage lines from wind turbine.
 - (v) Wind turbine to comply grid regulations.
 - (vi) Mandatory to install Availability Based Tariff (ABT) compliant meter with telecommunication facility to enable implementation of Forecasting and Scheduling (F&S) Regulation.
 - (vii) Creation of an online registry of wind turbines installed in the country and submission of monthly performance report.
 - (viii) Prescribing criteria for noise and shadow flicker to ensure health and safety of people working/residing near the wind farm.
 - (ix) Provisions for Hybridisation and repowering.
 - (x) Submission of Decommissioning Plan at the proposal stage itself.
- (c) The Guidelines will facilitate development of wind projects in an efficient, cost-effective and environmentally benign manner as follows:
- (i) Clear timelines for completion of project after getting land use permission will prevent squatting of land.

- (ii) With free availability of time series data the investors/lenders can estimate wind power generation at a particular site from a wind turbine model. This will bring more transparency in the sector.
- (iii) More wind capacity in a given area allowed with improved micrositing techniques.
- (iv) Mandatory installation of ABT compliant meter with telecommunication facility for F&S will reduce wind power uncertainty and thus reduce backing down and also enable online monitoring.
- (v) Prescribing criteria for noise and shadow flicker will ensure health and safety aspects of people working/residing near the wind farm.
- (vi) Proper Decommissioning of the wind turbines

(d) The present installed wind power generation capacity in the country is around 28.3 GW (as on 31.10.2016.). It is targeted to reach 60 GW of wind power installed capacity in the country by 2022.

Projects eligible for NCEF

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

- (a) the nature of projects eligible for funding under the National Clean Energy Fund (NCEF);
- (b) the number of projects pending for approval under NCEF;
- (c) since when the National River Conservation Programme (NRCP) came to be funded by NCEF; and
- (d) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) and (b) As per the information received from the Ministry of Finance National Clean Energy Fund (NCEF) was created in 2010-11 for funding research and innovative projects in clean energy technologies. Any project/scheme relating to the innovative methods to adopt to clean energy technology and research & development shall be eligible for budgeting under NCEF. Thereafter in Budget 2015-16, its scope was extended to finance clean environment initiatives.

An Inter-ministerial Group (IMG) headed by Finance Secretary appraises the eligible projects that are posed to it by the administrative Ministry. Thereafter, the proposals recommended are put up to the competent authorities as per extant guidelines for their approval.

(c) and (d) In the year 2015-16, National River Conservation Programme (NRCP) has been shifted to the Ministry of Water Resource from Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change. No fund was allocated from NCEF in 2015-16 for NRCP. Rs 250 crore has been allocated from NCEF in BE 2016-17 for National River Conservation Programme.

Achievements of Ministry

551. SHRI DEVENDER GOUD T.: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the details of achievements of the Ministry during the last two and a half years;

(b) whether the Ministry's last two years' achievements were presented before the Prime Minister and if so, the details thereof;

(c) where the Ministry has fallen short of its targets and the areas where it has excelled;

(d) what are the targets set for the coming three years and the roadmap to achieve the same;

(e) the details of difficulties brought before the Prime Minister and the suggestions made to overcome them; and

(f) the details of core areas the Ministry is going to focus on during the coming three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) A capacity addition of 14.30 GW of renewable energy has been reported during the last two and half years under Grid Connected Renewable Power, which include 5.8 GW from Solar Power, 7.04 GW from Wind Power, 0.53 from Small Hydro Power and 0.93 from Bio-power.

(b) and (c) NITI Aayog presented the achievement of the various infrastructure Ministries including ministry of New & Renewable Energy before the Prime Minister on 22nd August 2016. The progress and overall achievement made under Wind Power,

Solar Power, Solar Roof Top, Solar power capacity tendered, state policies etc. were satisfactory. However, areas of concern reported were RPO compliance, share of Renewable Energy in generation, implementation of Green Energy Corridor scheme for creation of transmission infrastructure for evacuation of renewable energy.

(d) The target set for the various renewable energy sources for the next three years are as under:

Source	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
Solar Power	12,000	15,000	16,000
Wind	4000	4600	5200
Biomass	500	750	850
SHP	225	100	100
GRAND TOTAL	16725	20450	22150

To achieve the targets, various initiatives have been taken by the Government which *inter-alia* include:

- 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;
- 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 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 as also from the Green Climate Fund to achieve the target, and
 - creation of Surya Mitras for installation and maintenance of the Solar Projects.
- (e) The major difficulties brought out in the review meeting include :
- Grid synchronization limitations on account of intermittent nature of supply and Insufficient evacuation and transmission infrastructure for evacuation of Renewable Power
 - Delay in payment of Renewable Power sold to DISCOMs
 - Delay in allotment of land/ sites by the State Governments and statutory forest clearances.
 - Difficulties in servicing and maintenance in remote areas where the renewable energy systems are installed.
 - Non-compliance of Renewable Purchase Obligation (RPO).
 - Non-availability of low interest, long tenure loans for development of the sector.

(f) The details of core issues/ areas which Ministry is going to focus on during the coming years are: conducive policies for promotion of Grid Interactive Renewable Power so as to reach 175 GW by 2022, Low cost Financing with long tenure for Renewable Energy technologies and Projects, creation of transmission infrastructure for evacuation of Renewable Power, focus on promoting indigenous technologies, technological innovation and research & development in the renewable sector and creation of qualified and skilled man power.

Requirement of skilled manpower

552. SHRI C.M. RAMESH: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that as per the study conducted by the Council for Energy, Environment and Water and the Natural Resources Defence Council, there is a huge requirement of skilled manpower in new and renewable energy sector;

(b) how, in the absence of skilled manpower, the Ministry is planning to achieve 1.75 lakh MW of renewable energy by 2022;

(c) whether any consultations have been held with the Ministry of Skill Development in this regard; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) With an aim of meeting the requirement of trained and qualified manpower for achieving installed capacity of 1.75 lakh MW renewable energy projects by 2022, Ministry of New and Renewable Energy (MNRE) is implementing a comprehensive Human Resource Development (HRD) Programme, which includes fellowship schemes for higher education and research in renewable energy area, augmenting lab and library facilities of existing higher educational institutions, supporting short term training programmes in identified job roles in renewable energy areas as per National Occupational Standards and Qualifications Packs developed by Sector Skill Council on Green Jobs (SCGJ) and Power Sector Skill Council (PSSC).

(c) and (d) Yes Sir, regular consultations are held between MNRE and Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship (MSDE). Formation of Skill Council for Green Jobs (SCGJ) is a result of this regular consultation. The Course module for Suryamitra programme, implemented by the Ministry of New & Renewable Energy (MNRE) to train 50,000 technicians on solar energy by March 2020, was developed in collaboration with National Council for Vocational Training (NCVT), a constituent of MSDE. National Occupational Standards and Qualification Packs for identified job roles are developed through these consultation process.

Imported machines and other materials for solar and wind energy

†553. SHRI PRAMOD TIWARI:

SHRI P.L. PUNIA:

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

(a) the details of amount involved in importing machines and other essential items for generation of solar and wind energy during the last two years and the proportion of such items being imported from China alone; and

(b) whether Government would levy anti-dumping duty to bring down the import of foreign solar panels and solar modules and also to boost the domestic industries and if not, the reasons therefor?

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) The details of amount involved in importing machines and other essential items for generation of solar and wind energy during the last two years and the proportion of such items imported from China alone, as per inputs received from Ministry of Commerce and Industry, are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(b) The Directorate General of Anti-Dumping and Allied Duties (DGAD) conducts anti-dumping investigations on the basis of petition(s) filed by domestic industry. An anti-dumping investigation on imports of solar cells and modules originating in or exported from China PR, Chinese Taipei, Malaysia and the USA was initiated on 23.11.2012. DGAD, vide its final findings dated 22.05.2014, recommended imposition of anti-dumping duty on import of the solar cells and modules from the above mentioned countries. However, Government decided not to impose anti-dumping duty due to the following reasons:-

- (i) The Indian manufacturers gave in writing that they are not interested in continuing with the anti-dumping petition.
- (ii) While Government is not only concerned about domestic manufacturers, but also about the price of power which has to be borne by common consumers. Government is providing support to domestic manufactures through a provision of reserving some capacities for domestic cells and modules which gives assured market to domestic manufacturers. Anti-dumping duty on some countries will still leave scope for import from other countries and does not give assured market for domestic manufacturers.
- (iii) Government took a decision to increase the target of solar power generation capacity in India from 20,000 MW to 1,00,000 MW and wind power generation to 60,000 MW by 2022. The present domestic manufacturing capacity is not adequate to cater to the yearly rollout targets.

Statement

Details of amount involved in importing machines and other essential items for generation of solar and wind energy during the last two years

Year/Items	Solar Cells and Modules		Wind, Mills, Turbines/Engine		Gears and Gearng, Excl Toothd Wheels, Trnsmsn Elmnts prsntd seprtlly; Ball Scrws; Gear Boxes and speed Chngs. incl torque cvnrt		Parts of Generators (AC/DC)		Parts of Other rotating Electro plants		Other Photocells	
	Total Imports	From China Alone	Total Imports	From China Alone	Total Imports	From China Alone	Total Imports	From China Alone	Total Imports	From China Alone	Total Imports	From China Alone
2014-15	820950078	603343630	169067	46079	303648012	116424636	33452124	12162534	332481917	172349624	88780808	43394601
2015-16	2344555766	1960258987	727741	190096	308829637	116393979	35685510	9804190	452807168	240590984	64576006	49960081

Generation of geothermal energy

554. DR. VIKAS MAHATME: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the geothermal energy is supposed to be eco-friendly and costs less;
- (b) whether such energy is being generated anywhere in the country and if so, how its generation could be increased;
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) Geothermal energy is a clean, safe, sustainable & eco-friendly source of energy. However capital cost for harnessing geothermal energy is high to the tune of Rs 30 Cr/MW worldwide.

- (b) No geothermal power plant has been set up in the country so far.
- (c) The reasons for non-development of geothermal energy are its site-specific nature, high capital cost and low/medium geothermal potential in India.

Adequate infrastructure to Panchayats

555. SHRIMATI RAJANI PATIL: Will the Minister of PANCHAYATI RAJ be pleased to state:

- (a) whether any scheme is being implemented by Government to ensure adequate infrastructure facilities to panchayats across the country and if so, the details thereof;
- (b) whether Government had also proposed for computerization of all the panchayats and also for provisions of services through online; and
- (c) if so, the details thereof and the financial allocations made by Government for this purpose during the last three years and the current year, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (SHRI PARSHOTTAM RUPALA): (a) No, Sir. 'Panchayat' being a State subject, providing infrastructure facilities to the Panchayats is primarily the responsibility of the State/UT Governments. Panchayats can also use the funds available under the Fourteenth Finance Commission award and other central sector schemes viz. MGNREGS for provisioning infrastructure facilities in Panchayats as per the respective scheme guidelines.

(b) and (c) No, Sir. Under the erstwhile scheme of Rajiv Gandhi Panchayat Sashaktikaran Abhiyan (RGPSA), support was extended to States for e-enablement including purchase of computers, based on the proposals received from the States under their annual RGPSA plans. However, in the context of devolution of funds under FFC award, the support for procurement of computers to States has been discontinued w.e.f 2015-16. As per the guidelines issued by the Ministry, some amount from the FFC grant can be utilised by the Gram Panchayats for procurement of computers. The State-wise details of funds sanctioned for e-enablement during the last three years and current year are given in the Statement (*See below*). The MoPR has developed software application for providing services online. Further, some States have developed their own State-specific software applications for similar purposes. However, due to differentials in the level of preparedness of Panchayats the pace of providing online services varies across States/UTs.

Statement

State/UT-wise details of amount sanctioned under e-enablement component (₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	State	Amount Sanctioned			
		2013-14	2014-15	2015-16*	2016-17*
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	24.23	6.53	0.76	12.59
2.	Assam	8.80	4.40	1.26	1.20
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.07	0.00
4.	Bihar	0.40	7.32	0.00	0.00
5.	Chhatisgarh	0.00	8.00	2.96	2.29
6.	Chandigarh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
7.	Daman and Diu	0.05	0.18	0.00	0.00
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.04	0.14	0.00	0.00
9.	Goa	0.00	0.00	0.33	0.01
10.	Gujarat	0.00	4.31	3.25	4.82
11.	Haryana	4.57	3.68	0.00	1.40
12.	Himachal Pradesh	0.00	7.64	0.51	0.00
13.	Jammu and Kashmir	4.12	6.19	1.50	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6
14.	Jharkhand	4.00	0.00	2.05	2.09
15.	Karnataka	0.00	2.52	1.37	1.32
16.	Kerala	0.00	9.78	0.00	0.00
17.	Lakshadweep	0.00	0.00	0.06	0.00
18.	Maharashtra	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.06
19.	Madhya Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
20.	Manipur	0.26	0.00	0.26	0.18
21.	Mizoram	0.00	0.48	0.00	0.00
22.	Odisha	11.21	5.61	0.88	1.12
23.	Punjab	0.00	0.40	0.00	0.94
24.	Rajasthan	0.91	0.00	0.00	3.54
25.	Sikkim	0.70	0.70	0.28	0.31
26.	Tamil Nadu	50.09	0.00	0.00	0.61
27.	Telangana	0.00	8.22	0.00	0.00
28.	Tripura	2.24	0.08	0.00	0.00
29.	Uttar Pradesh	0.00	40.00	0.00	0.00
30.	Uttarakhand	0.00	4.00	3.64	0.62
31.	West Bengal	1.60	2.03	0.89	
TOTAL		113.22	122.21	20.07	37.01

* w.e.f. 2015-16 no funds for purchase of computers have been provided under e-enablement.

Scheduled area under Fifth Schedule

556. SHRI BHUPENDER YADAV: Will the Minister of PANCHAYATI RAJ be pleased to state:

(a) the details of Scheduled areas, as identified by the Fifth Schedule, where Panchayats have been constituted under the Panchayats (Extension to the Scheduled Areas) Act, 1996, State-wise; and

(b) what have been the achievements of the Act in these areas during the last five years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (SHRI PARSHOTTAM RUPALA): (a) The State-wise notified Fifth Schedule- Areas where Panchayats have been constituted under the Provisions of the Panchayats (Extension to the Scheduled Areas) Act, 1996 (PESA) are given in the Statement (See below).

(b) The Ministry of Panchayati Raj has issued detailed guidelines for implementation of the provisions of PESA Act. Most of the State Governments have amended their Panchayati Raj Acts in compliance with the provisions of PESA Act. The States of Andhra Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh, Maharashtra and Rajasthan have framed their State specific PESA rules. Under the erstwhile Rajiv Gandhi Panchayat Sashaktikaran Abhiyan (RGPSA) scheme of the Ministry, based on the annual plans of the States, assistance was provided for training of elected representatives and Panchayat functionaries and deploying Gram Sabha Mobilisers and PESA Coordinators for handholding support to Panchayats in Fifth Schedule Areas. Workshops were organized in eight States to apprise all the stakeholders including the officials of the concerned departments about the provisions of the Act and support required from them to ensure implementation of the provisions of the Act.

Statement

State wise details of notified Fifth Schedule Areas

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Village/Gram Panchayats	Intermediate Panchayats	Districts	
				Fully covered	Partially covered
1.	Andhra Pradesh	588	36	0	5
2.	Chhattisgarh	5050	85	13	6
3.	Gujarat	2388	40	4	7
4.	H.P.	151	7	2	1
5.	Jharkhand	2074	131	13	3
6.	Madhya Pradesh	5211	89	5	15
7.	Maharashtra	2835	59	0	12
8.	Odisha	1921	119	6	7
9.	Rajasthan	4544	26	2	3
10.	Telangana	631	72	0	4
TOTAL		25393	664	45	63

Balanced development of villages through PRIs

557. SHRIMATI JHARNA DAS BAIDYA: Will the Minister of PANCHAYATI RAJ be pleased to state:

(a) the details of Government policy for ensuring balanced development of all the villages through Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) in the country; and

(b) the details of funds allocated to panchayats during the last three State/UT-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (SHRI PARSHOTTAM RUPALA): (a) Article 243G of the Constitution endows States to devolve powers and responsibilities to Panchayats to enable them to function as institutions of self-government with respect to preparation and the implementation of plans for economic and social justice on subject matters listed in the Eleventh Schedule.

The Government of India devolves funds to supplement the financial resources of Panchayats. Under the Fourteenth Finance Commission (FFC) award for the period 2015-2020 the Government of India is providing substantial grants to the tune of ₹ 2,00,292.20 crore exclusively for the Gram Panchayats constituted under Part IX of the Constitution, over a period of five years as part of the for delivering basic services, creation of reliable data base of local bodies' receipts & expenditure through audited accounts and for improvement of own source tax and non-tax revenue of the Gram Panchayats.

Further, the Ministry of Panchayati Raj is providing proactive support to the States to (i) develop convergent local development plans and institutional support structures in order to utilize the funds available with Panchayats optimally; (ii) to develop budgeting, accounting and auditing manuals to improve the functioning of Panchayats; and (iii) financial support for capacity building of the various stakeholders of Panchayats for improved functioning. Funds were also being provided to rural and urban local bodies under the Backward Regions Grant Fund (BRGF) in the identified backward districts for bridging critical developmental gaps. The central assistance under BRGF was discontinued with effect from the year 2015-16.

(b) State-wise allocation and release of Grants to States for the years 2013-14, 2014-15, 2015-16 and 2016-17 (as on 17.11.2016) are given in the Statement-I to Statement-VI respectively.

Statement-I

State-wise Allocation and Release of grant for Rural Local Bodies (RLBs) under Thirteenth Finance Commission for the years 2013-14 and 2014-15

(₹ in lakhs)

Sl. No.	State	General Basic Grant			
		2013-14		2014-15	
		Allocation	Release	Allocation	Release
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	79939.48	54859.75	48982.34	119330.84
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	4190.69	1614.00	4580.48	3632.58
3.	Assam	24129.44	24129.44	26373.78	26373.78
4.	Bihar	75775.14	75775.14	82823.18	82823.17
5.	Chhattisgarh	25552.70	25552.70	27929.42	27929.42
6.	Goa	1383.72		1512.42	
7.	Gujarat	35686.80	51899.21	39006.11	39006.11
8.	Haryana	16617.82	16617.82	18163.48	18163.49
9.	Himachal Pradesh	8513.17	12380.68	9305.00	9305.00
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	14048.05	14048.05	15354.70	15354.70
11.	Jharkhand	23193.78	23193.78	25351.09	25351.09
12.	Karnataka	68896.08	68896.08	75304.27	75304.27
13.	Kerala	29822.46	43370.72	32596.32	32596.35
14.	Madhya Pradesh	62926.31	62926.31	68779.25	31458.34
15.	Maharashtra	84103.82	84103.82	91926.52	91926.52
16.	Manipur	3347.28		3658.62	11196.39
17.	Meghalaya	4783.72	2073.31	5228.66	2073.31
18.	Mizoram	3083.72	1336.51	3370.54	1336.52
19.	Nagaland	4665.11		5099.03	1797.00
20.	Odisha	39627.11	39627.11	43312.92	43312.92
21.	Punjab	17210.84	14918.70	1881.66	36022.50

1	2	3	4	5	6
22.	Rajasthan	60237.94	60237.94	65840.82	65840.82
23.	Sikkim	2820.15	2721.77	3082.46	2920.79
24.	Tamil Nadu	47165.08	47165.08	51552.02	51552.02
25.	Telangana			38392.51	55139.36
26.	Tripura	4480.62	2035.53	4897.37	4480.62
27.	Uttar Pradesh	149705.33	149705.33	163629.79	163629.78
28.	Uttarakhand	9040.30	12958.46	9881.16	9881.16
29.	West Bengal	63387.55	28796.78	69283.39	63387.54
TOTAL		964334.24	920944.02	1054029.33	1111126.39

Statement-II

State-wise Allocation and Release for grant for Rural Local Bodies (RLBs) under Thirteenth Finance Commission for the years 2013-14 and 2014-15 (₹ in lakhs)

Sl. No.	State	Special Area Basic Grant			
		2013-14		2014-15	
		Allocation	Release	Allocation	Release
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	590.00		224.26	448.52
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.00		0.00	
3.	Assam	730.00	730.00	730.00	730.00
4.	Bihar	0.00		0.00	
5.	Chhattisgarh	2110.00	2110.00	2110.00	2110.00
6.	Goa	0.00		0.00	
7.	Gujarat	1440.00	2160.00	1440.00	1440.00
8.	Haryana	0.00		0.00	
9.	Himachal Pradesh	30.00	45.00	30.00	30.00
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	0.00		0.00	
11.	Jharkhand	3500.00	1750.00	3500.00	3500.00
12.	Karnataka	0.00		0.00	
13.	Kerala	0.00		0.00	

1	2	3	4	5	6
14.	Madhya Pradesh	2650.00	2847.00	2650.00	1128.00
15.	Maharashtra	790.00	790.00	790.00	790.00
16.	Manipur	180.00		180.00	630.00
17.	Meghalaya	460.00		460.00	
18.	Mizoram	180.00		180.00	
19.	Nagaland	400.00		400.00	
20.	Odisha	2160.00	2160.00	2160.00	2160.00
21.	Punjab	0.00		0.00	
22.	Rajasthan	360.00	360.00	360.00	360.00
23.	Sikkim	0.00		0.00	
24.	Tamil Nadu	0.00		0.00	
25.	Telangana	365.74		365.74	
26.	Tripura	240.00	120.00	240.00	360.00
27.	Uttar Pradesh	0.00		0.00	
28.	Uttarakhand	0.00		0.00	
29.	West Bengal	160.00	80.00	160.00	160.00
TOTAL		15980.00	13152.00	15980.00	14212.26

Statement-III

State-wise Allocation and Release of grant for Rural Local Bodies (RLBs) under Thirteenth Finance Commission for the years 2013-14 and 2014-15

(₹ in lakhs)

Sl. No.	States	General Performance Grant (including forfeited)			
		2013-14		2014-15	
		Allocation	Release	Allocation	Release
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	54587.07	101940.75	33380.35	54213.65
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	2861.64	510.30	3121.49	
3.	Assam	16476.91	4655.02	17973.13	7825.00
4.	Bihar	51743.43	77083.62	56442.12	42646.72

1	2	3	4	5	6
5.	Chhattisgarh	17448.78	24489.50	19033.26	8287.00
6.	Goa	944.88	166.14	1030.68	
7.	Gujarat	24368.91	4391.03	26581.78	11574.00
8.	Haryana	11347.56	15917.38	12378.00	5672.93
9.	Himachal Pradesh	5813.26	5244.69	6341.15	5812.83
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	9592.78	1732.68	10463.88	4556.00
11.	Jharkhand	15837.99	14322.07	17276.20	7522.00
12.	Karnataka	47046.03	86480.61	51318.15	22344.00
13.	Kerala	20364.41	27465.38	22213.65	20147.75
14.	Madhya Pradesh	42969.54	57498.87	46871.50	41892.77
15.	Maharashtra	57430.71	23167.97	62645.84	84705.71
16.	Manipur	2285.71	2979.28	2493.27	1086.00
17.	Meghalaya	3266.59	593.39	3563.22	
18.	Mizoram	2105.73	1766.20	2296.95	
19.	Nagaland	3185.60	569.65	3474.87	
20.	Odisha	27059.56	4877.60	29516.77	
21.	Punjab	11752.51	15279.81	12819.72	5581.00
22.	Rajasthan	41133.78	57739.25	44869.03	20563.81
23.	Sikkim	1925.76	344.16	2100.63	915.00
24.	Tamil Nadu	32206.91	5803.27	35131.54	15296.00
25.	Telangana			26163.62	33563.73
26.	Tripura	3059.61	2642.03	3337.45	1529.58
27.	Uttar Pradesh	102227.02	232396.88	111509.99	48551.00
28.	Uttarakhand	6173.22	1115.55	6733.79	
29.	West Bengal	43284.50	36283.93	47215.06	43284.50
TOTAL		658500.37	807457.01	718297.10	487570.98

Statement-IV

State-wise Allocation and Release of grant for Rural Local Bodies (RLBs) under Thirteenth Finance Commission for the years 2013-14 and 2014-15

(₹ in lakhs)

Sl. No.	State	Special Area Performance Grants			
		2013-14		2014-15	
		Allocation	Release	Allocation	Release
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	590.00	1755.98	224.26	447.24
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.00		0.00	
3.	Assam	730.00	898.64	730.00	347.00
4.	Bihar	0.00		0.00	
5.	Chhattisgarh	2110.00	5248.13	2110.00	1002.00
6.	Goa	0.00		0.00	
7.	Gujarat	1440.00	663.25	1440.00	684.00
8.	Haryana	0.00		0.00	
9.	Himachal Pradesh	30.00	53.64	30.00	30.00
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	0.00		0.00	
11.	Jharkhand	3500.00	5034.11	3500.00	1663.00
12.	Karnataka	0.00		0.00	
13.	Kerala	0.00		0.00	
14.	Madhya Pradesh	2650.00	5273.71	2650.00	1259.00
15.	Maharashtra	790.00	1170.22	790.00	1360.00
16.	Manipur	180.00	305.04	180.00	86.00
17.	Meghalaya	460.00	211.53	460.00	
18.	Mizoram	180.00	126.17	180.00	90.00
19.	Nagaland	400.00	182.89	400.00	
20.	Odisha	2160.00	993.78	2160.00	
21.	Punjab	0.00		0.00	
22.	Rajasthan	360.00	541.01	360.00	531.00

1	2	3	4	5	6
23.	Sikkim	0.00		0.00	
24.	Tamil Nadu	0.00		0.00	
25.	Telangana			365.74	446.76
26.	Tripura	240.00	347.73	240.00	240.00
27.	Uttar Pradesh	0.00		0.00	
28.	Uttarakhand	0.00		0.00	
29.	West Bengal	160.00	72.71	160.00	
TOTAL		15980.00	22878.54	15980.00	8186.00

Statement-V

State-wise Allocation and Release of grant of Basic Grant to State Governments for Rural Local Bodies (RLBs) for the year 2015-16 and 2016-17 recommended by FFC (as on 17.11.2016)

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	States	2015-16		2016-17	
		*Annual Allocation	Total Release	*Annual Allocation	Total Releases
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	#Andhra Pradesh	934.34	928.41	1293.75	642.77
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	88.52	88.52	122.58	0.00
3.	Assam	584.80	292.40	809.76	0.00
4.	Bihar	2269.18	2269.18	3142.08	0.00
5.	Chhattisgarh	566.18	566.18	783.98	391.99
6.	Goa	14.44	7.22	20.00	0.00
7.	Gujarat	932.25	932.25	1290.86	645.43
8.	Haryana	419.28	419.28	580.57	290.29
9.	Himachal Pradesh	195.39	195.39	270.56	270.56
10.	#Jammu and Kashmir	373.96	367.72	517.81	0.00
11.	Jharkhand	652.83	652.83	903.96	451.98
12.	#Karnataka	1002.85	972.36	1388.62	1368.20
13.	Kerala	433.76	433.76	600.62	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6
14.	Madhya Pradesh	1463.61	1463.61	2026.62	1013.31
15.	Maharashtra	1623.32	1623.32	2247.77	1123.88
16.	Manipur	22.25	22.25	30.80	15.40
17.	Odisha	955.52	955.52	1323.09	1323.09
18.	Punjab	441.70	441.70	611.61	0.00
19.	Rajasthan	1471.95	1471.95	2038.17	2038.17
20.	Sikkim	16.03	16.04	22.20	11.10
21.	Tamil Nadu	947.65	947.65	1312.19	656.10
22.	Telangana	580.34	580.34	803.58	401.79
23.	Tripura	36.24	36.24	50.18	25.09
24.	#Uttar Pradesh	3862.60	3852.60	5348.45	2667.29
25.	Uttarakhand	203.26	203.26	281.45	281.45
26.	West Bengal	1532.21	735.43	2121.61	0.00
TOTAL		21624.46	20475.41	29942.87	13617.89

Note: Information has been compiled based on the release orders issued by Ministry of Finance.

*As recommended by FFC

#Released on pro-rata basis on the basis of information provided by the State Government.

Statement-VI

Backward Regions Grant Fund : State-wise releases during the last three years

*(This includes funds devolved to urban local bodies also
for developmental activities)*

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	State	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
1.	Andhra Pradesh	325.62	43.80	BRGF Programme delinked from the budgetary support of the Central Government <i>w.e.f.</i> 2015-16.
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.00	15.35	
3.	Assam	76.40	139.41	
4.	Bihar	485.80	206.52	
5.	Chhattisgarh	192.56	218.26	
6.	Gujarat	42.87	65.07	
7.	Haryana	26.41	12.98	

Sl. No.	State	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
8.	Himachal Pradesh	27.79	11.92	
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	20.40	45.67	
10.	Jharkhand	40.85	281.75	
11.	Karnataka	71.22	46.53	
12.	Kerala	0.00	29.20	
13.	Madhya Pradesh	279.21	221.22	
14.	Maharashtra	246.82	236.14	
15.	Manipur	39.83	36.76	
16.	Meghalaya	32.41	2.56	
17.	Mizoram	25.36	24.39	
18.	Nagaland	9.12	60.87	
19.	Odisha	283.63	179.46	
20.	Punjab	0.00	14.87	
21.	Rajasthan	62.30	211.45	
22.	Sikkim	8.68	12.32	
23.	Tamil Nadu	94.42	42.42	
24.	Telangana*	0.00	89.42	
25.	Tripura	13.04	12.63	
26.	Uttar Pradesh	273.35	346.86	
27.	Uttarakhand	22.79	2.53	
28.	West Bengal	99.12	226.64	
TOTAL		2800.00	2837.00	

*Telangana State was carved out of Andhra Pradesh during 2014-15.

India's position in Global Hunger Index

558. SHRI D. RAJA: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the latest edition of Global Hunger Index (GHI) which pegs India at 97th positions among 118 countries, showing a fall in ranking at 80th among 104 countries last year; and

- (b) if so, the details thereof and Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) Yes Sir. International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI) has brought out a Global Hunger Index (GHI) Report in 2016. In this report, India ranks 97th out of 118 countries. In the GHI Report 2015, India was ranked 80th out of 104 countries.

(b) The GHI scores 2016 are based on source data for the four component indicators *viz.*: (i) proportion of the population that is undernourished, (ii) prevalence of wasting in children under five years (*i.e.* low weight for height), (iii) prevalence of stunting in children under five years (*i.e.* low height for age), and (iv) proportion of children dying before the age of five. As per the GHI 2016 Report, the composite GHI of India has improved from 46.4 in 1992 to 38.2 in 2000, further to 36.0 in 2008 and 28.5 in 2016. The corresponding index for the year 2015 in the previous year's Report was 29.0 indicating that there has been further improvement in the hunger score in 2016.

The Government of India accords high priority to the issue of hunger and malnutrition and is implementing several schemes/ programmes to improve food security situation in the country. Government allocates foodgrains at highly subsidized prices to States and Union Territories under National Food Security Act 2013 covering upto 75% population in rural areas and 50% population in urban areas. Government is also implementing other welfare schemes like Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS), National Health Mission (NHM), Mid-day Meal (MDM) Scheme, Integrated Child Development Services Scheme (ICDS), Annapurna Scheme for the senior citizens, Nutritional Programme for Adolescent Girls, Emergency Feeding Programme, etc.

Status of planning

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

- (a) whether planning is still functional in the country;
- (b) if so, in which areas of the economy;
- (c) whether Government intends to wind it up completely and if so, by when;
- (d) how Government intends to wipe out social evils like hunger, illiteracy, morbidity, poverty, etc.; and
- (e) in what way projects would be drawn up and funds are earmarked?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) to (e) The NITI Aayog has initiated an exercise to formulate vision and strategy for the period beyond the Twelfth Five Year Plan (which ends in March 2017), under which the following inter-connected documents, with differing time horizons, are proposed to be prepared:

- a vision document keeping in view the social goals set and / or proposed and Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) for about 15 years *i.e.* up to 2030 which is co-terminus with the period to achieve SDGs.
- a 7-year strategy from 2017-18 to 2023-24 to convert the long term vision into implementable policy and action as a part of "National Development Agenda" with a mid-term review after 3 years *i.e.* the year ending March 2020.
- a 3-year Action document for 2017-18 to 2019-20 aligned to the predictability of financial resources during the 14th Finance Commission Award period. This is to help translate into actions the goals of the government to be achieved by 2019.

NITI Aayog's advice on divestment of CPSUs

560. SHRI T. K. RANGARAJAN: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that NITI Aayog has advised to divest a large number of Central Public Undertakings (CPSUs) including Alloy Steel Plants of SAIL;
- (b) if so, which are the other CPSUs which have been proposed to be divested by NITI Aayog; and
- (c) the reasons behind such proposal for disinvestment of CPSUs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) to (c) NITI Aayog has not recommended divestment of CPSUs. Its mandate is limited to making recommendations on strategic disinvestment only.

Protest against land acquisition by NTPC in Jharkhand

561. SHRI CHUNIBHAI KANJIBHAI GOHEL: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that several persons have died and injured while protesting against acquisition of their land by NTPC Ltd. in Chirudih area of Jharkhand;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the persons died/injured during the last one year on this land dispute; and

(c) whether any compensation has been given to deceased family members and injured persons by NTPC Ltd. and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) and (b) NTPC disbursed land for compensation and R&R benefits to the project-affected persons of private land at Pakri-Barwadih Mine at the rates finalized by the Government of Jharkhand. Subsequently, as per the advice of the State Government, land compensation has been enhanced twice.

NTPC has informed that on 01.10.2016 during the protest at Chirudih area against the land acquisition, large number of villagers stopped police vehicle and started pelting stones. In retaliation, police took preventive action like Air fire, Tear gas etc, but the mob could not be controlled, and caused serious injuries to Circle Officer (CO) and Additional Superintendent of Police (ASP). As such, police resorted to firing to control the agitators, which resulted in unfortunate death of four persons and injuries to some villagers.

(c) NTPC has informed that the State Govt, has announced a compensation of ₹ 2 lakh to the family of each deceased and ₹ 20000 to the injured. NTPC has also proposed a compensation of ₹ 7 lakh to the family of each deceased person.

Separate organisation for inter-state electricity transmission

562. DR. PRADEEP KUMAR BALMUCHU: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is contemplating on creation of a separate organisation for assigning the responsibility of planning inter-State electricity transmission network; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Government has contemplated the Creation of a separate entity as a dedicated company having operational and financial autonomy which shall discharge the statutory functions of Central Transmission Utility (CTU) along with other functions which *inter-alia* includes Power System Planning.

The proposal for creation of such an entity is presently at a preliminary stage.

Streamlining of electricity consumption system

563. SHRI T. G. VENKATESH: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is planning to streamline the system of electricity consumption in the country and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether a meeting of high level committee has been conducted to discuss the issue and if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of report submitted by the committee; and

(d) the details of recommendations made by the committee?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) to (d) Electricity is a concurrent subject. Electricity distribution and its consumption comes under the domain of State Government/Power Distribution Companies (DISCOMs). However, Government of India supplements the efforts of the State Governments by framing various policies and schemes. Government has introduced several measures for Energy Conservation and Demand Side Management (DSM) including energy efficient LED bulbs, agricultural pumps, fans & air-conditioners and bringing energy efficiency in industry through PAT (Perform, Achieve, Trade) scheme.

Government of India is also assisting States and UTs through Dean Dayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana (DDUGJY) and Integrated Power Development Scheme (IPDS) for strengthening of sub-transmission and distribution network. This will help in improving electricity consumption in the country.

De-allocation of power allocated from NTPC stations

564. SHRI NARENDRA KUMAR SWAIN: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state the time when the Ministry would notify the de-allocation of allocated power from upcoming NTPC stations located outside Odisha, except the allocation from North Karanpura Super Thermal Power Station, so that the State would not be burdened by paying the fixed cost without availing power?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): Based on the consent given by the states, NTPC has commissioned power stations for the benefit of its beneficiary states. Accordingly, Power Purchase Agreements have been signed between the States including Odisha and NTPC.

Government of Odisha, *vide* letter dated 28th June, 2014, has surrendered power from NTPC stations located outside the States. The request of Government of Odisha

had been sent to all the States for availing this power and the letter has also been posted on the website of Ministry of Power with a request that the willing States may give their consent to avail such power.

As per CERC regulations, the surrendered power can be re-allocated to other beneficiaries if they give their consent to avail such power.

Based on the requests received from Uttar Pradesh, 155 MW from New Nabinagar Unit-I surrendered by Odisha was allocated to Uttar Pradesh. At present, Ministry of Power does not have any other request by other beneficiary States to avail the surrendered power of Odisha from other Central Generating Stations.

Power situation in the country

565. SHRI C. P. NARAYANAN: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are villages and towns where electrification has not been extended or is partial and if so, the numbers thereof;

(b) the number of houses and people who are not provided with electricity, even now;

(c) the installed capacity of power and consumption during the last three years; and

(d) whether there is unutilized capacity of power and if so, the quantum thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) As reported by the States, there were 18,452 un-electrified census villages in the country, as on 01.04.2015. Out of these, 10,628 villages have been electrified as on 31.10.2016 and the remaining 7,824 un-electrified villages are targeted to be electrified by May, 2018.

(b) As per Census 2011, out of 1678 lakh rural households in the country, there were 750 lakh un-electrified rural households. However, 249.89 lakh BPL Households have been released connections under Deendayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana (DDUGJY), including Rural Electrification component, as on 31.10.2016.

(c) The Installed Capacity of Power in India during last 3 years, *i.e.* from 2013-14 to 2015-16 is given below:

Year	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
Installed Capacity {Including RES (MW)}	245258.53	271722.17	302087.84

The consumption of electricity in India during 2012-13, 2013-14 and 2014-15 is given below:

Year	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
Consumption of Electricity (GWh)	824301.17	874208.57	948521.82

(d) The 23273.5 MW Capacity of Coal and Lignite based thermal power generating units were un-utilised due to its non-schedule from beneficiaries (Reserve shut down) as on 14.11.2016. The un-utilised capacity of gas and other liquid/multi fuel power stations cannot be quantified as it depends on availability of gas.

Subletting of contracts under RGGVY

566. SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased state:

(a) the details of private companies which have been awarded contracts under RGGVY in Madhya Pradesh and Chhattisgarh, State-wise;

(b) whether Government is aware that these companies have further awarded the contracts on sublet basis to smaller companies in those States;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) the details of awardee companies which have not paid full amount of outstanding dues in spite of completion of work since the last one year particularly by smaller companies at Pipariya site, Madhya Pradesh; and

(e) the details of action Government would take against defaulting companies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) Tender for execution of work under Rural Electrification (RE) component of Deendayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana (DDUGJY) is awarded by State/DISCOM. The details of projects awarded by the Madhya Pradesh and Chhattisgarh are given in the Statement-I and Statement-II respectively (*See* below).

(b) and (c) Under DDUGJY, the contracts for the electrification works are awarded by the respective Power Distribution Companies (DISCOMs) / implementing agencies of the State. DISCOM of Chhattisgarh has informed that contract of Bastar awarded to M/s Pavani Controls & Panels Pvt. Ltd. has further been sub-contracted to M/s. Chadalavada Infratech Pvt. Ltd., Hyderabad.

Similarly, the concerned DISCOM (MPPKVV Co. Ltd.) of Madhya Pradesh has informed that the contract of districts Khandwa, Mandsaur and Neemuch awarded to

M/s. GEI Industrial System Ltd., Bhopal has further been sub-contracted to M/s. Nilshikha Infra, Indore.

(d) No such issue has been reported by the implementing agencies of Madhya Pradesh and Chhattisgarh.

(e) State Governments/DISCOMs are empowered to take suitable necessary action against the defaulting companies as per the terms and conditions of the contract.

Statement-I

A. Details of private companies which have been awarded contracts by Madhya Pradesh under erstwhile RGGVY in MPMKVVCL, Bhopal

Sl. No.	Name of District	Name and Address of Contractor
1	2	3
1.	Bhopal	M/s Anand Electrical 415-16, DDA Building No. 1 Distt. Centre, Janakpuri, Delhi.
2.	Raisen	M/s Drake & Scull Water & Energy India Pvt. Ltd. 632-33-34, 6th floor, BPTB Park, Central Tower, B Sector-30, Gurgaon. M/s Sanfield Ltd. 112, Ganga Jamuna Complex, Plot No.202, Zone-1, M.P. Nagar, Bhopal.
3.	Hoshangabad	M/s Drake & Scull Water & Energy India Pvt. Ltd. 632-33-34, 6th floor, BPTB Park, Central Tower, B Sector- 30, Gurgaon.
4.	Harda	M/s Hythro Power Corp. Ltd. Techpro House-78, Sector-34, Gurgaon (Haryana)-122001. M/s Sawan Associates Plot No. 23, Dubey Layout, Vitthal Rukumani Nagar, Katol Road, Nagpur.
5.	Vidisha	M/s Shyam Indus Power Solutions Pvt. Ltd. 129, Transport Centre, Punjabi Bagh, New Delhi-35.

1	2	3
		M/s PK Industries -Kusum Industries -Umed Singh (JV) H. No.-956/2, Near Maida Mill, Bhopal.
6.	Sehore	M/s MDP Infra (India) Pvt. Ltd.- NKG (JV), Gwalior 464-465, Suresh Nagar, Thatipur, Gwalior.
7.	Rajgarh	M/s Simplex Infrastructures Ltd.- KCP (JV) Simplex House 27, Shakespere Sarani, Kolkata 700017.
8.	Bhind	M/s B.S. Ltd. (JV) 504, Trendset Towers, Road No.2, Banjara Hills, Hyderabad. M/s Dee Control & Electric Pvt. Ltd. C-8, UPSIDC, Industrial Area, Udyog Kunj, Panki, Kanpur.
9.	Morena	M/s Bajaj Electricals Ltd. 801, 8th floor, Rustomjee Aspiree Bhanu Shankar Yagnik Marg, Off Eastern Express Highway, Sion (East), Mumbai-400022
10.	Datia	M/s Dee Control & Electric Pvt. Ltd. C-8, UPSIDC, Industrial Area, Udyog Kunj, Panki, Kanpur.
11.	Gwalior	M/s Bajaj Electricals Ltd. 801, 8th floor, Rustomjee Aspiree Bhanu Shankar Yagnik Marg, Off Eastern Express Highway, Sion (East), Mumbai-400022
12.	Shivpuri	M/s Hythro Power Corp. Ltd. Techpro House-78, Sector-34, Gurgaon (Haryana)-122001. M/s Dee Control & Electric Pvt. Ltd. C-8, UPSIDC, Industrial Area, Udyog Kunj, Panki, Kanpur.
13.	Guna	M/s Shyam Indus 129, Transport Centre, Punjabi Bagh, New Delhi-35.
14.	Ashok Nagar	M/s Energo Absolute E-42/2 Okhala Industrial Area, Phase-II, New Delhi-20.

1	2	3
15.	Betul	M/s Hythro Power Corp. Ltd. Techpro House-78, Sector-34, Gurgaon (Haryana)-122001. M/s B.S. Ltd. 504, Trendset Towers, Road No.2, Banjara Hills, Hyderabad.
16.	33/11 KV Sub-station of Guna, Ashok Nagar & Shivpuri	M/s Sawan Associates Plot No.23, Dubey Layout, Vitthal Rukumani Nagar, Katol Road, Nagpur.

B. Details of private companies which have been awarded contracts by Madhya Pradesh under erstwhile RGGVY in MPPoKVVCL, Jabalpur

Sl. No.	Name of District	Name of Contractor
1	2	3
1.	Damoh	Ramky Ramky
2.	Jabalpur	Easun KEC Ramky Ramky
3.	Seoni	Ramky Ramky Ramky Maytas UBITEch
4.	Chhindwara	Maytas Maytas Maytas Maytas

1	2	3
		Maytas
		Bajaj
5.	Umariya	GVPR
		KEI
6.	Sagar	Easun
7.	Shahdol	ICSA
		ELTEL Power
8.	Katni	Easun
9.	Panna	ICSA
		BS Transcomm Ltd & Sonna Engg.
10.	Rewa	ICSA
		BS Transcomm Ltd & Sonna Engg.
11.	Mandla	GVPR
12.	Narsinghpur	Rohini
13.	Tikamgarh	Rohini
14.	Dindori	Rohini
		Eltel
15.	Balaghat	GVPR
16.	Anuppur	Bajaj
17.	Chhatarpur	GVPR
18.	Sidhi	Bajaj
19.	Satna	Eltel
20.	Balaghat	Bajaj
21.	Sidhi	Bajaj
22.	Chhatarpur	Eltel Power
23.	Satna	Eltel Power
24.	Shahdol	Bajaj
25.	Anuppur	Bajaj
26.	Sidhi	Bajaj

1	2	3
27.	Rewa	Bajaj
28.	Balaghat	Bajaj
29.	Mandla	Voltas, Mumbai
30.	Dindori	Voltas, Mumbai
31.	Jabalpur	Cabcoon
32.	Katni	Cabcoon
33.	Sagar	East India
34.	Chhatarpur	Bajaj
35.	Panna	Bajaj
36.	Tikamgarh	KEI Industries, New Delhi
37.	Satna	Vindhay Telelinks, New Delhi
38.	Chhindwara	Vindhay Telelinks, New Delhi

C. The details of private companies which have been awarded contracts under erstwhile RGGVY in M.P.P.K.V.V. Co. Ltd., POLOGROUND, Indore

Sl. No.	District*	Name of Contractor
1	2	3
1.	Indore	M/s. National Steel and Agro Industries Ltd., Indore
2.	Ujjain	M/s. ICSA Ltd., Haydrabad M/s. Godrej & Boycee Company Ltd., and M/s. Godrej & Boycee Company Ltd., and M/s. G.E.T. Power Pvt. Ltd., Chennai
3.	Dhar	M/s. G.E.T. Power Pvt. Ltd., Chennai M/s. Genus Power Infrastructure, Jaipur M/s. G.E.T. Power Pvt. Ltd., Chennai
4.	Ratlam	M/s. Genus Power Infrastructure, Jaipur M/s. Genus Power Infrastructure, Jaipur
5.	Jhabua	M/s. G.E.T. Power Pvt. Ltd., Chennai M/s. G.E.T. Power Pvt. Ltd., Chennai

1	2	3
6.	Barwani	M/s. Coastal Project Ltd., Hyderabad
7.	Burhanpur	M/s. Vindhya Telelinks Ltd., New Delhi
8.	Dewas	M/s. Agrawal Power Pvt. Ltd., Bhopal
9.	Khandwa	M/s. G.E.I. Industrial Systems Ltd., Bhopal
10.	Khargone	M/s. Vindhya Telelinks Ltd., New Delhi M/s. Coastal Project Ltd., Hyderabad
11.	Mandsaur	M/s. G.E.I. Industrial Systems Ltd., Bhopal
12.	Neemuch	M/s. G.E.I. Industrial Systems Ltd., Bhopal
13.	Shajapur	M/s. Agrawal Power Pvt. Ltd., Bhopal
14.	Khandwa	M/s. Ubitech Pvt. Ltd., Faridabad
15.	Neemuch	M/s. Prachi Construction, Alirajpur
16.	Ratlam	M/s. Anand Eletricals, New Delhi
17.	Ujjain	M/s. Sawan Associates, Nagpur
18.	Alirajpur	M/s. Coastal Project Ltd., Hyderabad
19.	Dhar	M/s. Ubitech Pvt. Ltd., Faridabad
20.	Indore	M/s. Catskill Infra Project Pvt. Ltd., Pune
21.	Jhabua	M/s. Nilishikhar Infra, Indore

Statement-II*Details of the projects awarded by Chhattisgarh*

Sl. No.	Name of District	Name of Contractor
1	2	3
1.	Narayanpur	M/s Jyoti Structure Ltd., Mumbai
2.	Bastar	M/s Coramandal Infrastructure Pvt. Ltd. (Lead Partner) & M/s Pavani Controls & Panels Pvt. Ltd. Hyderabad (Other & Tech. Partner. M/s Pavani Controls & Pannels Pvt. Ltd., Hyderabad (Lead Partner) & M/s Coramandal Infrastructure Pvt. Ltd. (Other Partner)

1	2	3
		M/s Maa Harsiddhi Infra Developers Pvt. Ltd. (Lead Partner, M/s Panchmukhi Exim Pvt. Ltd.(JV Partner) & M/s Anjani Power (Joint Venture)
3.	Kondagaon	M/s K.R. Construction (Initially award No. 1669 dtd. 13.08.15 was issued, which was revised <i>vide</i> award No. 1348 dtd. 27.06.16) M/s K.R. Construction (Initially award No. 3672 dtd .01.01.16 was issued, which was revised <i>vide</i> award No. 5465 dtd. 10.11.16)
4.	Narayanpur & Bastar	M/s Chadalvada Const. Pvt. Ltd., Hyderabad
5.	Narayanpur	M/s K.R. Construction (Initially award No. 2309 dtd. 26.09.15 was issued, which was revised <i>vide</i> award No. 4189 dtd. 03.02.16 and finally revised <i>vide</i> No. 501 dtd. 04.05.16)
6.	Bijapur	M/s Jyoti Structure Ltd. Mumbai (Initially award No. 11679 dtd. 26.03.10 was issued, which was revised <i>vide</i> award No. 10451 dtd. 11.03.13 and finally revised <i>vide</i> No. 2007 dtd. 07.09.2015)
7.	Dantewada	M/s Jyoti Structure Ltd., Mumbai (Initially award No. 11681 dtd. 26.03.10 was issued, which was revised <i>vide</i> award No. 10453 dtd. 11.03.13 and finally revised <i>vide</i> No. 2008 dtd. 07.09.2015) M/s Jyoti Structure Ltd., Mumbai (Initially award No. 11683 dtd. 26.03.10 was issued, which was revised <i>vide</i> award No. 10455 dtd. 11.03.13 and finally revised <i>vide</i> No. 2009 dtd. 07.09.2015)
8.	Dantewada & Bijapur	M/s SV Associates, Raipur (JV) Lead & Technical Partner M/s S.P. Sinha, Raipur Other Partner M/s. Vinay Kumar Lalwani, Dhamtari
9.	Koriya	M/s PSR Elecon Pvt. Ltd., Hyderabad M/s Sri Gopikrishna Infrac.Pvt. Ltd., Hyderabad M/s PSR Elecon Pvt. Ltd., Hyderabad M/s K.K. Construction Company, Khamardih M/s PSR Elecon Pvt. Ltd., Hyderabad

1	2	3
10.	Jashpur	M/s Pace Power System Pvt. Ltd., Hyderabad (Initially award No. 6651 dtd 05.12.12 was issued, which was revised <i>vide</i> award No. 2187 dtd. 18.09.15) M/s Pace Power System Pvt. Ltd., Hyderabad (Initially award No. 6652 dtd. 05.12.12 was issued, which was revised <i>vide</i> award No. 2188 dtd. 18.09.15) M/s Pace Power System Pvt. Ltd., Hyderabad (Initially award No. 6653 dtd. 05.12.12 was issued, which was revised <i>vide</i> award No. 2189 dtd. 18.09.15) M/s Rajputana Cables & Conductors (P) Ltd. (Initially award No. 1452 dtd. 10.09.13 was issued, which was revised <i>vide</i> Corrigendum No.3250 dtd. 01/12/15)
11.	Korba	M/s Gopikrishna Infracast Pvt. Ltd., Hyderabad.
12.	Dhamtari	M/s Gopikrishna Infracast Pvt. Ltd., Hyderabad (Initially award No. 4080 dtd. 26.08.14 was issued, which was revised <i>vide</i> award No. 2391 dtd. 01.10.15)
13.	Mahasamund	M/s Gopikrishna Infracast Pvt. Ltd., Hyderabad (Initially award No. 4082 dtd. 26.08.14 was issued, which was revised <i>vide</i> award No. 2374 dtd. 30.09.15)
14.	Jajgir-Champa	M/s Gopikrishna Infracast Pvt. Ltd., Hyderabad

Rural electrification in Maharashtra

567. SHRI D. P. TRIPATHI: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there has been total electrification in rural Maharashtra;
- (b) if so, how many villages and rural households were covered in the process; and
- (c) if not, what are the impediments in achieving total electrification in rural areas of that State and the steps taken therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) to (c) Government of Maharashtra reported that there was no un-electrified revenue villages in the State. Subsequently, Maharashtra State Electricity Distribution Company Limited (Mahavitaran) has reported that 280 revenue villages and 1514 wadi padas (habitations) have become de-electrified due to non-functioning of renewable sources. Maharashtra has targeted to electrify them under the State plan.

Under Deendayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana (DDUGJY), in August, 2015, Government of India has approved 37 projects for various rural electrification works in Maharashtra with the cost of ₹ 2163.44 crore, covering 30,245 electrified villages, 49,387 habitations, including 3.95 lakh BPL households.

Shortage of power in Bihar

†568. SHRIMATI MISHA BHARTI:

SHRI PREM CHAND GUPTA:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has prepared any blueprint to meet the shortage of power in Bihar;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the amount of money proposed to be spent on this scheme;
- (c) whether Government is proposing to provide more power to State Government from NTPC Barh; and
- (d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) to (d) Electricity is a concurrent subject. Supply of power to various consumers in a State / UT, preparing blue-print to meet the demand of electricity in a State / UT are within the purview of the respective State Government / 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). At present, Bihar has been allocated 2718 MW power from Central Generating Stations. Bihar was originally allocated firm share of 1183 MW from Barh Super Thermal Power Station (BSTPS). In addition to this, on the request of Government of Bihar, 701 MW from BSTPS was allocated to Bihar from the surrendered share of West Bengal. However, Bihar, *vide* letter dated 19.10.2016, has requested to de-allocate 30% of Power allocated from Barh. Besides, power is available in the market including in the power exchange and Bihar utilities can buy the same as per the guidelines issued by Ministry of Power.

Further, for improvement in distribution system in Bihar, projects amounting to ₹5,856.36 crore have been sanctioned under Deendayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana (DDUGJY) and projects amounting to ₹2,111 crore have been sanctioned under Integrated Power Development Scheme (IPDS). This would enable improvement in power supply to the consumers of Bihar.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Pending hydro power projects

569. DR. R. LAKSHMANAN: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of Detailed Project Reports (DPRs) of hydro power projects that are pending before the Central Electricity Authority (CEA); and

(b) out of these DPRs, how many pertains to Tamil Nadu and the generating capacity of those power projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) and (b) 12 Detailed Project Reports (DPRs) of Hydro Power Projects with an aggregate installed capacity of 9979 MW are under examination in Central Electricity Authority (CEA). Details are given in the Statement (*See below*). Out of these DPRs, no Hydro Power Project pertains to Tamil Nadu.

Statement

*List of Hydro Power Projects in India under Examination in CEA
(As on 10.11.2016)*

Sl. No.	Scheme	State	Sector	Agency	Installed Capacity (MW)
1.	Kwar	Jammu and Kashmir	JV	CVPP	540
2.	Sawalkote	Jammu and Kashmir	State	JKSPDC	1856
3.	Jelam Tamak	Uttarakhand	Central	THDCIL	108
4.	Bowala Nandprayag	Uttarakhand	State	UJVNL	300
5.	Dagamara	Bihar	State	BShPCL	130
6.	Umngot	Meghalaya	State	MePGCL	210
7.	Subansiri Middle (Kamla)	Andhra Pradesh	Private	KHEPCL	1800
8.	Attunli	Andhra Pradesh	Private	AHEPCL	680
9.	Magochu	Andhra Pradesh	Private	SMCPCL	96
10.	Kirthai-II	Jammu and Kashmir	State	JKPDC	930
11.	Dugar	Himachal Pradesh	Private	DHPL	449
12.	Dibang	Andhra Pradesh	Central	NHPC	2880
				TOTAL	9979

Enquiry into electrification under DDUGJY

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is considering a CBI enquiry into electrification of villages under the Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana (DDUGJY) after Nagla-Patela;

(b) if so, whether Government has taken any steps in this regard; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) to (c) No, Sir. The information of village electrification is provided by the respective State Government / State DISCOMs. Rural Electrification Corporation Ltd., the nodal agency for implementation of DDUGJY, has advised the State to take all immediate steps for continuous energization of the newly built infrastructure under DDUGJY.

Power shortage in NER

571. SHRI SANTIUSE KUJUR: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in the North Eastern Region (NER) daily power-cuts have increased due to shortage of power projects;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the action taken by Government thereon;

(c) whether Government has any proposal for new power projects for NER to eradicate scarcity of power there; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) and (b) No, Sir.

As per information given by States / UTs to Central Electricity Authority (CEA), during the current year 2016-17 (April, 2016 to Oct., 2016), the peak power shortage in North Eastern Region (NER) has reduced to 0.5% from 8.4% during the corresponding period last year. Similarly, the energy shortage during current year has reduced to 3.5% from 6.9% during the corresponding period last year.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) and (d) Electricity is a concurrent subject. Supply and distribution of electricity to various consumers including power - cuts in a State / UT is within the purview of the respective State Government / State Power Utility. The Central Government supplements the efforts of the State Governments by establishing power plants in the Central Sector only through Central Power Sector Undertakings (CPSUs) for the purpose of power generation and allocating power from there to them.

The Central Government has given special consideration to the power generation in North Eastern States. In this regard, as per information furnished by North Eastern Electric Power Corporation Ltd. (NEEPCO), two gas based power stations and one hydro power project of NEEPCO, located in the North Eastern States, were given special consideration by the Central Government. In case of gas based power stations, the concession on the gas price to the tune of 40% has been extended under Administered Price Mechanism (APM) to 291MW Assam Gas Based Power Plant (AGBP) in Assam and 135 MW Agartala Gas Turbine Combine Cycle Power Plant (AGTCCP) in the State of Tripura. The gas price is charged at 60% of market price upto the quantity of 1 Million Metric Standard Cubic Meters Per Day (MMSCMD) for AGBP and 0.75 MMSCMD for AGTCCP, thereby reducing the cost of power for North Eastern States.

Six thermal power units/modules aggregating to 1103.1 MW have been commissioned during the 12th Plan period in the North-Eastern States. Further, five thermal units/modules aggregating to 625.5 MW are presently under construction in the North-Eastern States for benefits during 12th Plan period and beyond.

At present, North Eastern Region is well connected with the national grid and the states of NER can purchase power from market including through power exchanges as per guidelines as sufficient surplus power is available in the market.

NTPC has set up Bongaigaon Thermal Power Plant in Assam for benefit of all the states of NER. However, some of the states of NER has requested for de-allocation of power from this power plant.

Voltage fluctuations

572. SHRI DILIP KUMAR TIRKEY: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that voltage fluctuation in supply of electricity is a very common problem in India especially in rural areas; and

(b) whether it is also a fact that consistent voltage fluctuations render the electricity supply useless and if so, what steps are being taken by the Ministry to ensure minimum voltage fluctuation in electricity supply?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) and (b) Electricity is a concurrent subject. Supply of adequate and quality power to the consumers is the responsibility of respective State Government / DISCOMs. The Central Government supplements the efforts of the State Government through various schemes including 'Deendayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana (DDUGJY)'.

Under the DDUGJY launched by Government of India, there is a provision for separation of agriculture and non-agriculture feeders facilitating judicious rostering of supply to agricultural & non-agricultural consumers in the rural areas, strengthening and augmentation of sub-transmission & distribution infrastructure in rural areas, including metering at distribution transformers / feeders / consumers. The rural electricity infrastructure being strengthened under DDUGJY works to improve the overall voltage profile in rural areas.

Status of NTPC-BHEL power project in Andhra Pradesh

573. SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) when the NTPC-BHEL Power Projects Ltd. was conceived and what was the original cost and other objectives behind setting it up at Mannavaram in Chittoor district of Andhra Pradesh;

(b) what was the estimated employment opportunities that the above JV would create on its completion;

(c) whether foundation stone was laid in 2010 but, so far, no tangible work has been done;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(e) what is the likely date of commissioning of this project and what is the time and cost overrun?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) NBPPL is a JV Company between NTPC Ltd. & Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd. (BHEL). An MOU was signed between NTPC & BHEL on September 7th, 2007. A JV Agreement was entered into on December 17th, 2007. The Company was incorporated under the companies Act, 1956 on April 28, 2008.

The prime objective of the Company is to enhance the capability and capacity of the Power Sector and supplement the efforts of both the promoter companies (NTPC and BHEL).

The capital investment was worked out in two phases as per the following:

Phase-I: EPC & Manufacturing facilities for CHP/AHP: ₹ 1200 crore.

PHASE-II: Manufacturing Facilities for Turbine, Generator & Boiler : ₹4800 crore.

The Investment for Phase-I has been reduced to ₹363.94 crore by curtailing EPC expenditure to ₹ 13.55 crore by shifting to hiring model. However, in the 20th Board meeting held on 21.03.2011, the Board decided that NBPPL would go in for Phase-II only after 4 to 5 years.

(b) The estimated employment opportunities would be 6100 in numbers till FY 2016-17 for Phase-I & Phase-II as per Detailed Project Report (DPR). Out of this, the employment generation expected from Phase-I was 1250 persons, considering that NBPPL would be executing 30 EPC orders and 10 CHP & AHP projects by 2016-17.

(c) to (e) Yes, Sir. The foundation stone of NBPPL Mannavaram Plant was laid on 1st September, 2010. The facility is operational and commercial production commenced since May, 2015. As on date, there is no cost overrun.

Payment to bonus to construction companies

†574. SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD:

SHRIMATI CHHAYA VERMA:

CH. SUKHRAM SINGH YADAV:

Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry has given huge amount as bonus to companies engaged in highway construction work, in various parts of the country, including Bihar, that have completed their work before scheduled time;

(b) the number of such companies and the amount given to them for completing work before time during the last five years;

(c) whether bonus has been paid to a construction company in spite of it overrunning prescribed time-limit in construction of four lane bridge on Koshi river in Bihar;

(d) whether CAG has presented a report in this regard; and

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA): (a) and (b) Bonus is being paid as per the provisions of contract agreement/concession agreement executed by NHAI with contractor/concessionaire. Detail of projects in which Bonus has been paid to concessionaire where the work has been completed before scheduled time are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(c) Yes Sir. An amount of ₹ 67.344 crore was paid to the Concessionaire for delays on the part of Authority, which is termed as bonus as per Concession Agreement.

(d) and (e) Yes Sir. CAG has presented report in respect of project of "construction of 4 lane bridge across river Kosi and its approaches including Bund and Afflux Bund on NH-57". It has been mentioned in the CAG Report that NHAI paid undue financial benefits of ₹ 31.90 crore to the concessionaire due to deficiencies in issue of provisional completion certificate *w.e.f* 8th February 2012 without completion of tests prescribed for safe and reliable commercial operation *viz.* toll management system and highway traffic management system, and prior to completion of project facilities in contravention of provisions of the concession agreement. Action Taken Note of C and AG Para have been furnished to C and AG office through MoRTH explaining release of bonus/annuity.

Statement

Details of projects where bonus has been paid to concessionaire

Sl. No.	State	Details of bonus paid in respect of projects wherein the work has been completed before scheduled time
1	2	3
1.	Bihar	1. M/s Mokama Munger Highway Ltd. for the work of 2 laning with Paved Shoulders of Mokama- Munger section of NH -80: Bonus amount ₹ 21.825 Cr. The 2-laning work in 68.57 Km was scheduled for completion on 14.05.2013, whereas Provisional Completion Certificate <i>w.e.f</i> 20.01.2013 was issued by Independent Engineer for the completed section of 60.48 Km-remaining length was unavailable for construction due to non-acquisition of land.

1	2	3
		<p>2. M/s Khagaria-Purnea Highway Project Ltd. for the work of 2 laning with Paved Shoulders of Khagaria- Purnea section of NH-31:- Bonus amount ₹ 45.594 Cr. The 2-laning work in 140 Km was scheduled for completion on 02.04.2014, whereas Provisional Completion Certificate w.e.f 04.11.2013 was issued by Independent Engineer for the completed section of 130.38 Km -remaining length for construction was not available due to encumbrances.</p> <p>3. M/s Kosi Bridge Infrastructure Company Ltd. for the work of construction of 4 lane bridge across river Kosi and its approaches including Guide Bund and Afflux Bund on NH-57 on BOT (Annuity) basis.</p>
2.	Andhra Pradesh	An amount of ₹ 23.73 Crores was paid during the year 2011 to M/s. Rajahmundry Expressway Limited and M/s. Andhra Expressway Limited as Bonus for early completion of the work of AP-15 & AP-16 Packages <i>i.e.</i> , from Km. 799.998 to Km. 901.753 of Uddandapuram to Diwancheruvu.
3.	Telangana	An amount of ₹ 13.22 Crs was paid to M/s. Nirmal BOT Ltd. during 2015 for completing the work before (100 days of scheduled time in 2009) for the work of Four laning from Km.278.000 (Kadtal) to Km. 308.000 (Armoor) of NH-7 in the State of Telangana (NHDP Phase - II) on BOT (Annuity) Basis (Pkg-AP-8).
4.	Maharashtra	Bonus of ₹ 239.01 Cr has been paid to M/s. Oriental Nagpur Betul Highways Pvt. Ltd. for achieving COD prior to schedule completion date in the project of 4 laning of Nagpur-Betul section of NH-69 in the year 2015-16.
5.	Jharkhand	In Jharkhand State, in the project of 4-laning of Hazaribagh-Ranchi section of NH-33 on BOT (Annuity) basis, the bonus of ₹ 47.05 Crs. was paid to the Concessionaire, M/s Hazaribagh Ranchi Expressway Ltd.

Renewal coating on NHs in Madhya Pradesh

575. SHRI VIVEK K. TANKHA: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government has any programme/policy for renewal coating on the National Highways in Madhya Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the interval at which the renewal coating should be done on National Highways in the State;

(c) whether there is any delay in carrying out renewal coating on National Highways in the State and if so, by when such coating would be completed; and

(d) if not, the reasons for not carrying out renewal coating on National Highways in the State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA): (a) and (b) Ministry takes up renewal programme at the interval of 3-5 years based on availability of funds and *interse* priority.

(c) and (d) The Ministry based on overall availability of funds has finalized Annual Renewal Programme for 61.2 Km of length for an amount of ₹29.89 crores in the State of Madhya Pradesh for year 2016-17.

Four or six laning of National Highways

576. SHRI ABDUL WAHAB:

SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT:

Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that 78 per cent of our National Highways have only one or two lanes and 40 per cent of roads in the country are not metalled;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) what are the reasons behind these shortcomings along with the details of remedial measures Government proposes to take in this regard;

(d) whether Government has chalked out any plan to make the highways into four or six lanes; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA): (a) and (b) Around 75% of National Highways in the country are single, intermediate and two laned which are being developed and maintained in traffic worthy condition depending upon the availability of funds and *inter se* priority. Details are given in the Statement (*See* below).

(c) Reasons behind the shortcomings are generally 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. To rectify these problems, Regular meetings are held with project developers, State Governments and contractors in Head Quarter by Ministry/NHAI with Regional Officers, concessionaires /contractors to streamline the land acquisition & environment clearances, exit for equity investors, premium re-schedulement, close coordination with other Ministries, revamping of dispute resolution mechanism, etc.

(d) and (e) Ministry has planned to construct around 2700 km four lane and 500 km six and above lane during the current financial year 2016-17.

Statement

*Details of State/Union Territory-wise and lane-wise distribution of
NH length in km (Provisional)*

Sl. No.	State/ UT	Single Lane/Intermediate Lane	2-Lane
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1,014	2,651
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1,931	563
3.	Assam	997	2,231
4.	Bihar	835	3,215
5.	Chandigarh	0	0
6.	Chhattisgarh	449	2,358
7.	Delhi	0	0
8.	Goa	51	174
9.	Gujarat	466	2,162

1	2	3	4
10.	Haryana	123	1,543
11.	Himachal Pradesh	1,158	1,462
12.	Jammu and Kashmir	1,067	1,360
13.	Jharkhand	322	2,041
14.	Karnataka	855	3,835
15.	Kerala	428	1,290
16.	Madhya Pradesh	2,952	3,362
17.	Maharashtra	806	3,300
18.	Manipur	290	1,424
19.	Meghalaya	696	452
20.	Mizoram	1,359	22
21.	Nagaland	1,081	92
22.	Odisha	167	3,862
23.	Puducherry	0	40
24.	Punjab	382	1,473
25.	Rajasthan	301	4,920
26.	Sikkim	213	250
27.	Tamil Nadu	65	2,853
28.	Telangana	166	1,551
29.	Tripura	682	124
30.	Uttar Pradesh	695	5,364
31.	Uttarakhand	1,973	684
32.	West Bengal	491	1,431
33.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	319	11
34.	Dadra Nagar Haveli	31	0
35.	Daman and Diu	22	0
	TOTAL	22,388	56,098

Funds for road safety

577. SHRI KIRANMAY NANDA: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of funds released to States for improvement in road safety during the last three years;

(b) the details of utilization of the funds for road safety work carried out during the above period, State-wise;

(c) whether any future plan on road safety measures has been proposed, as road accident accounts highest number of deaths in the country; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA): (a) and (b) Ministry have a scheme for setting up one Model Institute of Driving Training and Research (IDTR) and Inspection & Certification Centre (I&C) in each state for improvement in road safety. Details of fund released to State under the scheme for setting up IDTR and I&C Centre during the last three years and utilization of funds are given in the Statement-I (See below).

Besides the Ministry under the Central Sector scheme has been providing cranes and ambulances to States/ UTs for relief and rescue measures in the aftermath of accidents and road safety equipment for enforcement and implementation of various rules & regulations relating to road safety. During the year 2015-16 the fund have released directly to the State for procurement of Ambulance and Breath Analyzer as detailed in the Statement-II (See below).

(c) and (d) The Government has formulated a National Road Safety Policy. A Draft Action Plan based on the six pillars of road safety was prepared by the Ministry and circulated to all the States/UTs for adoption and implementation.

Statement-I

(a) Details of funds released to the States and utilization of fund for setting up of Institute of Driving and Training Research (IDTR) during last three years

Sl. No.	Name of State	Fund allocated (₹ in crore)			Total fund released so far	Utilization of fund
		2013-14	2014-15	2015-16		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Bihar	0	5.00	0	12.5	₹12.5 crore has been utilized so far

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
2.	Himachal Pradesh	0	5.00	0	11.46	₹ 11.46 crore has been utilized so far
4.	Madhya Pradesh	0	0.97	0.07	14.90	₹ 14.18 crore has been utilized so far
5.	Maharashtra	4.65	0	0.78	13.93	₹ 13.29 crore has been utilized so far
6.	Rajasthan	5.00	0	0	11.50	₹6.39 crore has been utilized so far
7.	Tripura	1.50	0	5.00	7.77	₹7.77 crore has been utilized so far
8.	Uttar Pradesh	0	1.5	0	6.5	₹1.21 crore has been utilized so far

(b) Details of funds released to the States and agencies authorized by the States for setting up of Inspection and Certification (I & C) Centre during last three years

						<i>(₹ in crore)</i>
1.	Delhi	2.50	0.80	0	6.80	₹ 5.99 crore has been utilized so far.
2.	Gujarat	0	2.50	0	6.20	₹ 4.00 crore has been utilized so far.
3.	Haryana	4.50	0	0.80	6.80	₹6.70 crore has been utilized so far.
4.	Karnataka	0.85	4.60	Nil	5.25	Rs 4.88 crore has been utilized so far.
5.	Maharashtra	3.85	2.00	0.29	7.25	₹ 7.25 crore has been utilized so far.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
6.	Madhya Pradesh	0	1.71	0	10.30	₹ 10.26 crore has been utilized so far.
7.	Rajasthan	2.95	1.94	Nil	5.35	₹ 4.15 crore has been utilized so far.
8.	Telangana	0	0	2.50	4.00	₹ 3.06 crore has been utilized so far.
9.	Uttar Pradesh	Nil	1.50	2.50	4.00	₹ 2.69 crore has been utilized so far.
10.	West Bengal	0	0	1.06	1.06	Nil
11.	Kerala	0	0	1.10	1.10	Nil
12.	Sikkim	0	0	1.10	1.10	0
13.	Odisha	0	0	1.08	1.08	₹0.67 69 crore has been utilized so far.

Statement-II

(a) Funds provided to the State Governments under NHARSS for procurement of 172 numbers of Basic Life Support Ambulances (BLSA) during year 2015-16.

State	No. of BLSA allotted	Cost of BLSA @ ₹ 11 lakh per ambulance	Amount being transferred (i.e 90% of the total cost of BLSA)	Utilization
Jammu and Kashmir	136	₹ 14,96,00,000/-	₹ 13,46,40,000/-	Fully utilized
Sikkim	31	₹3,41,00,000/-	₹ 3,06,90,000/-	Fully utilized
Mizoram	5	₹ 55,00,000	₹ 49,50,000/-	Fully utilized

(b) Funds provided to the State Governments for procurement of for procurement of road safety equipments i.e Breath Analyzers from DGS&D Rates during year 2015-16

Sl. No.	State	No. of Breath Analyzer allotted	Total Cost of 100 Breath Analyzer i.e. @ ₹ 31,272/-	Amount transferred (i.e 90% of the total cost through RTGS)	Utilization
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Jammu and Kashmir	100	₹ 31,27,200/-	₹28,14,480/-	Fully utilized for the purpose

1	2	3	4	5	6
2.	Sikkim	100	₹ 31,27,200/-	₹28,14,480/-	Fully utilized for the purpose.
3.	Punjab	100	₹ 31,27,200/-	₹28,14,480/-	Nil
4.	West Bengal	100	₹ 31,27,200/-	₹28,14,480/-	Nil

Foreign pension funds in brownfield projects

578. SHRI T. RATHINAVEL: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has decided to invite bids from foreign pension funds for recycling of brownfield projects to raise funds;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the process involves handing over of 75 odd brownfield road projects across the country to these foreign funds for a concession period of 30 years; 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) Government has approved monetization of public funded, operational National Highway (NH) projects that are generating toll revenue for at least two years after start of operations through the Toll Operate Transfer (ToT) Model. Projects under ToT model shall be awarded through International Competitive bidding in which foreign funds can also participate subject to, the bidder satisfying the eligibility criteria required in the bid. As of now, about 75 operational NH projects have been identified for monetization under the ToT Model. Under this Model, projects are to be awarded for a Concession Period of 30 years.

Collection of toll by foreign funds

579. SHRI A. K. SELVARAJ: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the foreign funds would be allowed to collect toll as per law and maintain them under recycling of brownfield projects and that the ownership would not be transferred;

(b) whether it is also a fact that Government is expecting to garner ₹50,000 crore

which would be given upfront by the fund managers and would be then ploughed back in creating other new projects; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA): (a) to (c) Government has approved monetization of public funded, operational National Highway (NH) projects that are generating toll revenue for at least two years after start of operations through the Toll Operate Transfer (ToT) Model. Projects under ToT model shall be awarded through International Competitive bidding in which foreign funds can also participate subject to, the bidder satisfying the eligibility criteria required in the bid. As of now, 75 operational NH projects have been identified for monetization under the ToT Model. The aggregate length of these projects is around 4,500 km and their annual toll collection is around ₹ 2,700 crores. The proceeds from such monetization will go to the Consolidated Fund of India, and are to be ring-fenced for utilization by National Highways Authority of India.

Sanitation and drinking water facilities on national highways

580. SHRI VIVEK GUPTA: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry is aware about the large scale absence of clean toilets and drinking water facilities on National Highways across the country;

(b) the details of existing toilets and drinking water facilities on National Highways along with the details of toilets and drinking water facilities created during the last two years, State-wise;

(c) the details of policy for creation of toilets and drinking water facilities on National Highways; and

(d) the steps taken by the Ministry to achieve the Prime Minister's vision under policy to eliminate open defecation in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Ministry is operating 389 Toll Plazas out of which about 265 Toll Plazas have the facility of toilets and drinking water for use of public. Further, a large no. of Hotels, Restaurants, Dhabas etc. have been developed by private sectors along NHs where the facility of toilets and drinking water is available for use of road commuters.

(c) and (d) Further, this Ministry is in the process of formulating a policy on Wayside Amenities across the length of National Highways wherein amongst other amenities, toilets & drinking water facilities will be provided. Further, the Ministry is on the process of providing toilets, hoardings and litter bins at all Toll Plazas in the current FY 2016-17 as part of the Swachh Bharat Mission.

Improvement in condition of national highways

†581. SHRI SANJAY SETH: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government has taken or proposes to take any steps to formulate comprehensive programme at national level to improve the poor condition of National Highways, especially in backward and rural regions in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof, as on date; and

(c) 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 Ministry is primarily responsible for development and maintenance of National Highways (NHs). The development and maintenance of NHs is a continuous process. Accordingly, the works on NHs are taken up from time to time within the available resources based upon the assessment of their conditions, traffic density and *inter-se* priority.

The Ministry has taken up detailed review of NHs network with a view to develop the road connectivity to Border areas, development of Coastal roads including road connectivity for Non Major ports, improvement in the efficiency of National Corridors, development of Economic Corridors, along with integration with Sagarmala, construction / rehabilitation / widening of major bridges and Railway Over Bridges (ROBs) / Railway Under Bridges (RUBs) on NHs, connectivity Improvement Program for Char-Dham (Kedarnath, Badrinath, Yamunothri and Gangotri in Uttarakhand) etc., under proposed new programmes. However, these programmes are yet to be formally launched.

Funds raised by NHAI

582. SHRI MAJEED MEMON: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Highways Authority of India (NHAI) has a plan to raise its budgeted target of ₹ 55,000 crore from Employees Provident Fund Organisation and LIC during the current fiscal year;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) whether the cost borrowing would be floating and linked to the 25 year Government securities rate;

(c) whether it is a fact that the amount so raised is going to be deployed by NHAI for implementing its projects; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA): (a) NHAI plan to raise ₹55,000 crore in the current fiscal as under:

EPFO	:	₹20,000 crore
LIC	:	₹8500 crore
54 EC Bonds	:	₹5000 crore
Masala Bonds	:	₹5000 crore
Balance from market	:	₹ 16500 crore

(b) Yes Sir. The coupon rate for the funds raised/to be raised from EPFO is based on 10 days moving average of 25 years G-Sec plus 24 bps. LIC has conveyed in-principle approval for subscribing to NHAI Bonds to the tune of ₹25000 crore to be drawn in 03 financial years till March, 2019 subject to maximum of ₹8500 crore in one FY. LIC has offered coupon rate of 30 years maturity @ G-sec rate plus 50 bps per annum and the reference G-sec rate shall be 15 working days average annualized G-sec rate.

(c) and (d) Yes Sir. NHAI has a common bank account in which all the funds raised/received are kept. The expenses are incurred from this account towards development maintenance and management of National Highways entrusted to it by the Government of India and for matters connected or incidental thereto, as provided in NHAI Act.

Progress of construction of national highways

583. SHRI MAJEED MEMON: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of construction work of National Highways projects (length completed in kilometers) during 2013-14, 2014-15 and 2015-16. State-wise; and

(b) the details of targets finalized for 2016-17 for constructing the roads, in kilometers with special reference to Maharashtra?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA): (a) The details of construction work of National Highways projects (length completed in kilometers) during 2013-14, 2014-15 and 2015-16, State-wise are given in the Statement (*See* below).

(b) The target fixed for construction of National Highways is 15000 km. for the whole country in 2016-17 and about 1760 km. is targeted for National Highways construction in Maharashtra in the current financial year.

Statement

State /UT-wise details of length of road constructed during the last three years

Sl. No.	State/Union Territory	Length completed (in km.)		
		2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	163	136	462
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	122	88	80
3.	Assam	226	178	87
4.	Bihar	195	115	181
5.	Chandigarh	0	1	0
6.	Chhattisgarh	165	307	327
7.	Delhi	0	0	0
8.	Goa	0	0	2
9.	Gujarat	156	139	277
10.	Haryana	34	86	170
11.	Himachal Pradesh	30	34	100
12.	Jammu and Kashmir	167	57	34
13.	Jharkhand	175	126	119
14.	Karnataka	50	130	314
15.	Kerala	21	29	10
16.	Madhya Pradesh	492	335	306
17.	Maharashtra	229	124	324
18.	Manipur	74	46	6

1	2	3	4	5
19.	Meghalaya	303	88	50
20.	Mizoram	5	5	15
21.	Nagaland	0	13	25
22.	Odisha	246	386	268
23.	Puducherry	0	14	22
24.	Punjab	37	115	154
25.	Rajasthan	434	853	1063
26.	Sikkim	8	30	0
27.	Tamil Nadu	242	58	237
28.	Telangana	0	171	222
29.	Tripura	3	18	0
30.	Uttar Pradesh	485	542	669
31.	Uttarakhand	6	49	335
32.	West Bengal	190	138	203
33.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0
TOTAL		4260	4410	6062

Deregistration of old diesel vehicles

584. SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the National Green Tribunal (NGT) has instructed to deregister all diesel vehicles older than 10 years;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and the expected time by which the orders would be implemented;

(c) whether any consultations with stakeholders have been undertaken; and

(d) the likely impact of deregistration on the industry and commuters?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA): (a) and (b) The National Green Tribunal *vide* its order dated 18.07.2016 and 20.7.2016 in O.A. 21 of 2014, Vardhaman Kaushik V/s Union of India has directed that diesel vehicles older than 10 years to be

deregistered in NCR of Delhi. In compliance to the orders of NGT, de-registration of diesel vehicles more than 10 years old is being carried out by the respective State Government.

(c) Department of Heavy Industries consulted with other Ministries/Departments of Government of India during its impleadment/contesting in this matter before the Hon'ble NGT.

(d) The deregistration of vehicles, particularly personally owned vehicles, which have been maintained very well, would be a nation waste. Removal of vehicles based on age would cause economic hardship to the owners of the vehicles whose very livelihood may depend on these vehicles. The said NGT order would effectively dissuade a potential customer from buying a Diesel Passenger Car. Compared to Petrol Car, the 5 years of lower life of a Diesel Car makes the operation of the Diesel Car economically unviable, hence, Diesel cars would not be sold anymore.

Six laning of NH-1

585. SHRI SHWAIT MALIK: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) by when the construction work of six laning of Dhilwan to Jalandhar section on NH1 would be completed;

(b) whether Government has any proposal to extend six laning of Panipat-Jalandhar section on NH1 upto Amritsar;

(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) Six laning of Dhilwan to Jalandhar section on NH1 is targeted to be completed by September, 2017.

(b) to (d) Six laning of Jalandhar to Bidhipur section is already completed. Six laning of Bidhipur to Dhilwan section is under progress. Six laning of Dhilwan to Amritsar section will be done in accordance with concession agreement of 4 laning of this stretch, which provides for capacity augmentation based on traffic justification in April 2018.

Four laning of highways in Uttarakhand

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

- (a) whether Government has decided to convert highways in Uttarakhand into four lanes;
- (b) if so, the names of these highways;
- (c) whether it is a fact that a bypass road is proposed to be constructed at Lohaghat in Champawat district and Pithoragarh in the State; and
- (d) if so, by when the work is likely to start?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA): (a) and (b) This Ministry has decided to upgrade some National Highways into four lanes as per details given in the Statement (See below).

(c) and (d) National Highway-09 (New) starts from Sitarganj and terminates at Askot passing through Champawat, Lohaghat & Pithoragarh towns. Bypasses to Champawat, Lohaghat & Pithoragarh are proposed; for which DPR is in progress. Construction of bypasses would commence upon substantial completion of Acquisition of land, Utility shifting and Forest clearance activities. Accordingly, it is too early to mention likely start date of their construction.

Statement

Details of upgradation of National Highways in Uttarakhand

Sl. No.	Stretches for 4-laning
1.	Muzaffarnagar - Haridwar - Dehradun section of NH-58 & 72
2.	Haridwar - Nagina -Kashipur - Sitarganj section of NH-74
3.	Rampur- Rudrapur-Kathgodam section of NH-87
4.	Roorkee - Gagalheri -Saharanpur-Yamunanagar& Chutmalpur to Ganeshpur section of NH- 73 &72A
5.	I.S.B.T. to Ajabpur Railway Crossing section of NH-72
6.	Nepali Farm to GeetaNagar near Rishikesh of NH-58

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Old bridges in the country

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

- (a) the details about the number of bridges which have outlived their age, State wise;
- (b) whether it is a fact that there are a number of bridges in the country which are risky for vehicles;
- (c) if so, whether Government has formulated a timebound plan to build new bridges replacing them; and
- (d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA): (a) to (d) The government has established Indian Bridge Management System (IBMS) for inventorization and condition survey of all bridges on National Highways. Under Setu Bhartam Scheme, improvement of approximately 1500 bridges have been planned for construction, reconstruction or strengthening, as required.

Accidents on national highways

588. SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that one person is killed every two kilometers on National Highways;
- (b) if so, the number of road accidents, injuries and fatalities on each National Highway during 2014,2015 and 2016;
- (c) what measures have been taken or are proposed to be taken by the Ministry to identify and rectify defects in road design, construction or maintenance to reduce accidents on National Highways;
- (d) how many kilometers of National Highways are not illuminated as on date, National Highway-wise; and
- (e) what steps are being taken to illuminate them completely?

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA): (a) and (b) Length of National Highways (NHs) in the country as on date is 1,03,613 km. As per latest data, total number of persons killed in road accidents on NHs including expressway during calendar year 2015 is reported to be 51,204. Though NH-wise information relating to road accidents, persons killed and injured is not available, total number of accidents, persons killed and injured during calendar year 2014 & 2015 are as below:

Year	Total no. of road accidents on NHs	Total no. of persons killed in road accidents on NHs	Total no. of persons injured in road accidents on NHs.
2014	1,37,903	47,649	1,47,696
2015	1,42,268	51,204	1,45,341

For calendar year 2016 data is not available.

(c) Road safety Audits are carried out at different stages like feasibility stage, design stage, construction stage and pre-opening stage to identify safety concerns and implement its recommendations for rectification of the concerns.

(d) and (e) Lighting is provided as part of scope of work on NHs passing through urban areas as per the site requirement. Generally, there is no provision of lighting on NHs passing through rural areas.

Survival of trees planted along roads and highways

589. SHRI SAMBHAJI CHHATRAPATI: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that 90 per cent of tree saplings planted along the roads and highways do not survive due to lack of proper care and maintenance mechanism; and

(b) if so, what mechanism Government is likely to introduce for their care and maintenance to increase their survival rate?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA): (a) and (b) Except for rare incidences of unprecedented climatic extremities like severe drought or flash floods, such high casualties are generally not encountered in roadside plantations. However, casualties

in plantations during the initial years are common; and provisions for replacement of casualties by way of repeated re-planting are part of all plantation programmes. Ministry of Road Transport and Highways has also launched the Green Highways (Plantation, Transplantation, Beautification, & Maintenance) Policy, 2015 to promote greening of Highway corridors with participation of the community, farmers, private sector, NGOs, and government institutions. This will also strengthen the monitoring of plantations on National Highways.

Exemption from toll to defence personnel

590. SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry has withdrawn the letter (OM No.H-24030/32/2014-(Toll) dated 17th I June, 2014) that withdrew exemption from toll tax available to 'on duty' and 'off duty' serving personnel of the defence services;

(b) whether the Ministry is aware that this exemption falls under the provisions of the Indian Tolls (Army and Air Force) Act, 1901 and various notifications and letters/OMs issued on the subject from time to time and also the decisions of Constitutional Courts;

(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) to (d) No Sir, the Ministry has not withdrawn its letter i.e. OM No. H-24030/32/2014-(Toll) dated 17th June 2014. However, it is clarified that under Rule 11(b)(i) of the National Highways Fee (Determination of Rates and Collection) Rules, 2008, no fee shall be levied and collected from a mechanical vehicle used for official purpose by the Ministry of Defence including those which are eligible for exemption in accordance with the provisions of the Indian Toll (Army and Air Force) Act, 1901 and rules made thereunder, as extended to Navy also.

Land acquisition for National Highways

591. SHRI RITABRATA BANERJEE: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that acquisition of land is a big hindrance for expansion of National Highways in the country;

- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) what remedial measures are adopted to solve the problem?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA): (a) to (c) In order to expedite land acquisition as required for projects of road and highway construction, expansion and upgradation, the Ministry of Road Transport and Highways has close co-ordination and liaison with the State Governments. Several steps have been taken to address issues that lead to delay in land acquisition, and various directions have been issued, which are as under:-

- (i) Determination of the amount of compensation in consonance with the relevant provisions contained in the Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition in Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013 with effect from 01.01.2015;
- (ii) Providing the necessary technical and organisational support to the revenue authorities in the State Government;
- (iii) Appointment of additional officers as Competent Authority for Land Acquisition and Arbitrator for expediting acquisition;
- (iv) Procurement of land as per respective State Government policies and including the administrative charges and other charges payable by the land acquiring department as per the concerned State Government's policy in the Land Acquisition estimates for National Highway (NH) Projects;
- (v) Procurement of land through consent where missing plots are left out from the bulk acquisition and/or additional land is required due to alteration of alignment at implementation stage;

Further, periodical meetings are held in this Ministry with the State Government authorities to review the progress of land acquisition for NH projects.

Participation of States in GOM on Motor Vehicles (Amendment) Bill

592. SHRI RITABRATA BANERJEE: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that all State Ministers have not participated in the Group of Ministers (GoM) formed to review the provisions of the Motor Vehicles (Amendment) Bill;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefore?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA): (a) and (b) Ministry of Road Transport & Highways constituted a Group of Ministers (GoM) to examine the best practices in road safety and road transport sector and to suggest actionable points for implementation. The GoM held four meetings in New Delhi, Bengaluru, Dharamshala and Thiruvananthapuram. The GoM recommended that necessary amendments may be carried out in the Motor Vehicle Act 1988 and Central Motor Vehicles Rules 1989 to address safety and efficiency issues in the Transport Sector. Based on the recommendation of GoM, and other issues, the Ministry of Road Transport & Highways has introduced the Motor Vehicles (Amendments) Bill 2016 in Lok Sabha on 09.08.2016. Details of Hon'ble Minister of Transport of the States who attended the meetings of GoM is given in the Statement (*See* below).

(c) Invitations were sent to the Hon'ble Minister for Transport of all States/UTs.

Statement

Details of participation of hon'ble Minister of Transport of States in the meeting of Group of Ministers (GoM)

		1st Meeting 29.04.2016	2nd Meeting 20.05.2016	3rd Meeting 12 & 13.06.2016	4th meeting 08.11.2016
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	✓	✓	✓	
2.	Arunachal Pradesh				
3.	Assam				
4.	Bihar			✓	✓
5.	Chhattisgarh		✓	✓	
6.	Goa	✓	✓	✓	
7.	Gujarat				
8.	Haryana		✓	✓	✓
9.	Himachal Pradesh	✓	✓	✓	✓

1	2	3	4	5	6
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	✓			
11.	Jharkhand		✓	✓	
12.	Karnataka		✓	✓	✓
13.	Kerala			✓	✓
14.	Madhya Pradesh			✓	
15.	Maharashtra			✓	
16.	Manipur	✓			
17.	Meghalaya	✓		✓	
18.	Mizoram			✓	
19.	Nagaland				
20.	Odisha	✓			
21.	Punjab				
22.	Rajasthan	✓	✓		✓
23.	Sikkim				
24.	Tamil Nadu				
25.	Telangana			✓	
26.	Tripura				
27.	Uttar Pradesh				
28.	Uttarakhand				✓
29.	West Bengal				
30.	Delhi	✓			
TOTAL		9	8	14	7

People killed in road accidents

593. SHRI RAM KUMAR KASHYAP: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether, as per the road accident report of the Ministry, about 10,000 people were killed in crashes caused by potholes, speed breakers and roads under repair or under construction;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government has laid down any standards/parameters for construction and maintenance of roads and if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the steps taken to check killing of people in crashes caused by potholes, speed breakers and roads under repair or under construction?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA): (a) and (b) Yes Sir. The total number of persons killed due to road accidents in India caused by potholes, speed breakers and road under construction during the calendar year 2015 is as follows:

The total number of persons killed in road accidents caused by	2015
Potholes	3,416
Speed breakers	3,409
Roads under construction	3,902
TOTAL	10,727

(c) All the National Highways across the country are designed, constructed & maintained as per the standards and specifications laid down by the Indian Road Congress (IRC) & Ministry of Road Transport & Highways (MoRTH) guidelines.

(d) Ministry has been time and again requesting all the states and executing agencies to remove speed breakers from National Highways. IRC-SP-55:2014, "Guidelines on Traffic management in work zones" takes care of safety for Roads under repair or under construction. Recently, Ministry has also initiated taking up stand-alone Road Safety Audits of existing National Highways to find safety concerns like potholes and their rectification afterwards.

Decongestion of traffic on national highways

594. SARDAR SUKHDEV SINGH DHINDSA: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has introduced any latest technology to decongest traffic on National Highways;

(b) if so, the highways identified in this regard; and

- (c) the details of results achieved so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA): (a) No Sir.

- (b) and (c) Do not arise.

Bypass from NH-2 to NH-13

595. SHRI PARVEZ HASHMI: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether NH-2 bypass from Kalindi colony to NH-13 was inaugurated in 2001 by the Delhi Government;

(b) whether the work on the project was started then and stopped in between and, if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether this project would be started again or Government has cancelled this project; and

- (d) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA): (a) to (d) This Ministry is primarily responsible for the development & maintenance of National Highways Network and other Centrally Sponsored Schemes in the country. The project referred in the Question is neither a part of National Highways Network nor a project sanctioned under Ministry's Centrally Sponsored Schemes.

National highway projects in Odisha

596. SHRI ANUBHAV MOHANTY: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) how many projects pertaining to construction of National Highways are in progress in Odisha;

(b) the details of funds allocated to each of such project; and

(c) by when these projects are stated to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA): (a) to (c) Twenty three projects pertaining to construction of National Highways are in progress in Odisha. Funds are not allocated project-wise. These projects are likely to be completed by 2018.

Construction of national highways

†597. SHRI HARIVANSH: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that only 2,995 Kms. of National Highways were constructed during 2014-15 and not 6704 Kms.;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the authorities of the Ministry tampered with the data to indicate rise in road construction by suddenly increasing the length of National Highways by converting the State Highways into National Highways;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the number of State Highways which have been converted into National Highways during the last three years alongwith their total length, year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA): (a) to (c) No Sir. During 2014-15, 4410 km of National Highways (NHs) were constructed and 1898 km of NHs were improved under Improvement of Riding Quality Program (IRQP).

(d) State-wise details of State Highways which have been converted into National Highways during the last three years are given in the Statement.

Statement

State-wise details of State Highways length which have been converted into National Highways during the last three years

Sl. No.	State/Union Territory	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	289	80	676
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	733	0
3.	Assam	605	76	9
4.	Bihar	299	152	160
5.	Chandigarh	0	0	0
6.	Chhatishgarh	742	0	0

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

1	2	3	4	5
7.	Delhi	0	0	0
8.	Goa	0	0	0
9.	Gujarat	115	978	0
10.	Haryana	417	185	395
11.	Himachal Pradesh	690	70	176
12.	Jammu and Kashmir	624	274	8
13.	Jharkhand	594	11	0
14.	Karnataka	1535	138	70
15.	Kerala	243	0	0
16.	Madhya Pradesh	0	0	9
17.	Maharashtra	740	734	387
18.	Manipur	135	257	0
19.	Meghalaya	0	0	0
20.	Mizoram	195	245	0
21.	Nagaland	247	194	0
22.	Odisha	134	0	193
23.	Puducherry	0	0	0
24.	Punjab	142	233	530
25.	Rajasthan	466	80	20
26.	Sikkim	0	170	154
27.	Tamil Nadu	32	0	0
28.	Tripura	109	0	228
29.	Telangana	-	0	119
30.	Uttarakhand	240	432	0
31.	Uttar Pradesh	168	620	0
32.	West Bengal	227	0	46
33.	Andaman and Nicobar	0	0	0
34.	Dadar and Nagar Haveli	31	0	0
35.	Daman and Diu	22	0	0
TOTAL		9041	5662	3180

New ROB projects

598. DR. V. MAITREYAN: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has conducted any feasibility studies to go about with new Road Over Bridge (ROB) projects in the country;

(b) if so, the details of such projects started during the last three years, State-wise;

(c) whether Government has taken several steps to mobilize funds for speedy completion of certain ROB projects which are incomplete/pending due to lack of funds;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the details of such projects, State-wise; and

(e) the total expenditure incurred during the last five years to execute ROB projects on National Highways in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA): (a) and (b) Yes Sir. Feasibility study for 208 standalone ROB's has been undertaken under Setu Bhartam Scheme in initial phase.

(c) and (d) ROB's under Setu Bhartam Scheme have been undertaken through Budgetary support of Government.

(e) The works under Setu Bhartam Scheme are in initial phase of award.

Coverage of national highway network

†599. SHRI RAM NATH THAKUR: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is committed to strengthen road transport to every corner of the country through National Highways;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) by when the incomplete work of National Highway to Muzaffarpur and the work of bridge over river Ganga in Patna would be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA): (a) and (b) The Ministry is primarily

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

responsible for development and maintenance of National Highways (NHs), which is a continuous process. The works on NHs are, accordingly, taken up from time to time within the available resources based upon the assessment of their conditions, traffic density and inter-se priority. The total length of NHs at present is about 1,03,613 km. Further, the Ministry has approved "In-Principle" declaration of about 47,890 km length of State Roads as new NHs subject to outcome of their Detailed Project Reports (DPRs).

The Ministry has, also, taken up detailed review of NHs network with a view to develop the road connectivity to Border areas, development of Coastal roads including road connectivity for Non Major ports, improvement in the efficiency of National Corridors, development of Economic Corridors, along with integration with Sagarmala, construction / rehabilitation / widening of major bridges and Railway Over Bridges (ROBs) / Railway Under Bridges (RUBs) ✓ on NHs, connectivity Improvement Program for Char-Dham (Kedarnath, Badrinath, Yamunothri and Gangothri in Uttarakhand) etc., under new programmes. However, these programmes are yet to be formally launched.

(c) The project of 4 laning of Hajipur - Muzaffarpur section of NH-77, which was scheduled to be completed in February, 2013, has been delayed; the revised target for completion of the project is December, 2017.

The contract agreement for the work of replacement of superstructure of existing bridge on River Ganga in Patna has been signed on 07.10.2016 with the construction period of 42 months from the Appointed Date.

Funds for repair of national highways in Rajasthan

†600. SHRI NARAYAN LAL PANCHARIYA: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the funds being allocated to Rajasthan for repairing of National Highways per year;

(b) whether the amount is being allocated as per demand of Rajasthan Government and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether the balance amount would be reimbursed and, if so, by when 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) An allocation of ₹92.38

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

crores has been made for repairing of National Highways in 1 the State of Rajasthan during current year. The funds are allocated to State Governments for maintenance and repair of National Highways based on *inter se* priority and availability of funds.

Development of airstrips on highways

†601. SHRI NARESH AGRAWAL: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is planning to develop airstrips on some highways;
- (b) if so, the number of highways on which it is feasible;
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor; and
- (d) the number of National Highways in the country and their length?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA): (a) to (c) The Ministry is primarily responsible for development and maintenance of National Highways (NHs). Discussions are being held on necessity for setting up emergency landing facilities along major NH corridors for fixed wing Aircrafts between this Ministry, Ministry of Defence and the Indian Air Force. It has been decided to constitute an Inter-Ministerial Coordination Group (IMG) of the Ministry, Ministry of Defence and Indian Air Force officials for achieving the objectives. The IMG is being constituted.

(d) Details of number of NHs in the country and their length are given in the Statement.

Statement

Details of number of National Highways in the country and their length

Sl. No.	Name of State/Union Territory	National Highway No.	Total Length (in km)
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	4, 5, 7, 9, 16, 18, 18A, 42 New, 43, 63, 67Ext. New, 150 New, 167 New, 202, 205, 214, 214A, 216, 219, 221, 222, 234, 326, 326A, 67 New, 71 New, 161 New, 340 New, 340C New, 353 New, 363 New, 365 New, 544D New, 563 New, 565 New, 765 New	5,465

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

1	2	3	4
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	52, 52A, 153, 229, 52B Ext, 37 Ext., 315A, 713 New, 513 New, 313 New, 113 New & 713A New	2,513
3.	Assam	6 New, 31, 31B, 31C, 36, 37, 37A, 37E, 38, 39, 44, 51, 52, 52A, 52B, 53, 54, 61, 62, 117A New, 127B New, 127E New, 151, 152, 153, 154, 315A New, 127C New & 127D New, 208A New, 329 New, 427 New, 627 New, 702 New, 702B New, 702C New 702D, 715 A New & 329 A New	3,845
4.	Bihar	2, 2C, 19, 20 Ext New 28, 28A, 28B, 30, 30A, 31, 57, 57A, 77, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 98, 99, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 110, 120 New, 122 A New, 131A New, 133 New, 133B New, 219 New, 227 A. New, 327A New, 327 Ext. New, 333 New, 333A New, 333B New, 527A New, 527C New, 727 A New, 766C, & 120 New	4,839
5.	Chandigarh	21	15
6.	Chhattisgarh	6, 12A, 16, 43, 45Ext, 78, 111, 130A New, 130B New, 130C New, 130D New, 149BNew, 163ANew, 200, 202, 216, 217, 221, 343 New, 930New	3,168
7.	Delhi	1, 2, 8, 10, 24 & 236	80
8.	Goa	4A, 17, 17A & 17B	262
9.	Gujarat	NE-I, 6, 8, 8A, 8B, 8D, 8E, 14, 15, 56, 58 New, 58 Ext New, 59, 113 228, 251 New, 753B New, 848 & 848A New, 848B New, 341 New, 68Ext. New, 147A New, 168 New, 168A New, 351 New, 927D New, 953 New & 147 New	5,017
10.	Haryana	1, 2, 8, 10, 11 New, 21 A, 22, 54 New, 64, 65, 71, 71 A, 72, 73, 73A, 71B, 148B New, 236, 248 A New, 254 New, 334B New, 352A, 444A New, 703 New, 709 Ext New, 709A New & NE-11	2,622
11.	Himachal Pradesh	1 A, 3 New, 20, 20A, 21, 21 A, 22, 70, 72, 72B, 88, 73A, 154A New, 305 New, 503 New, 503A New, 503 Ext. New, 505 New, 505A New 705 New, 907 A New	2,642
12.	Jammu and Kashmir	1A, IB, 1C, ID, 3 New, 144 New, 144A New, 301 New, 444 New, 501 New, 701 New, 244 New	2,601

1	2	3	4
13.	Jharkhand	2, 6, 20 Ext New, 23, 31, 32, 33, 43 New, 75, 78, 80, 98, 99, 100, 114A New, 133 New, 133A New, 133B, 143 New, 143A New, 220 New, 333 New, 333A New, 343 New & 419 New	2,654
14.	Karnataka	4, 4A, 7, 9, 13, 17, 48, 50 New, 63, 67, 67New, 150, 150 Ext. New, 150A New, 167 New, 169A New, 173 New, 206, 207,209, 212, 218, 234, 275 New, 367 New, 766C	6,502
15.	Kerala	17, 47, 47A, 47C, 49, 183A New, 185 New, 208, 212, 213, & 220	1,812
16.	Madhya Pradesh	3, 7, 12, 12A, 25, 26, 26A, 26B, 27, 34 New, 43 Ext. New, 45 Ext. New, 56 New, 59, 59A, 69, 69A, 75, 76, 78, 86, 92,135B New, 146B New, 339B, 346 New, 347B New, 347C New, 543 New, 552Ext. New, 752B New, 752C New, 927A New and 943 New	7,573
17.	Maharashtra	3, 4, 4C, 6, 7, 8, 9, 13, 16, 17, 26B, 50, 50 New, 69, 150 Ext. New, 161 New, 204, 211, 222, 348 New, 848 New, 160 New, 166 New, 166A New, 339B New, 347C, 348 New, 348A New, 353C New, 353D New, 353E New, 361 New, 363 New, 547E New, 548 New, 753 New, 753A New, 753B New 848A, 930 New & 953 New 965 New	7,471
18.	Manipur	39, 53, 102 New, 102A New, 102B New, 102 C New, 129A new, 108A New, 129 New, 137 New, 137A New, 150, 155, 702A New	1,746
19.	Meghalaya	40, 44, 51, 62 & 127B New	1,204
20.	Mizoram	6 New, 44A, 54, 54A, 54B, 102B New, 150, 154, 302 New, 306 A New & 502A New	1,381
21.	Nagaland	36,39,61, 129 New, 150, 155, 702 New, 702A New & 702B New, 702D, 329 A New & 229 New	1,173
22.	Odisha	5, 5A, 6, 20 Ext, 23, 42, 43, 55 Ext New, 60, 75, 130C New, 153B New, 157 New, 200, 201, 203, 203A, 215, 217, 220 New, 224, 326 New & 326 A New	4,837
23.	Puducherry	45A & 66	64

1	2	3	4
24.	Punjab	1, 1A, 10, 15, 20, 21, 22, 64, 70, 71, 72, 95, 103 A New, 154A, 205A New, 254 New, 344A New, 344B New, 503 Ext. New, 503A New, 703 New 703A New, 754 New & 148B New	2,769
25.	Rajasthan	3, 11 New, 123 New (3A Old), 8, 11, 11A, 11B, 11C, 12, 14, 15, 25 Ext. New, 54 New, 65, 458 New & 65A Old, 71B, 76, 58 Ext New & 76A Old, 758 New & 76B Old, 79, 79A New, 89, 90, 113, 112, 114, 116, 148B New, 148D New & 116A Old, 158 New, 162A New, 162 Ext. New, 168 New, 168A New, 248A New, 325 New, 709 Ext. New, 927A New,	7,906
26.	Sikkim	31 A, 310, 310A New, 510 New, 563 New, 710 New, 717A New, 717B New	463
27.	Tamil Nadu	4, 5, 7, 7A, 45, 45A, 45B, 45C 46, 47, 47B, 49, 66, 67, 68, 205, 207, 208, 209, 210, 219, 220, 226, 226Ext., 227, 230, 234, 381 New, & 532 New	5,006
28.	Tripura	44, 44A, 108A, 208 New, 208A New, 108B New & 8 New	806
29.	Telangana	7, 9, 16 202, 221, 216A New, 222, 326 New, 167 New, 150 New, 363 New, 365 New, 565 New, 161, 765 New, 50 New, 563 New & 365 A New	2,636
30.	Uttarakhand	9 new, 34 New, '58, 72, 72A, 72B, 73, 74, 87, 94, 107A New, 108, 109, 123, 119, 121, 125, 309A New, 309B New, 334A & 707A New	2,714
31.	Uttar Pradesh	2, 2A, 3, 123 New (3A Old), 7, 11, 12A, 19, 24, 24A, 24B, 25, 25A, 26, 27, 28, 28B, 28C, 29, 34 New, 56, 56A, 56B, 58, 72A, 73, 74, 75, 76, 86, 87, 91, 91 A, 92, 93, 96, 97, 119, 219 New, 227A New, 231, 232, 232A, 233, 235, 330, 330A New, 330 B New, 334 New, 334B New, 334C New, 552 Ext., 709 A, 727 A New, 730 New, 730 A New, 731 A New, 931 New, 931A New & NE-II	8,487
32.	West Bengal	2, 2B, 6, 10, 31, 31 A, 31C, 31D, 32, 34, 35, 41, 55, 60, 60A, 80, 81, 114A New, 116B New, 117, 131 A, 133A New, 317A, 327B, 419 New, 512 New & 717.	2,956

1	2	3	4
33.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	223	331
34.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	848A New	31
35.	Daman and Diu	848B New & 251 New	22
TOTAL length			1,03,613

Repair and maintenance of NHs in Rajasthan

†602. SHRI RAM NARAIN DUDI: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of funds provided to Rajasthan for repair and maintenance of the National Highways passing through the State during the last five years;

(b) whether Government intends to allocate sufficient funds to Rajasthan Government for repair and maintenance of National Highways in the State in view of their requests and proposals and, if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the action taken by the Central Government on the said proposals of Rajasthan Government during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA): (a) to (c) An allocation of ₹673.16 crores has been provided for repair and maintenance of National Highways during the last five years. The Central Government provide funds to the State Government of Rajasthan for repair and maintenance based on availability of funds and *inter se* priority.

Demand for work under MGNREGA

†603. SHRI P.L. PUNIA: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that number of such villagers who are not getting work commensurate with their demand has gone up significantly under MGNREGA during 2014-15 and 2015-16 and if so, the numbers thereof and the reasons therefor; and

(b) the details of specific plans being chalked out by Government for inclusion of differently-abled, aboriginal tribal groups, nomadic tribal groups, etc. under MGNREGA?

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV): (a) The Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA), 2005 provide for the enhancement of livelihood security of the households in rural areas of the country by providing at least one hundred days of guaranteed wage employment in every financial year to every household whose adult members volunteer to do unskilled manual work. The 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. The State/UT-wise details of households provided employment by job card holders under MGNREGA during 2014-15 and 2015-16 are given in the Statement (*See* below).

(b) An additional 50 days of wage employment beyond the stipulated 100 days has been permitted for title holders under the Forest Rights Act, provided that these households have no other private property except for the land rights provided under the Forest Rights Act, 2006. The provisions for differently abled persons under MGNREGA are given as under:

- (i) The disabled or differently-abled persons defined under the Persons with Disabilities (Equal Opportunities, Protection of Rights and Full Participation) Act, 1995 (1 of 1996) as persons with disabilities, the severity of which is 40% and above would be considered as special category of vulnerable persons for the purposes of MGNREGA. The disabled persons as defined in the National Trust for Welfare of Persons with Autism Cerebral Palsy, Mental Retardation and Multiple Disabilities Act, 1999 (44 of 1999) are also to be considered as disabled for the purpose of inclusion in MGNREGA.
- (ii) Each State Government will identify specific works, which can be done by the disabled and vulnerable persons. In a village, different categories of persons with disabilities will be organized to come together as a fixed group to accomplish the works proposed for them under the Scheme, in a way that makes it possible for them to exercise their choice. On no grounds, should the disabled and vulnerable persons be paid lower wages as compared to other persons employed in MGNREGA works.

Statement

State/UT-wise details of households provided employment by job card holders under MGNREGA during 2014-15 and 2015-16

(In lakh)

Sl. No.	States	Number of Households provided employment	
		2014-15	2015-16
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	32.97	36.03
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1.36	1.81
3.	Assam	9.67	15.02
4.	Bihar	10.36	14.89
5.	Chhattisgarh	17.48	21.74
6.	Gujarat	5.13	5.57
7.	Haryana	2.18	1.69
8.	Himachal Pradesh	4.53	4.23
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	3.32	6.53
10.	Jharkhand	11.11	11.26
11.	Karnataka	10.95	12.37
12.	Kerala	13.80	15.06
13.	Madhya Pradesh	27.89	27.02
14.	Maharashtra	11.60	12.75
15.	Manipur	4.69	4.74
16.	Meghalaya	3.51	3.68
17.	Mizoram	1.94	1.90
18.	Nagaland	4.05	4.17
19.	Odisha	14.68	19.98
20.	Punjab	2.89	4.74
21.	Rajasthan	36.85	42.21

1	2	3	4
22.	Sikkim	0.57	0.65
23.	Tamil Nadu	56.58	60.53
24.	Telangana	24.63	25.62
25.	Tripura	5.82	5.70
26.	Uttar Pradesh	39.16	54.36
27.	Uttarakhand	4.56	5.44
28.	West Bengal	51.20	61.11
29.	Andaman and Nicobar	0.13	0.09
30.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	NR	NR
31.	Daman and Diu	NR	NR
32.	Goa	0.07	0.06
33.	Lakshadweep	0.005	0.001
34.	Puducherry	0.30	0.33
TOTAL		413.97	481.31

NR = Not Reported

Additional funds for SAGY

604. SHRI K.K. RAGESH: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is considering to provide additional funds to implement Saansad Aadarsh Gram Yojana (SAGY); and

(b) whether Government has taken any concrete steps to ensure preferential consideration and speedy release of funds from various Centrally Sponsored Schemes for SAGY?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV): (a) and (b) The objectives of SAGY is intended to be achieved through the convergence and implementation of existing Government Schemes and Programmes without allocating additional funds. In Order to ensure preferential consideration and priority from various Centrally Sponsored schemes for SAGY, the Ministry has taken the following steps:-

- 21 Schemes have been amended by various Ministries /Departments of Government of India to give priority to SAGY Gram Panchayat projects. The details of the changes in the guidelines is available on the website of SAGY <http://support.saanjhi.in/support/solutions/articles/6000003558-amendment-to-guidelines-for-central-sector-and-centrally-sponsored-schemes-for-sagy>
- 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. The progress made in this regard is as under:-

Sector	No. of GPs mapped	Status of Saturation	
		No. of GPs Saturated	No. of GPs to be taken up
Power	698	682	16
Drinking Water	679	341	338
Road (PMGSY)	334	310	24
Education	577		
No. of GPs with Govt. Primary School		561	16
No. of GPs with Govt. Upper Primary School		372	205
No. of GPs with Govt. school building		550	27
No. of GPs with computers in Govt. school		385	192

Progress of PMGSY in Madhya Pradesh

605. SHRI VIVEK K. TANKHA: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- the length and details of roads constructed under the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) in Madhya Pradesh during the last five years;
- whether any financial assistance was received from the World Bank/ADB or any other international funding agency for construction of roads;
- the target fixed for completion of these roads in the State;

(d) whether the present target for construction of roads has been achieved and if so, how many villages have been connected to the nearest main roads; and

(e) whether there is any delay in achieving this target and if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV): (a) '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. As per the PMGSY Guidelines, unit of implementation is a Habitation and the basis for determining the population size of the habitation is the Census 2001.

Under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY), the length and number of road works constructed during the last five years in Madhya Pradesh are as under:

Year	No. of road works completed	Length completed in km.
2011-12	790	2927
2012-13	741	2754
2013-14	670	3006
2014-15	1316	5181
2015-16	1257	4453

(b) Financial assistance of USD 800.00 Million in 3 tranches was received from ADB for the States of Assam, Chhattisgarh, Madhya Pradesh, Odisha and West Bengal. The loan component for the State of Madhya Pradesh is given below:

(Figure in USD Million)

Tranche	Amount	Loan Component of MP
I	252.00	67.68
II	275.00	36.26
III	273.00	51.72
TOTAL	800.00	155.66

(c) to (e) As per Programme Guidelines, States are responsible for procurement and execution of road works under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana. Madhya Pradesh has 18,429 eligible habitations under PMGSY (including 25 habitations of

100 to 249 population in identified LWE blocks). PMGSY works for connecting 18,003 Habitations has been sanctioned by the Ministry; out of which the State has reported to have connected 14,530 Habitations upto October, 2016.

For accelerated execution of PMGSY in the States, the Ministry of Rural Development in consultation with the Ministry of Finance and the States has formulated an Action Plan to advance the completion target of the Programme from 2022 to 2019. The fund sharing pattern under PMGSY has been changed to 60:40 ratio between the Centre and State (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 with effect from 2015-16. Sufficient funds are available with the State for enhancing execution capacity and for time bound implementation of PMGSY.

Construction of bridge over Mathred river

606. SHRIMATI RAJANI PATIL: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry has received any representation, which was forwarded by the Prime Minister's Office in October, 2016, regarding inclusion of construction of RCC Pucca/steel foot bridge over Mathred river to link Nandla and other villages and construction of link road from Jangla to Nandla Village in Chirgaon Tehsil in Shimla District of Himachal Pradesh under NABARD Assisted Scheme;

(b) if so, the details thereof and Government's response in this regard; and

(c) whether Government would ask the State Government to include these projects under NABARD assisted scheme for development of the area?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV): (a) to (c) NABARD provides financial assistance to States through loans under Rural Infrastructure Development Fund (RIDF) for creation of rural infrastructure including roads. Such loans are negotiated directly by State Governments with NABARD. Ministry of Rural Development does not keep a record of rural roads assets constructed by States by directly accessing RIDF facility of NABARD.

A representation of Shri Roshan Lal regarding construction of Mathred river to link Nandla and other villages and construction of link road from Jangla to Nandla Village in Chirgaon Tehsil in Shimla District of Himachal Pradesh under NABARD Assisted Scheme was received from PMO on 16th February, 2016, which was forwarded to the State Government of Himachal Pradesh for appropriate examination.

Scheme for training and employment of rural youth

607. SHRI SANJAY RAUT: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has formulated any scheme to impart training and provide employment opportunities to the rural youth and if so, the details thereof;
- (b) whether Government proposes to seek any assistance from the corporate sector in this regard and, if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether Government proposes to cover educated unemployed youth of minority communities under this scheme;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) the names of States where the said scheme for this purpose have been proposed to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV): (a) Ministry of Rural Development is undertaking two initiatives in skill development under the National Rural Livelihoods Mission (NRLM) as follows:

- (i) Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana (DDU-GKY) placement linked skill development program (erstwhile Aajeevika Skills) which allows skilling in a PPP mode and assured placements in regular jobs in an organization not owned by the skilled person. A total of 106154 youths have been trained in the year 2016-17 (till 31 October 2016).
 - (ii) Skill development through Rural Self Employment and Training Institutes (RSETI), which provides skilling, thereby enabling the trainee to take bank credit and start his/her own Micro-enterprise. Some of such trainees may also seek regular salaried jobs. A total of 399973 youths have been skilled in the year 2016-17 (till 31 October 2016).
- (b) DDU-GKY Guidelines provides for State Governments to take up skill training projects with Corporate Social Responsibility funding.
- (c) and (d) Yes, DDU-GKY Guidelines provides for a mandatory 15% coverage of minority communities at national level in the total candidates to be trained under the scheme.

(e) DDU-GKY and RSETI schemes are applicable in all rural parts in all the States of the country.

Shortfall in construction of houses

608. SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that under the Indira Awaas Yojana, now restructured as Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana, the number of houses to be constructed fell short by 44 million units during 2012 to 2016; and

(b) if so, the reasons for such shortfall and the budgetary allocations made for the scheme during the last four financial years, year-wise and State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV): (a) and (b) Under Government of India's rural housing scheme IAY, now restructured as Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana-Gramin, from 2011-12 to 2015-16 housing units constructed are 97.32 lakh against the targeted 128.15 lakh housing units.

Details of Funds Allocated under the scheme for the last four financial years, State-wise, is given in Statement.

Statement

Details of funds allocated under PMAY-G (erstwhile IAY) for last four years

		(₹ in lakh)			
Sl. No.	State	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
1.	Andhra Pradesh	93916.180	113374.342	427,29.188	28818.242
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	3640.220	4831.031	1416.257	952.509
3.	Assam	80494.430	97521.240	128586.168	86481.143
4.	Bihar	277216.040	331160.543	153019.468	103203.063
5.	Chhattisgarh	14523.360	26252.536	23417.646	15793.891
6.	Goa	578.460	761.985	320.277	216.009
7.	Gujarat	46058.620	58997.094	18621.643	12559.255
8.	Haryana	6466.670	9859.680	18985.094	12804.383
9.	Himachal Pradesh	2280.820	4139.236	2742.505	1849.666

Sl. No.	State	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	7084.380	9347.319	7888.384	5320.273
11.	Jharkhand	24726.460	36724.517	27137.023	18302.402
12.	Karnataka	36183.340	48024.508	51867.695	34981.856
13.	Kerala	20121.290	25013.462	32247.234	21748.954
14.	Madhya Pradesh	28884.310	61762.399	62891.875	42417.048
15.	Maharashtra	56638.030	75093.747	102822.276	69347.868
16.	Manipur	3159.900	5633.393	3270.353	2199.489
17.	Meghalaya	5503.420	9749.275	5920.633	3981.945
18.	Mizoram	1172.840	2574.534	908.185	610.803
19.	Nagaland	3641.790	7340.446	1039.151	698.885
20.	Odisha	54464.000	70031.181	87693.074	59144.068
21.	Punjab	7997.360	10681.358	30985.911	20898.262
22.	Rajasthan	23145.130	46736.143	55154.412	37198.563
23.	Sikkim	696.500	1009.929	1288.122	866.332
24.	Tamil Nadu	37601.900	48363.671	29172.571	19675.266
25.	Telangana	It was part of Andhra Pradesh		36752.189	24787.640
26.	Tripura	7090.900	9399.841	6704.136	4508.894
27.	Uttar Pradesh	124514.060	162543.863	232213.428	156614.954
28.	Uttarakhand	6242.380	8210.640	6694.360	4514.971
29.	West Bengal	75128.550	101496.871	236310.748	159378.367
30.	Andaman and Nicobar	1191.150	1517.639	631.692	443.290
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	198.460	305.698	162.367	113.945
32.	Daman and Diu	88.790	118.179	44.284	31.077
33.	Lakshadweep	76.980	137.474	16.656	11.689
34.	Puducherry	593.280	776.607	300.000	400.000
TOTAL		1051320.000	1389490.380	1409955.005	950875.000

Note: As reported by States on AwaasSoft

Review of working of CAPART

609. SHRI DHARMAPURI SRINIVAS: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry has reviewed the working of Council for Advancement of People's Action and Rural Technology (CAPART);

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of steps being taken by Government to fortify CAPART in the proper implementation of the schemes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV): (a) and (b) The Group of Ministers, which had met on 21st August, 2013 to discuss creation of Bharat Rural Livelihoods Foundation (BRLF) had simultaneously recommended that the Ministry of Rural Development should come up with a plan to wind up Council for Advancement of People's Action and Rural Technology (CAPART) within two years. This recommendation was confirmed by the Union Cabinet in its meeting held on 3rd September, 2013. No specific reason for the decision to wind up CAPART was given. The above development was discussed in the General Body of CAPART in its meeting held on 14th October, 2013 chaired by the Hon'ble Minister for Rural Development. It was decided that the issue of closure of CAPART needs to be re-examined.

Tata Institute of Social Sciences (TISS) which was entrusted with the task of restructuring of CAPART submitted its final report in November, 2014, detailing the measures for restructuring.

(c) In view of the above, a proposal for reconsideration of the earlier Cabinet decision regarding winding up of CAPART is being finalized.

Objectives of NRLM

610. SHRIMATI RANEE NARAH: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the main objectives of the National Rural Livelihoods Mission (NRLM); and

(b) the total beneficiary households under NRLM during 2014-15 and 2015-16. State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV): (a) The Government is implementing Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana - National Rural Livelihoods Mission (DAY - NRLM) across the country in a mission mode with the objective of organizing the rural poor women into Self Help Groups (SHGs), and continuously nurturing and supporting them to take economic activities till they attain appreciable increase in incomes over a period of time to improve their quality of life and come out of abject poverty. This objective is sought to be achieved through universal social mobilization by *inter-alia* organizing one woman member from each rural poor household into Self Help Groups (SHGs), their training and capacity building, facilitating their micro-livelihoods plans, and enabling them to implement their livelihoods plans through accessing financial resources from their own institutions and the banks.

(b) The details of State-wise total beneficiaries household covered under DAY-NRLM during 2014-15 and 2015-16, are given in the Statement.

Statement

State-wise details of total beneficiary households covered under DAY-NRLM

Sl. No.	Name of State	2014-15	2015-16
1.	Andhra Pradesh	156329	24555
2.	Assam	106092	130365
3.	Bihar	2438639	1267106
4.	Chhattisgarh	64603	108623
5.	Gujarat	48985	363440
6.	Jharkhand	112532	131814
7.	Karnataka	162534	160136
8.	Kerala	32742	29474
9.	Madhya Pradesh	188055	493519
10.	Maharashtra	192791	185267
11.	Odisha	116734	67655
12.	Rajasthan	10805	271731

Sl. No.	Name of State	2014-15	2015-16
13.	Tamil Nadu	145617	128227
14.	Telangana	138600	32764
15.	Uttar Pradesh	48259	184057
16.	West Bengal	123069	140472
17.	Haryana	25944	12288
18.	Himachal Pradesh	6115	5668
19.	Jammu and Kashmir	36092	30767
20.	Punjab	6514	13719
21.	Uttarakhand	4768	6300
22.	Arunachal Pradesh	NA	NA
23.	Manipur	NA	NA
24.	Meghalaya	1404	6438
25.	Mizoram	1962	500
26.	Nagaland	6220	391
27.	Sikkim	NA	NA
28.	Tripura	1348	8399
TOTAL		4176752	3803675

Performance of MGNREGA

611. SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has, been an increase in the demands for jobs under MGNREGA during the current year due to drought and flood situation in the country;

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

(c) the details of funds allocated, released and utilized under MGNREGA during the current year, till date, State-wise;

(d) whether Government has sent unofficial whatsapp messages to inform States that no more funds would be released and existing funds have to be utilized judiciously by the States, contrary to the provisions of MGNREGA and;

(e) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV): (a) and (b) The Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA), 2005 provide for the enhancement of livelihood security of the households in rural areas of the country by providing at least one hundred days of guaranteed wage employment in every financial year to every household whose adult members volunteer to do unskilled manual work. The number of days of employment provided to a household depends on the number of days of employment demanded by the household. States/UT-wises details of number of person days generated during the year 2016-17 (upto 16th November, 2016) are given in the Statement (See below).

(c) MGNREGA is a demand driven programme hence no State/UT- wise allocation of fund is made. The Central funds are released to the States/UTs on the basis of agreed to Labour Budgets and taking into consideration the performance and the pace of utilization of available funds. States/UTs-wise details of amount released and expenditure under the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) during the current year (as on 16.11.2016) is indicated in Annexure.

(d) That Government has sent unofficial messages to inform States that no more funds would be released is not true. However, States are always advised to ensure gainful utilization of funds that are available with them.

(e) Does not arise.

Statement

*State-wise/UT-wise details of number of person days generated under/
MGNREGA (FY 2016-17 as on 16/11/2016)*

(₹ in lakh)				
Sl. No.	State	Persondays generated	Central funds released	Expenditure
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1469.99	355592.02	297350.90
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	32.63	13076.40	9273.02
3.	Assam	253.79	76599.04	117734.46
4.	Bihar	349.74	133038.45	133216.63
5.	Chhattisgarh	650.23	183272.13	210300.77

1	2	3	4	5
6.	Gujarat	205.03	52126.32	51696.06
7.	Haryana	53.72	15007.75	19945.78
8.	Himachal Pradesh	108.82	26172.66	33307.51
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	61.70	73611.03	42343.28
10.	Jharkhand	492.01	135645.56	116160.64
11.	Karnataka	520.90	149754.84	192190.61
12.	Kerala	329.46	123754.82	142243.19
13.	Madhya Pradesh	561.61	252252.95	233810.67
14.	Maharashtra	511.08	143949.27	168687.94
15.	Manipur	89.45	27723.41	26701.71
16.	Meghalaya	106.70	55560.99	51542.98
17.	Mizoram	59.65	6534.33	6120.11
18.	Nagaland	179.48	50152.80	41283.74
19.	Odisha	511.78	137306.28	159529.11
20.	Punjab	108.84	39318.16	42458.77
21.	Rajasthan	1729.35	357159.15	358472.63
22.	Sikkim	21.99	9011.21	8432.93
23.	Tamil Nadu	2440.86	330298.08	399979.61
24.	Telangana	795.47	149993.87	147621.75
25.	Tripura	314.93	79541.43	86460.89
26.	Uttar Pradesh	1236.91	274195.21	329232.90
27.	Uttarakhand	140.47	41170.23	51146.36
28.	West Bengal	1301.33	394528.98	460723.88
29.	Andaman and Nicobar	1.39	636.97	1.29
30.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	NR	NR	NR
31.	Daman and Diu	NR	NR	NR
32.	Goa	0.70	111.27	183.62
33.	Lakshadweep	0.0004	0.00	18.94
34.	Puducherry	5.25	300.15	897.58
TOTAL		14645.26	3687395.74	3939070.26

NR=Not Reported

Works under PMGSY in Punjab

612. SHRI PARTAP SINGH BAJWA: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of works sanctioned, *i.e.* number of road works and road length, and works completed under the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) in Punjab during the last three years and the current year, district-wise;

(b) whether the allocation for the State under PMGSY has been drastically reduced by Government for the current year and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of funds allocated to the State and spent during the last three years and the current year, district-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV): (a) Details of works sanctioned and completed under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) are given in the Statement-I and Statement-II respectively (*See* below).

(b) and (c) Annual indicative fund allocation to the various States under PMGSY is based on the availability of unspent balance at the beginning of each financial year with the State and the value of works in hand *vis-a-vis* execution capacity of State concerned. Under PMGSY, the Ministry of Rural Development is releasing Central funds to the State(s). Further releases to the districts and sub-district levels are made by the State Governments, depending upon the progress of the works. Year-wise details of allocation, release of funds and utilization (as reported by the State of Punjab) are as under:

(₹ in crore)

Year	Allocation (Central Share)	Release (Central Share)	Expenditure (as reported by the State)
2013-14	292.00	117.00	295.61
2014-15	302.00	310.21	282.03
2015-16*	221.10	221.10	236.52
2016-17 (upto Oct, 2016)*	135.00	65.98	97.81

Note: Because of changed financial sharing pattern of 60:40 between Central Government and State Government, the actual availability of fund for Punjab in 2015-16 works out as ₹ 368.10 crore (including State share of ₹ 147.00 crore) and in 2016-17 as ₹ 225.00 crore (including State share of ₹ 90.00 crore).

Statement-I*District-wise Details of works sanctioned during the last three years (State of Punjab)*

Sl. No.	Distt.	Year 2013-14 (Phase XI)			Year 2014-15 (Phase XII)			Year 2015-16 (PMGSY-II)		
		No.	Length (Km)	Cost (lacs)	No.	Length (Km)	Cost (lacs)	No.	Length (Km)	Cost (lacs)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Amritsar	3	34.34	2089.52	2	8.85	441.16	12	126.07	7993.37
2.	Tarn Taran	4	34.79	2105.02				5	43.56	2673.2
3.	Bathinda							8	78.7	4973.56
4.	Faridkot							8	71.88	4325.47
5.	Fatehgarh Sahib				1	1.6	90.9	5	51.01	3430.95
6.	Ferozepur				6	23.78	1256.43	11	90.41	5920.03
7.	Fazilka	4	54.66	2137.43				11	96.70	6624.52
8.	Hoshiarpur	4	63.82	2652.82	4	7.43	372.93	2	25.6	1821.57
9.	Jalandhar	1	9.27	610.98	1	8.01	402.87	2	20.15	1391.05
10.	Kapurthala	1	7.60	477.88	2	6.75	313.19	1	13.69	746.96
11.	Ludhiana	5	38.01	1885.81	7	24.56	1216.75	12	132.74	8310.42
12.	Pathankot									
13.	Gurdaspur	7	72.24	4064.01	3	7.78	360.29	2	16.18	1136.56
14.	Moga				3	22.09	1149.16	11	110.76	6826.54

15.	Muktsar	4	26.28	1711.58	2	5.54	251.39	10	114.86	7510.51
16.	Mansa	1	3.31	203.21	1	6	267.16	14	173.40	10913.94
17.	Nawanshahar	1	2.1	115.84	1	4.55	180.32	1	8.38	614.08
18.	Patiala	1	5.50	287.01	12	38.32	2458.44	3	27.10	2026.98
19.	Mohali				1	1.30	99.74			
20.	Ropar	3	19.85	1382.1	1	2.90	152.58			
21.	Sangrur	6	73.86	4578.71	1	4.00	218.13	9	105.42	6685.19
22.	Barnala	1	9.61	414.35				4	40.45	2860.27
TOTAL		46	455.24	24716.27	48	173.46	9231.44	131	1347.06	86785.17

Statement-II

Information regarding works completed and expenditure incurred during the last three years 2013-14 to 2015-16 (State of Punjab)

Sl. No.	District	2013-14			2014-15			2015-16		
		No. of Works Completed	Length (Km)	Expenditure (₹ Lacs)	No. of Works Completed	Length (Km)	Expenditure (₹ Lacs)	No. of Works Completed	Length (Km)	Expenditure (₹ Lacs)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Amritsar	6	78.68	1581.05	3	39.79	2818.89	8	47.72	2183.64
2.	Tarn Taran	3	16.42	950.92	6	43.29	2343.24	3	62.45	1217.94
3.	Bathinda	1	6.30	310.26	0	14.12	643.94	0	0.00	90.46

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
4.	Faridkot	1	23.03	1592.77	1	36.11	812.33	0	2.51	215.37
5.	Fatehgarh Sahib	2	25.50	1235.55	0	9.00	268.30	2	9.70	281.31
6.	Ferozepur	6	18.11	1853.66	4	32.48	856.54	5	17.22	1178.62
7.	Fazilka	1	14.27	877.69	4	64.17	1743.12	7	39.59	2146.52
8.	Gurdapur	7	16.69	1011.00	9	55.28	2328.54	6	41.56	2017.74
9.	Pathankot	0	1.40	57.86	1	1.90	43.96	0	0.00	13.97
10.	Hoshiarpur	2	71.98	1872.12	3	48.85	1791.58	6	46.81	1929.21
11.	Jalalpur	3	48.45	1271.52	2	20.87	955.37	2	3.38	375.97
12.	Kapurthala	1	28.37	427.07	1	13.76	850.66	1	8.45	399.37
13.	Ludhiana	5	89.39	3432.55	13	92.62	2568.63	15	57.28	2401.2
14.	Mansa	4	52.48	3207.66	7	48.62	2209.79	3	10.32	852.35
15.	Moga	4	78.62	2921.48	3	55.45	1096.60	4	32.65	1467.48
16.	Muktsar	1	15.60	1055.40	1	42.38	1707.89	12	55.72	2356.83
17.	Nawanshehar	0	4.90	228.98	2	16.84	383.63	2	4.97	115.53
18.	Patiala	6	76.15	2537.87	3	14.03	859.13	1	37.51	1786.19
19.	Ropar	1	3.44	361.24	1	16.63	773.62	3	19.70	958.06
20.	Mohali	0	2.30	108.88	1	1.00	38.66	1	1.30	61.86
21.	Barnala	3	45.46	1799.80	1	12.91	561.05	3	8.53	230.19
22.	Sangrur	4	12.74	874.34	4	57.37	2847.86	10	29.30	1372.85
TOTAL		61	730.28	29569.67	70	737.47	28503.33	94	536.67	23652.66

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Written Answers to

[RAJYA SABHA]

Unstarred Questions

Village connected with road under PMGSY

†613. SHRI PRAMOD TIWARI:

SHRI P.L. PUNIA:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of villages which have been connected with main roads under the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) during the last two years;
- (b) the number of such villages in the country which are yet to be connected with main roads; and
- (c) whether a time bound action plan has been drawn up under PMGSY to connect all villages to main roads and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV): (a) As per Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) Programme Guidelines, the eligible Unconnected Habitations are to be connected to the nearby Habitations already connected by an All-weather road or to an existing All-weather road which may or may not be a main road. The habitations which have been connected by roads under PMGSY during the last two years are as under:

Year	Habitations connected
2014-15	10,799
2015-16	7,658

(b) Under PMGSY, eligible habitations are 1,78,184. In addition 7771 number of habitations of 100 to 249 population in identified LWE blocks in the country have also been added to the eligible habitations. Out of this, States have reported to have connected 1,19,292 habitations upto October, 2016.

(c) For accelerated execution of PMGSY in the States, the Ministry of Rural Development, in consultation with the Ministry of Finance and the States, has formulated an action plan to advance the completion target of the programme from 2022 to 2019 with enhanced financial allocation to the States and modified funding pattern in the scheme. The fund sharing pattern of PMGSY has been made in the ratio of 60:40 between the Center and the States for all States except for 8 North-Eastern and 3 Himalayan States (Jammu and Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh & Uttarakhand) for which it is 90:10.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Grants to SMJKY

614. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that State Government of Maharashtra has recently introduced Samridh Maharashtra Jan Kalyan Yojana (SMJKY) to make villages of the State prosperous;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government proposes to provide central grants to the State Government to supplement its endeavour for the success of SMJKY; and

(d) 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) and (b) Yes Sir. The State Government of Maharashtra has introduced Samruddha Maharashtra Jan Kalyan Yojana (SMJKY) on 1st October, 2016. The scheme includes mainly 11 programmes of individual and public works related to irrigation, farm ponds, Vermi Composte Pits, horticulture, water conservation works, plantation etc.

(c) and (d) No such proposal has been received from the State Government.

Demand to link MGNREGA with agriculture

615. SHRI ANIL DESAI: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been demand from the State Governments, particularly Maharashtra, to link MGNREGA with agricultural works;

(b) if so, the names of other States which have made such demand; and

(c) by when the Ministry would include the same in the list of MGNREGA works?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV): (a) to (c) Agriculture related works are already permitted under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA). The Sub Para (2) of Paragraph 4 of Schedule 1, MGNREGA, lays down that, "District Programme Coordinator shall ensure that at least 60% of the works to be taken up in a district in terms of cost, shall be for creation of productive assets directly linked to

agriculture and allied activities through development of land, water and trees". The list of Mahatma Gandhi NREGA works directly linked to Agriculture and allied activities as per the Schedule-I of the Act are given in the Statement.

Statement

List of MGNREGA works directly linked to agriculture and allied activities as per the schedule-I of the Act

Category as per Schedule-1, of the Act	Works
1	2
I. Category A: Public works relating to natural resources management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Water conservation and water harvesting structures to augment and improve groundwater like underground dykes, earthen dams, stop dams, check dams with special focus on recharging ground water including drinking water sources; (ii) Watershed management works such as contour trenches, terracing, contour bunds, boulder checks, gabion structures and spring shed development resulting in a comprehensive treatment of a watershed; (iii) Micro and minor irrigation works and creation, renovation and maintenance of irrigation canals and drains; (iv) Renovation of traditional water bodies including desilting of irrigation tanks and other water bodies; (v) Afforestation, tree plantation and horticulture in common and forest lands, road margins, canal bunds, tank foreshores and coastal belts duly providing right to usufruct to the households covered in Paragraph 5; (vi) Pasture Development; perennial grasses like Stylo etc.

1

2

	(vii) Bamboo and Rubber and Coconut Cultivation.
	(viii) Land development works in common land.
II. Category B: Community assets or Individual assets	(i) Improving productivity of lands of households specified in Paragraph 5 through land development and by providing suitable infrastructure for irrigation including dug wells, farm ponds and other water harvesting structures.
	(ii) Improving livelihoods through horticulture, sericulture, plantation, and farm forestry, Azola.
	(iii) Development of fallow/waste lands of households defined in Paragraph 5 to bring it under cultivation;
	(iv) Pasture Development; perennial grasses like Stylo, vetiver etc.;
	(v) Bamboo and Rubber, Coconut Cultivation
	(vi) Unskilled wage component in construction of houses sanctioned under the Indira Awaas Yojana or such other State or Central Government scheme.
	(vii) Creating infrastructure for promotion of livestock such as, poultry shelter (brooder house), goat shelter, piggery shelter, cattle shelter and fodder troughs for cattle;
	(viii) Creating infrastructure for promotion of fisheries such as, fish drying yards, storage facilities, and promotion of fisheries in seasonal water bodies on public land;
	(ix) Bio-fertilisers (NADEP, Vermi-composting, etc.).
III. Category C: Common infrastructure including for NRLM compliant self help groups	(i) Works for promoting agricultural productivity by creating durable infrastructure required for bio-fertilizers (NADEP and Vermicomposting pits) and post-harvest facilities including pucca storage facilities for agricultural produce;
IV. Category D: Rural infrastructure	(i) Construction of Food Grain Storage Structures for implementing the provisions of The National Food Security Act (2013);

Employment provided to rural unemployed youths

616. SHRI MEGHRAJ JAIN: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of employment provided to the rural unemployed youth during each of the last three years and the current year, scheme-wise and State/UT-wise;

(b) whether Government is aware that rural youth are not getting sufficient employment under various employment generation schemes and if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the details of funds allocated under the said scheme, during the last three years, State/UT-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV): (a) to (c) Ministry of Rural Development is implementing the following activities to improve the employment potential in the rural areas:

- The Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA), 2005 provide for the enhancement of livelihood security of the households in rural areas of the country by providing at least one hundred days of guaranteed wage employment in every financial year to every household whose adult members volunteer to do unskilled manual work. State/UT-wise details of households provided employment as demanded by job card holders, persondays generated, central release and expenditure under MGNREGA during the last three years and the current year are given in the Statement-I (*See below*).
- Under the National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM), the rural poor women are organised into Self Help Groups and link them to the credit institutions so that sustainable livelihood activities are undertaken.
- A placement linked skill development scheme, called Pt. Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushlya Yojana (DDU-GKY) for rural youth has been launched which primarily aim at enhancing the employability of rural youth skilling of unemployed youth to improve their employability. State/UT-wise details of total number of candidates placed in jobs after training during the last three years and current year is given in the Statement-II. State/UT-wise details of funds released during the last three years and current year is given in the Statement-III (*See below*).
- Rural Self Employment Training Institutes (RSI IIs) having dedicated infrastructure have been created at the District level to impart training and skill up gradation of rural youth geared towards entrepreneurship development. The training programmes are done with active cooperation of banks.

Statement-I

State-wise/UT-wise details of households provided employment as demanded by job card holders persondays generated, central release and expenditure incurred under MGNREGA during last three years, year-wise

(in lakh)

Sl. No.	State	Person days generated				No. of HH provided employment			
		2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17 till 16/11/2016	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17 till 16/11/2016
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2994.70	1555.87	1991.09	1469.99	60.40	32.97	36.03	35.97
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	36.56	19.05	50.46	32.63	1.40	1.36	1.81	1.58
3.	Assam	298.47	210.89	486.44	253.79	12.62	9.67	15.02	9.96
4.	Bihar	862.35	352.73	671.44	349.74	20.59	10.36	14.89	11.72
5.	Chhattisgarh	1298.94	555.79	1014.02	650.23	25.12	17.48	21.74	18.48
6.	Gujarat	230.30	181.52	225.45	205.03	5.79	5.13	5.57	5.47
7.	Haryana	117.88	61.65	48.48	53.72	3.25	2.18	1.69	2.25
8.	Himachal Pradesh	282.50	190.73	177.33	108.82	5.39	4.53	4.23	3.59
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	338.12	120.90	316.39	61.70	6.58	3.32	6.53	1.95

10.	Jharkhand	436.22	453.28	585.68	492.01	11.39	11.11	11.26	13.89
11.	Karnataka	718.86	433.70	599.08	520.90	14.50	10.95	12.37	12.72
12.	Kerala	866.03	588.72	741.74	329.46	15.24	13.80	15.06	12.57
13.	Madhya Pradesh	1229.48	1172.10	1237.58	561.61	29.09	27.89	27.02	17.47
14.	Maharashtra	517.36	613.88	763.50	511.08	11.44	11.60	12.75	12.02
15.	Manipur	113.23	101.17	75.33	89.45	4.55	4.69	4.74	4.90
16.	Meghalaya	215.88	167.35	199.71	106.70	3.64	3.51	3.68	2.86
17.	Mizoram	133.65	43.60	131.26	59.65	1.78	1.94	1.90	1.85
18.	Nagaland	183.80	89.93	218.76	179.48	4.08	4.05	4.17	4.18
19.	Odisha	711.82	534.84	894.49	511.78	17.10	14.68	19.98	16.05
20.	Punjab	134.68	64.60	144.35	108.84	4.12	2.89	4.74	4.68
21.	Rajasthan	1838.56	1685.46	2341.32	1729.35	36.15	36.85	42.21	39.12
22.	Sikkim	44.03	24.13	43.84	21.99	0.63	0.57	0.65	0.56
23.	Tamil Nadu	3677.23	2679.65	3686.75	2440.86	62.68	56.58	60.53	58.64
24.	Telangana	0.00	1047.27	1416.67	795.47	0.00	24.63	25.62	23.25
25.	Tripura	521.61	511.76	538.75	314.93	5.91	5.82	5.70	5.72

Written Answers to

[21 November, 2016]

Unstarred Questions 267

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
26.	Uttar Pradesh	1753.60	1312.72	1822.49	1236.91	49.95	39.16	54.36	44.44
27.	Uttarakhand	165.62	147.50	223.96	140.47	3.97	4.56	5.44	4.48
28.	West Bengal	2296.34	1697.08	2865.07	1301.33	61.33	51.20	61.11	45.26
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islans	8.03	5.11	2.57	1.39	0.17	0.13	0.09	0.07
30.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	NR	NR	NR	0.00
31.	Daman and Diu	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	NR	NR	NR	0.00
32.	Goa	1.15	1.72	1.07	0.70	0.05	0.07	0.06	0.06
33.	Lakshadweep	0.14	0.13	0.03	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00
34.	Puducherry	8.45	3.78	5.62	5.25	0.39	0.30	0.33	0.31
TOTAL		22035.58	16628.59	23520.72	14645.26	479.30	413.97	481.31	416.06

Sl. No.	State	Central Release			
		2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17 till 16/11/2016
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	475049.00	290314.10	307380.33	355592.02
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	13852.67	2704.16	4395.10	13076.40
3.	Assam	57349.95	50023.46	87830.06	76599.04
4.	Bihar	158070.67	95968.24	102412.26	133038.45
5.	Chhattisgarh	144602.31	150570.49	106341.30	183272.13
6.	Gujarat	33530.02	35442.93	30598.72	52126.32
7.	Haryana	37687.81	16715.29	12470.72	15007.75
8.	Himachal Pradesh	47797.09	35542.86	39610.32	26172.66
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	60315.73	52171.08	55801.83	73611.03
10.	Jharkhand	62143.28	72433.41	97879.90	135645.56
11.	Karnataka	159606.81	171687.07	99155.27	149754.84
12.	Kerala	127710.93	158758.02	152633.88	123754.82
13.	Madhya Pradesh	183982.44	245163.12	236732.20	252252.95
14.	Maharashtra	115292.02	79951.77	123834.73	143949.27
15.	Manipur	23100.00	21997.13	25532.29	27723.41
16.	Meghalaya	27106.21	27785.90	22182.56	55560.99
17.	Mizoram	24474.27	11141.23	28517.36	6534.33
18.	Nagaland	29214.80	11305.27	26665.95	50152.80
19.	Odisha	75752.84	103530.34	147941.05	137306.28
20.	Punjab	22615.48	18948.18	24533.37	39318.16
21.	Rajasthan	205943.32	297609.87	269583.23	357159.15
22.	Sikkim	10684.17	7386.41	8623.44	9011.21
23.	Tamil Nadu	469021.12	378180.33	547037.47	330298.08
24.	Telangana		191996.00	182484.92	149993.87
25.	Tripura	94366.49	63662.48	135894.19	79541.43
26.	Uttar Pradesh	289639.01	251341.40	269569.44	274195.21

1	2	3	4	5	6
27.	Uttarakhand	33000.50	28636.22	45076.65	41170.23
28.	West Bengal	289438.19	374495.29	471174.20	394528.98
29.	Andaman and Nicobar	1918.10	1301.94	1035.72	636.97
32.	Goa	205.86	137.95	246.82	111.27
33.	Lakshadweep	16.93	45.06	11.85	0.00
34.	Puducherry	879.98	739.69	1292.57	300.15
TOTAL		3274368.00	3247686.69	3664479.70	3687395.74

Statement-II

State/UT-wise details of total number of candidates placed in jobs after training during the last three years and current year

Sl. No.	State	FY 13-14	FY 14-15	FY 15-16	FY 16-17 Till Oct 2016
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	56177	2910	1989	5485
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0
3.	Assam	1515	1626	3663	3404
4.	Bihar	7496	4210	3951	2628
5.	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0
6.	Chhattisgarh	5129	360	6578	1195
7.	Dadra and Ngar Haveli	0	0	0	0
8.	NCT Delhi	0	0	0	0
9.	Goa	0	0	0	0
10.	Gujarat	2875	5007	6463	1298
11.	Haryana	394	1141	8807	4988
12.	Himachal Pradesh	2872	0	0	0
13.	Jammu and Kashmir	10093	10677	16524	4881
14.	Jharkhand	4326	1587	8384	4096
15.	Karnataka	1508	76	6411	4397
16.	Kerala	443	0	2457	5057

1	2	3	4	5	6
17.	Madhya Pradesh	8784	1772	4307	1342
18.	Maharashtra	2866	0	1447	594
19.	Manipur	0	0	0	0
20.	Meghalaya	1140	0	0	0
21.	Mizoram	0	0	0	0
22.	Nagaland	266	0	0	0
23.	Odisha	14213	6779	21411	17952
24.	Pondicherry	0	0	117	0
25.	Punjab	1366	0	0	0
26.	Rajasthan	1729	425	12494	3036
27.	Sikkim	0	0	205	0
28.	Tamil Nadu	2089	11939	12428	4835
29.	Telangana	0	0	1830	2982
30.	Tripura	0	0	75	199
31.	Uttar Pradesh	9647	4464	11306	2007
32.	Uttarakhand	404	0	780	0
33.	West Bengal	2085	1223	3117	852
34.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0
35.	Lakshdweep	0	0	0	0
36.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	0
TOTAL		137417	54196	134744	71228

Statement-III

State/UT-wise details of the funds released during the last three years and in current year

(₹ in lakh)					
Sl. No.	States/UTs	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17 (as on 15.11.2016)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	-	-	-	-
2.	Andhra Pradesh	4956.639	-	7775.500	-

1	2	3	4	5	6
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	-	222.075	-	61.000
4.	Assam	-	5245.284	3337.446	21.996
5.	Bihar	-	315.455	5637.000	
6.	Chandigarh	-	-	-	
7.	Chhattisgarh	1010.282	2604.193	145.000	8645.099
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	-	-	-	
9.	Delhi	-	-	-	
10.	Goa	-	-	-	
11.	Gujarat	3172.500	703.230	225.537	
12.	Haryana	1641.460	860.890	598.601	
13.	Himachal Pradesh	25.500	-	342.908	3670.435
14.	Jammu and Kashmir	6518.656	3773.851	2266.698	6141.389
15.	Jharkhand	5362.545	50.736	153.000	6314.462
16.	Karnataka	2765.140	2246.028	7485.552	256.738
17.	Kerala	-	5979.986	139.000	
18.	Madhya Pradesh	1953.262	2800.517	188.000	6973.449
19.	Maharashtra	-	-	9665.578	96.065
20.	Manipur	-	-	-	61.000
21.	Meghalaya	-	-	-	61.000
22.	Mizoram	-	-	-	60.500
23.	Nagaland	-	-	-	61.000
24.	Odisha	1715.367	8233.757	4214.820	1863.430
25.	Puducherry	-	-	-	
26.	Punjab	161.070	-	2862.500	
27.	Rajasthan	7608.180	-	375.500	
28.	Sikkim	-	662.020	-	60.500
29.	Tamil Nadu	-	-	4390.225	
30.	Telangana	-	-	4422.000	
31.	Tripura	744.174	930.331	131.000	3838.949

1	2	3	4	5	6
32.	Uttar Pradesh	5168.603	17064.776	770.389	376.609
33.	Uttarakhand	0.000	-	65.091	1891.121
34.	West Bengal	187.499	1047.851	146.000	8890.369
35.	Multi-State	13906.160	4122.440	2625.964	512.634
TOTAL		56897.037	56863.420	57963.309	49857.745

Stipend for rural disabled for joining skill development programme

617. DR. PRABHAKAR KORE: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to reduce employment discrimination by rolling out a scheme to give a minimum stipend to every disabled person from rural areas who gets a job through Government's skill development programme;

(b) the details of the proposed scheme;

(c) the percentage of disabled persons proposed to be covered under the scheme; and

(d) what is the timeline for implementing the proposed scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV): (a) to (d) The Ministry of Rural Development is undertaking a placement linked skill Development program for rural poor youth under National Rural Livelihoods Mission, called Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushal Yojana (DDU-GKY). This scheme does not provide for payment of stipend to candidates trained under the scheme, including disabled persons from rural areas.

However, DDU-GKY Guidelines provides for payment of a post placement support to every candidate who gets placed in jobs. DDU-GKY provides that every State Government undertaking DDU-GKY will ear mark 3% of its DDU-GKY skill development targets for skilling Persons with Disabilities.

DDU-GKY is an ongoing scheme.

Pending PMGSY projects

618. SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that thousands of road projects token up under the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana(PMGSY) are pending for more than four years;

- (b) if so, the details thereof along with the reasons therefor. State-wise; and
- (c) the fresh steps taken by Government to speed up the execution of projects in a time bound manner?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV): (a) and (c) 'Rural Roads' is a State subject and Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) is a one-time special intervention of the Central Government to provide rural connectivity, by way of a single all-weather road with necessary culverts and cross drainage structures, to the eligible unconnected habitations existing in the Core Network. As per PMGSY programme guidelines, procurement and execution of PMGSY projects is the responsibility of the State Governments. In a few States the implementation of PMGSY is relatively slow and accordingly, some projects are for more than four years old. The reasons identified for slow progress include:-

- (i) Limited execution capacity of the States;
- (ii) Most of the construction materials such as cement, steel, bitumen, machinery, personnel handle machinery, etc., are not locally available;
- (iii) Limited contracting capacity as well as non availability of basic road making equipments;
- (iv) Non-availability of land or the land falling under forest areas, on the proposed alignment of PMGSY roads;
- (v) Law and order problem in some parts of the States.

State-wise details of such road works are given in the Statement (*See* below).

The Ministry of Rural Development have taken a number of steps to improve the pace of implementation of PMGSY works in the States, such as :

- (i) The States have been requested and supported to augment execution capacity and contracting capacity;
- (ii) The provisions of the Bidding document have been rationalized;
- (iii) Training imparted to field engineers and contractors as well as their staff for capacity building on a regular basis;
- (iv) Special dispensation have been provided in PMGSY guidelines in respect of Left Wing Extremism affected areas to improve the pace of implementation, such as:

- (a) minimum package size/value reduced to ₹50 lakh; (b) time limit upto 24 calendar months have been allowed for completion of works; (c) provision of insurance of plant and machinery provided in Detailed Project Reports (DPR).

Further, for accelerated execution of PMGSY in the States, the Ministry of Rural Development, in consultation with the Ministry of Finance and the States, has formulated an action plan to advance the completion target of the programme from 2022 to 2019 with enhanced financial allocation to the States and modified funding pattern in the scheme. The fund sharing pattern of PMGSY has been revised in the ratio of 60:40 between the Centre and the States for all States excepting 8 North-Eastern and 3 Himalayan States (*i.e.*, Jammu & Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh & Uttarakhand) for which it is 90:10.

In respect of 9 States (Assam, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Jammu & Kashmir, Jharkhand, Odisha, Rajasthan, Uttarakhand and West Bengal) where relatively major balance works are remaining for more than 4 years, special meetings have been held with Chief Secretaries and other officials of the States to review the implementation of PMGSY works. For speedy execution projects in a time bound manner, monthly and yearly completion targets have been fixed and are being monitored regularly by the Ministry of Rural Development. Further, State Governments are also advised through various Regional Review meetings and Empowered Committee meetings to take suitable necessary action to expedite timely completion of road works under PMGSY.

Statement

Details of road/ bridge works under PMGSY which are more than 4 years old

Sl. No.	State	Total Number of road/bridges sanctioned	Total Number of road/bridges completed	Total Number of Road /bridges which are more than 4 years old
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	4603	4410	35
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	975	752	26
3.	Assam	5649	4851	306

1	2	3	4	5
4.	Bihar	15546	11639	782
5.	Chhattisgarh	7425	6365	254
6.	Goa	84	70	14
7.	Gujarat	4573	4483	5
8.	Haryana	532	525	0
9.	Himachal Pradesh	2550	2074	175
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	2525	1318	576
11.	Jharkhand	6010	3434	725
12.	Karnataka	3639	3543	0
13.	Kerala	1431	1155	95
14.	Madhya Pradesh	18964	15306	164
15.	Maharashtra	6644	6117	36
16.	Manipur	1544	1175	1
17.	Meghalaya	721	447	16
18.	Mizoram	217	186	9
19.	Nagaland	305	281	24
20.	Odisha	13309	10135	670
21.	Punjab	1181	1042	0
22.	Rajasthan	17017	15052	197
23.	Sikkim	899	640	75
24.	Tamil Nadu	7289	6479	0
25.	Tripura	1430	1148	39
26.	Uttar Pradesh	18547	17467	113
27.	Uttarakhand	1314	875	75
28.	West Bengal	4981	4070	223
29.	Telangana	2976	2825	37
TOTAL		152880	127864	4672

Revamping of shipping projects

619. SHRI D. KUPENDRA REDDY: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government plans for revamping of about 13 shipping projects under Sagarmala Programme;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) by when these ports under the programme would be fully ready for operationalization?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA): (a) and (b) Port Master Plans for 12 Major Ports have been prepared keeping in mind the requirements upto year 2035. A total of 142 port modernization and 30 Port connectivity projects have been identified in the Master Plans.

(c) These identified projects will be taken up over the next 20 years (till 2035) for implementation in phases.

Development of ports under Sagarmala project

620. SHRI RANJIB BISWAL: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry has received any proposal from Government of Odisha for development of ports under Sagarmala Project;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the feasibility reports and other formalities of these projects have been completed, so far, and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the details of those projects which have been short listed for development?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d) The Ministry of Shipping has received a proposal from Government of Odisha for development of Riverine Port on River Mahanadi. Further action will be taken on the receipt of the report of feasibility Study.

MOUs for development of ports and manufacture of ships

621. SHRI K. R. ARJUNAN: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state the details of MoUs signed with foreign countries during the last two years for the development of ports and manufacture of ships in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA): The following MoU/Agreements have been signed by India with foreign countries during the last two years for the development of ports and manufacture of ships in the country :

- (i) Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of the Republic of India and the Islamic Republic of Iran over Partnership of India in Development Plan of Chabahar Port, signed on 06 May, 2015.
- (ii) Memorandum of Understanding between the Ministry of Shipping of the Republic of India and the Ministry of Oceans and Fisheries of the Republic of Korea on Cooperation in the fields of Maritime Transport and Logistics, signed on 18 May, 2015. Scope of cooperation under the MoU, *inter-alia*, includes utilization, development and management of domestic and overseas ports.
- (iii) Agreement between the Government of the Republic of India and the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan on Maritime Transport, signed on 11 October, 2015. Areas for development and cooperation under the Agreement, *inter-alia*, includes ship building.
- (iv) Memorandum of Understanding between the Ministry of Shipping of the Republic of India and the Ministry of Oceans and Fisheries of the Republic of Korea on Cooperation in Port Related Industry, signed on 13 April, 2016.
- (v) Memorandum of Understanding between the Ministry of Shipping of the Republic of India and the Ministry of Public Works and Transport of the Kingdom of Spain on Cooperation in Port Matters, signed on 05 July, 2016.

2. Cochin Shipyard Limited, Kochi has entered into the following Agreements/MoU with foreign companies for development of shipbuilding sector:

- (i) Technical Collaboration for developing the design for a Trailer Suction Hopper Dredger with M/s C-Job & Partners BV, Netherlands, signed on 19 July, 2014.
- (ii) Memorandum of Understanding for Design for construction of Anti Submarine Warfare shallow water crafts for Indian Navy with M/s Alion, United State of America, signed on 11 August, 2014.
- (iii) Memorandum of Understanding for construction of Dredgers with M/s IHC, Holland, signed on 09 February, 2015.

- (iv) Technical Service Agreement for construction of LNG Carriers for M/s Gas Authority of India with M/s Samsung Heavy Industries, South Korea, signed in March, 2015.
- (v) Memorandum of Understanding for service Ballast Water Treatment Plants with M/s TechCross, South Korea, signed on 04 November, 2015.
- (vi) License agreement with M/s GTT France for building Liquefied Natural Gas ships for using their patented Mark-III Technology, exchanged on 02 December, 2015.

Revival of river Saraswati

†622. SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD:

SHRIMATI CHHAYA VERMA:

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 scientific evidences have revealed that the mythological river Saraswati used to pass through Gujarat, Rajasthan and Haryana;
- (b) if so, the scientific details thereof and whether the Ministry is contemplating to further revive the river in this direction; and
- (c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (DR. SANJEEV KUMAR BALYAN):

(a) to (c) The Ministry of Water Resources, River Development and Ganga, Rejuvenation constituted an Expert Committee to Review available Information on Palaeo-channels. The Expert Committee based on Remote Sensing, Geological, Hydrogeological and Archaeological evidences has concluded that a large Himalayan born river flowed through the wide channel of Ghaggar-Hakara-Nara from Himalayas to Rann of Kachh. The Committee has suggested several recommendations which include:

- (i) Establishing data bank for compiling of scientific information on Palaeo-channels.
- (ii) Delineation of sub-surface aquifer disposition of identified Palaeo-channels and assessment of ground water potential and feasibility of artificial recharge in those Palaeo-channels.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (iii) Establishing some prominent archaeological sites along the Palaeo-channels as heritage centres for academic/research activities.

Reducing floods

623. SHRI MD. NADIMUL HAQUE: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

(a) the initiatives taken by the Ministry to ensure long term solutions to the annual flood situation in various parts of the country, as every year almost 10 States of the country get affected by floods;

(b) whether the Ministry is taking help from scientists, researchers and other river management experts to find the solution to this problem;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) whether there is any time-frame in place to ensure proper management of river water, reservoirs and dams to reduce floods in the country 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) The subject of flood management being under purview of the States, the schemes for flood control are formulated and implemented by concerned States as per their priority. The Union Government supplement the effort of the States by providing technical guidance and also promotional financial assistance for management of floods in critical areas under various schemes such as the Flood Management Programme. Under this programme, a total of 522 projects were approved in XI and XII Plan for which central assistance amounting to ₹ 4873.07 Crore has been released till date out of which an amount of ₹ 1307.07 Crore was released in the XII Plan.

Central Water Commission (CWC) under the Ministry maintains a flood forecasting network comprising of 199 flood forecasting stations. On an average, 6000 flood warnings are issued annually with an accuracy of over 98%. These forecasts are utilized by local administration in planning evacuation of people from flood affected areas to safer locations and by State / Project Authorities in optimum regulation of reservoirs for ensuring safety of people residing in the downstream areas of dams / reservoirs.

Further, this Ministry has approved a Plan Scheme during XII Plan for ₹281 crore for flood forecasting, modernisation and expansion of the flood forecasting network for

automatic data collection, expeditious transmission and flood forecast dissemination.

The scheme has the following broad components:

- (i) The Flood Forecasting network is proposed to be expanded from existing 199 flood forecasting stations to 275 stations. Simultaneously, the support network of hydrological observation sites would be increased to 1118, out of which 1074 stations would be on an automatic satellite based telemetry system. As a result of the telemetry network, live information would be available on the real time basis. It will eliminate the delays in dissemination of flood warnings to the States due to the manual system of dissemination. It is expected that with the expanded network of flood forecast systems, the number of flood warnings issued annually would go upto 10,000 covering hitherto uncovered areas in the basins mentioned above.
- (ii) All the 12 Regional Offices of CWC will have the facility of carrying out data modeling for making timely forecasts to forewarn the community and the local authorities with lead time upto 72 hours before occurrence of the event. This would give community enough time to ensure preventive action to save life and property.
- (iii) It is also proposed to provide inundation forecast on pilot basis in 3 mha flood prone area of Kosi, Brahmaputra, Godavari and Sabri sub-basins using high resolution Digital Elevation Models available with National Remote Sensing Centre.

The Brahmaputra Board at Guwahati advises the North-Eastera States on water resources development matters including flood management. Brahmaputra Board has prepared 57 master plans suggesting appropriate measures for water resources development and flood control. The Ganga Flood Control Commission (GFCC) advises the Ganga basin States on formulation and implementation of flood control projects. The GFCC has prepared 23 comprehensive plans for management of floods by Ganga basin States.

In addition, the Government of India is having continuous dialogue with Government of Nepal for construction of storage projects in Nepal for mitigation of floods in India caused by rivers flowing from Nepal.

(b) and (c) Yes, Sir. This Ministry has constituted an Expert Committee in July 2012, under the Chairmanship of Chairman, CWC to scientifically study flood prone regions in the country. Members among others include Professors from Indian Institute

of Technology, Scientists from Department of Space, NRSC, Indian Meteorological Department and Experts from Ministry of Home Affairs, Ministry of Agriculture, National Disaster Management Authority and Survey of India.

An Expert Committee on Erosion and Siltation of Rivers (ECESR) under the Chairmanship of Director, Central Water and Power Research Station (CWPRS) has been constituted in May 2016. Members include representatives from National Institute of Hydrology, Indian Institute of Technology, National Remote Sensing Centre and from Water Resources Department of States of Assam, Bihar, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal. Committee to study erosion, siltation and requirements of desiltation /dredging of rivers, particularly Ganga and Brahmaputra Rivers and suggest remedial measures.

Ministry has taken up the study on climate change under National Water Mission involving various scientific/ research organisations such as Indian Institute of Technology/National Institute of Technology. Central Water Commission has also taken up river morphological studies involving IITs for evolving long term management measures.

The academic/research institutions like IITs/NITs/Central Soil & Material Research Station (CSMRS)/ Central Water and Power Research Station (CWPRS) etc. are involved at planning stage, in carrying out physical and mathematical model studies and to offer appropriate site specific solutions in respect of Flood Management Schemes.

(d) The Ministry has taken up National Hydrology Project (NHP). The NHP envisages setting up of a system for timely and reliable water resources data acquisition, storage, collation and management over a period of next eight years. It will help in gathering hydro-metrological data which will be stored and analysed on real time basis, for flood moderation in the country.

Rain water harvesting

†624. SHRI SANJAY SETH: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken any steps for rain water harvesting for irrigation so that water can be saved;

(b) whether Government proposes to prevent the floods which wreak havoc every year by using this rain water for irrigation; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (DR. SANJEEV KUMAR BALYAN):

(a) Central Government encourages rain water harvesting to arrest the decline in ground water level and save the surplus runoff. These measures help in augmenting the ground water resources which can utilise for various purposes including irrigation. Steps / measures taken by the Government for improving the situation includes:

- The National Water Policy (2012) formulated by Ministry of Water Resources, River Development and Ganga Rejuvenation, *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 of the policy.
- 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 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 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. The framework stresses on utilizing the technical resources of Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchahi Yojana (PMKSY), Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP) and Central Water Commission (CWC) along with use of GIS technology of ISRO for

planning and monitoring purposes from FY 2017-18 onwards. For FY 2016-17, the States have taken up a target of 8,82,325 farm ponds.

- CGWB has taken up Aquifer Mapping and Management programme during XII Plan, under the scheme of Ground Water Management and Regulation. The Aquifer Mapping is aimed to delineate aquifer disposition and their characterization for preparation of aquifer/area specific ground water management plans.
- CGWB has been organizing mass awareness programmes in the Country to promote rain water harvesting and artificial recharge to ground water.
- Ministry of Water Resources, River Development and Ganga Rejuvenation 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. 'Jal Gram Yojana' component of 'Jal Kranti Abhiyan' envisages selection of two villages in every district, preferably 'over-exploited or facing acute water scarcity, as Gai Grams' to ensure optimum and sustainable utilization of water.

(b) and (c) As a long term planning, the Government has formulated a National Perspective Plan for water resources development in the Country, which envisages inter-linkages between various Himalayan rivers and Peninsular rivers for transfer of water from surplus basins to water deficit basins for optimum utilization of water resources. This will accrue benefits like creation of additional irrigation potential, additional hydro-power generation, drinking water supply, flood control, drought mitigation etc.

Poisonous effluents into groundwater

625. SHRI SANJAY RAUT: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is aware that a large number of industrial units in the country have been bluntly gushing down untreated, poisonous effluents into groundwater through hidden, secretly installed borings;
- (b) if so, the details of the Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) report in this regard;

(c) whether various State Pollution Control Boards are ineffective in dealing with such a situation; and

(d) if so, the manner in which Government/CPCB proposes to take effective steps to check such rising pollution in groundwater?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (DR. SANJEEV KUMAR BALYAN):

(a) and (b) In some of the industrial areas, public complaints/references have been received in CPCB regarding injection of treated effluents by the industries into the ground water. However, CPCB has not detected or observed any such injections to the ground water in its surprise inspections carried out for verification of compliance.

(c) and (d) The State Pollution Control Boards while granting consent to operate, prescribe mode of disposal of effluents, which are required to meet the prescribed standards. In any case, the injection of effluents in the ground water is an offence under the 'Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974'. This un-lawful act can be monitored and checked under the Water Act by the State Boards/Committees.

Task force on interlinking of rivers

626. SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the task force set up by Government to look into the matter of interlinking of rivers of the country has submitted its report;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, when the task force is expected to submit its report; and

(d) whether the task force had consulted the Tamil Nadu Government on this issue?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (DR. SANJEEV KUMAR BALYAN):

(a) Earlier, a Task Force on Interlinking of Rivers under the Chairmanship of Shri Suresh P. Prabhu, the then Member of Parliament, Lok Sabha was constituted on December 13, 2002. The Task force held 12 meetings and submitted its report in the form of Action Plans I & II on April 30, 2003 and April 16, 2004 respectively. Thereafter, it was wound up by Ministry of Water Resources with effect from 31.12.2004.

Recently, the Union Cabinet while approving the constitution of Special Committee for ILR in its meeting held on 24th July, 2014 directed that a committee comprising of experts is be constituted to look into the issues relating to inter linking of rivers. In compliance with the direction of Union Cabinet, Ministry of Water Resources, River Development and Ganga Rejuvenation *vide* O.M. dated 13th April, 2015 has constituted a Task Force for Interlinking of Rivers (TF-ILR) under the Chairmanship of Shri B.N. Navalawala, Chief Advisor, MoWR, and RD and GR. It consists of various experts and officials.

The Task Force will assist the Special Committee for ILR and MoWR, RD & GR regarding the Implementation of ILR Programme.

Five meetings of the Task Force have been held on various issues pertaining to ILR such as determination of surplus water; planning of ILR Projects as well as legal issues. However, Task Force for Interlinking of Rivers has not submitted its report so far.

(b) to (d) Yes, Task Force on ILR has consulted various State Governments including Tamil Nadu while deliberating on various issues relating to ILR projects. The matter is still under the consideration of the Task Force. The term of the Task Force is for a period of two years or til further order, whichever is earlier.

National status to Kaleshwaram project

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

(a) whether Government has received any request from the Telangana Government to declare Kaleshwaram project as national project and if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether Government has considered the proposal 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) and (b) Detailed Project Report (DPR) of Dr. B.R. Ambedkar Pranahitha Chevella Sujala Sravanthi Project was submitted to Central Water Commission (CWC) by Government of Telangana (Erstwhile Andhra Pradesh). The same was examined in CWC and certain shortcomings were noticed in the Planning aspect of the project which were communicated to State Government.

Later as per the information received from the Govt, of Telangana, WAPCOS has prepared the DPR of the revised project comprising the following two components:

- (i) Pranahitha
- (ii) Kaleshwaram

The DPR of the revised project has not been submitted by the Government of Telangana to CWC.

Planning to nationalise all inter-state rivers

628. SHRI BHUPENDER YADAV: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is planning to nationalise all Inter-State rivers so that water resources of the country can be optimally utilized; and
- (b) if so, the steps taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (DR. SANJEEV KUMAR BALYAN):

(a) No, Sir. There is no proposal under consideration with the Government to nationalize Inter-State rivers.

- (b) Does not arise.

Allocation of funds under AIBP

629. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether any guidelines have been issued by Government for grant of funds under the Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme (AIBP);
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether there are any discrepancies in allocation/sanctioning of funds to different State Governments;
- (d) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor; and
- (e) the action taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (DR. SANJEEV KUMAR BALYAN):

(a) and (b) The Union Government has issued revised guidelines for grant of funds under Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme (AIBP) in October 2013, which lay down the eligibility criteria for inclusion of projects and terms of funding/mode of disbursement for assistance under the Programme.

Further, as per letter dated 28.10.2015 of Ministry of Finance, Department of Expenditure, Government of India read with provisions in the above guidelines, the funding criteria for Major and Medium Irrigation (MMI) Projects under AIBP is as under:

MMI Project	Central: State
For General Category State	25:75
For North-Eastern and Hilly State	90:10
For area under Drought Prone Area Programme (DPAP), National Projects	60:40

Currently, the funding criteria for projects in Desert Development Programme (DDP) area is at par with that in DPAP area.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) and (e) Do not arise.

Compliance of sewage treatment norms

630. PROF. M. V. RAJEEV GOWDA: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry has done any assessment or has reliable figures about the proportion of sewage that is disposed into lakes, rivers, etc. after being treated;

(b) whether the Ministry has taken steps to increase compliance of sewage treatment norms; 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 (SHRI VIJAY GOEL): (a) As per the assessment done by Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) in 2015, sewage generation from the urban population is estimated to be around 61948 MLD as against the sewage treatment capacity of 23277 MLD.

(b) and (c) Under section 18(1) of Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act 1974, State Pollution Control Boards (SPCBs)/Pollution Control Committees have been informed by Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) that it is mandatory to set up STPs of adequate capacity and provide underground sewerage system to cover the entire local/ urban areas to bridge the treatment gap. Direction Under Section 5 of Environment (Protection) Act 1986 is also issued from time to time to urban local bodies for treatment of sewage.

MOU under AIBP

631. SHRI SURENDRA SINGH NAGAR: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether any Memorandum of Understanding was signed between the Central and the Uttar Pradesh Government for completion of Saryu Nahar Rashtriya Pariyojana, Bann Sagar Nahar Pariyojana, Arjuna Sagar Assistance Project and Madhya Ganga Canal Pariyojana Second Phase under the Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme (AIBP) for providing Central assistance;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the amount of Central assistance required for completion of all these projects during the current and the next financial years;

(d) the amount of Central assistance requested by the State Government from the Central Government for completion of the projects; and

(e) the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (DR. SANJEEV KUMAR BALYAN):

(a) and (b) The Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) between Union Government and Govt, of Uttar Pradesh (UP) in connection with release of Central Assistance (CA) for completion of projects under Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme (AIBP) have been signed from time to time. Last such MoU for Madhya Ganga Canal Project Stage-II and Arjuna Sahayak Project were signed in 2013-14. Further, MoU for Saryu Nahar Pariyojana and Bansagar project were signed in 2015-16.

(c) to (e) The amount of eligible CA for a project depends upon its approved cost & expenditure etc. along with its funding pattern. During 2016-17, the Government of UP has submitted proposals for CA in respect of Bansagar project and Arjuna Sahayak

Project. As per the proposals, total eligible CA for balance works of Bansagar Project and Arjuna Sahayak Project works out to be ₹71.819 crore and ₹ 17.99 Crore respectively. The proposals for sanction of CA for these two projects have been approved by Mission and forwarded to NABARD.

As per information received from Central Water Commission, the complete proposals for Madhya Ganga Canal Project Stage-11 and Arjuna Sahayak Project have not been submitted by State Government.

Protection of Ganga, its tributaries and glaciers

†632. SHRI ALI ANWAR ANSARI: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

(a) the amount spent for making Ganga river incessant and clean and the outcome of these initiatives;

(b) the steps taken by Government to protect the glaciers of Ganga river and its tributaries in the Himalayan region from dangers of climate change; and

(c) whether the scarcity of fresh, flowing water and increasing pollution are adversely affecting aquatic system of Ganga river and the livelihood of sailors and fishermen and if so, whether Government has conducted any research in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (SHRI VIJAY GOEL): (a) Cleaning of Ganga was initiated in 1985 under Ganga Action Plan (GAP). Ganga Action Plan (GAP) Phase-I was launched as a centrally funded scheme in 1985 and later GAP Phase-II was initiated in 1993. The Central Government set up the 'National Ganga River Basin Authority' (NGRBA) in 2009 as an empowered planning, financing, monitoring and coordinating authority for the Ganga River, to ensure effective abatement of pollution and conservation of the river Ganga by adopting a holistic approach with the river basin as the unit of planning.

The total expenditure under the GAP Phase - I & II is ₹ 938.57 crore till 31st March, 2013. Under NGRBA, a total expenditure of ₹ 4321.05 crore has been incurred till 16 November 2016 for implementation of schemes under NGRBA and Namami Gange.

(b) Government of India has launched National Mission for Sustaining the Himalayan Ecosystem (NMSHE) under National Action Plan on Climate Change (NAPCC) aimed at evolving conservation measures for sustaining and safeguarding the Himalayan

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

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

(c) Several studies have established that biodiversity value of Ganga River is on a decline largely due to construction of dams and barrages and subsequent water abstraction for irrigation and water pollution, sharp declines in fish landing along Ganga river has also been reported, affecting the fishermen communities.

National Mission for Clean Ganga (NMCG) has initiated few projects in collaboration with the wildlife institute of India (WII), Dehradun, Central Inland Fisheries Research Institute (CIFRI), Barrackpur and Centre for Environmental Education (CEE) for restoration of aqua life of Ganga and providing alternatives to fishermen to reduce the impact of pray base for the aqua life such as Fish, turtles, Crocodiles and Dolphins in the Ganga River.

Toxic elements in ground water

†633. SHRIMATI CHHAYA VERMA:

SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD:

CH. SUKHRAM SINGH YADAV:

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

(a) the districts of the country including Chhattisgarh and Uttar Pradesh where people are suffering from various diseases due to consumption of toxic ground water;

(b) the district-wise details of arsenic and other toxic elements in ground water and the details of arrangements for potable water in these districts; and

(c) the details about the programmes implemented, the amount spent thereon, the number of beneficiary regions and the target set by Government during the last three years to tackle the problem of drinking water crisis in those States?

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (DR. SANJEEV KUMAR BALYAN):
(a) As reported by the States on the Integrated Management Information System (IMIS) of the Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation (MoDWS), as on 1.4.2016, out of 1.42 million habitations in various districts of the country including Chhattisgarh and Uttar Pradesh, 71,077 habitations are affected by contaminated ground water.

(b) and (c) Ground water quality data generated by Central Ground Water Board (CGWB) during various scientific studies and ground water quality monitoring indicates that ground water in isolated pockets in parts of various States is contaminated with Arsenic, Nitrate, Fluoride, Iron and heavy metals etc. State-wise details of districts affected with ground water contamination are given in the Statement (*See below*).

Provision of safe drinking water is the main strategy to control diseases caused by drinking of contaminated water. Rural water supply is a State subject. MoDWS supplements the efforts of the States by providing them with technical and financial assistance under the centrally sponsored National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) for providing safe and adequate drinking water facilities in rural areas of the country. Under NRDWP Up to 67% fund allocated to the States can be utilized for coverage of water quality affected habitations and for tackling water quality problems in rural areas of the country. Further, 5% of NRDWP funds are also earmarked and allocated to Japanese Encephalitis/Acute Encephalitis Syndrome (JE/AEs) affected high priority districts.

State-wise target and achievement details of water quality affected habitations as reported by the States in Integrated Management Information System (IMIS) of the MoDWS during last 3 years and current year (as on 18.11.2016) are given in the Statement-II (*See below*). Details of Allocation, Release and Expenditure under NRDWP during last 3 years and current year (as on 10.11.2016) are given in the Statement-III (*See below*).

Statement-I*State-wise details of parts of districts affected with ground water contamination by different Chemical Constituents*

Sl. No.	State/ UT	Fluoride (above 1.5 mg/l)	Nitrate (above 45 mg/l)	Arsenic (above 0.01 mg/l)	Iron (above 1 mg/l)	Heavy metals: Lead (above 0.01 mg/l) Cadmium (above 0.003 mg/l) Chromium (above 0.05 mg/l)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Visakhapatnam, West- Godavari, Krishna, Guntur, Prakasam, Nellore, Chittoor, Kadapa, Kurnool, Ananthapur, Sirkakulam	Srikakulam, Vizianagaram, Visakhapatnam, East-Godavari, West-Godavari, Krishna, Guntur, Prakasam, Nellore, Chittoor, Kadapa, Kurnool, Ananthapur,	Guntur, Kurnool, Nellore	Visakhapatnam Krishna, Guntur, Nellore, Kurnool, Chittoor, Cuddapah	
2.	Telangana	Adilabad, Karimnagar, Khammam, Warangal, Mahabubnagar, Medak, Nalgonda, Rangareddy, Nizamabad	Adilabad, Nizamabad, Karimnagar, Warangal Khammam, Hyderabad, Mahabubnagar, Medak, Nalgonda, Rangareddy,	Nalgonda,	Adilabad, Hyderabad, Karimnagar, Mahabubnagar, Medak, Nalgonda, Nizamabad, Ranga Reddy	Lead : Rangareddy, Nalgonda Cadmium: Rangareddy Chromium: Rangareddy
3.	Assam	Goalpara, Kamrup, Karbi Anglong, Naugaon, Golaghat, Karimganj		Sivsagar, Jorhat, Golaghat, Sonitpur, Lakhimpur, Dhemaji, Hailakandi,	Cachar, Darrang, Dhemaji, Dhubri, Goalpara, Golaghat, Hailakandi, Jorhat,	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
				Karimganj, Cachar, Barpeta, Bongaigaon, Goalpara, Dhubri, Nalbari, Nagaon, Morigaon, Kamrup, Darrang & Baksha	Kamrup, Karbi Anglong, Karimganj, Kokrajhar, Lakhimpur, Morigaon, Nagaon, Nalbari, Sibsagar, Sonitpur	
4.	Arunachal Pradesh				Changlang, East Siang, Lohit, Papumpare	
5.	Bihar	Aurangabad, Banka, Bhagalpur, Gaya, Jamui, Kaimur (Bhabua), Munger, Nawada, Rohtas, Jahanabd, Lakhisarai, Sheikhpura, Nalanda	Aurangabad, Banka, Bhagalpur, Bhojpur, Darbhanga, Kaimur (Bhabua), Patna, Rohtas, Saran, Siwan	Begusarai, Bhagalpur, Bhojpur, Buxar, Darbhanga, Katihar, Khagaria, Kishanganj, Lakhisarai, Munger, Patna, Purnea, Samastipur, Saran, Vaishali, E.Champaran, Gopalganj, Lohardaga, Madhepura, Muzaffarpur, Saharsa, Siwan, W. Champaran	Aurangabad, Begusarai, Bhojpur, Buxar, East Champaran, Gopalganj, Katihar, Khagaria, Kishanganj, Lakhiserai, Madhepura, Muzaffarpur, Nawada, Rohtas, Saharsa, Samastipur, Siwan, Supaul, West Champaran	
6.	Chhattisgarh	Bastar, Balod, Balrampur, Bemetra, Bijapur, Durg,	Bastar, Bilaspur, Dantewada, Dhamtari, Jashpur, Kanker,	Rajnandgaon	Bastar, Dantewada, Kanker, Koriya,	Lead: Korba Cadmium: Korba Chromium: Korba

		Kanker, Kondagaon, Korba, Koriya, Raigarh, Surajpur, Surguja	Kawardha, Korba, Mahasamund, Raigarh, Raipur, Rajnandgaon			
7.	Delhi	East Delhi, New Delhi, North West Delhi, South Delhi, South West Delhi, North Delhi, West Delhi	East Delhi, Central Delhi, New Delhi, North Delhi, North West Delhi, South Delhi, South West Delhi, West Delhi	East, North east		Lead: Along Najafgarh drain in North, West and South-west districts Cadmium : South west Chromium: North west, South, New Delhi, East
8.	Goa				North Goa, South Goa	
9.	Gujarat	Ahmedabad, Amreli, Anand, Banaskantha, Bharuch, Bhavnagar, Dahod, Gandhinagar, Jamnagar, Junagadh, Kachchh, Mehesana, Panchmahals, Patan, Porbandar, Rajkot, Sabarkantha, Surendranagar, Vadodara	Ahmedabad, Amreli, Anand, Banaskantha, Bharuch, Bhavnagar, Dahod, Jamnagar, Junagadh, Kachchh, Kheda, Mehesana, Narmada, Navsari, Panchmahals, Patan, Porbandar, Rajkot, Sabarkantha, Surat, Surendranagar, Vadodara	Amreli, Anand, Bharuch, Bhavnagar, Dahod, Gandhinagar, Kachchh, Mehesana, Patan, Rajkot, Surendranagar, Vadodara	Ahmedabad, Banaskantha, Bhavnagar, Kachchh, Mehesana, Narmada	
10.	Haryana	Ambali, Bhiwani, Fatehabad, Faridabad, Gurgaon, Hissar, Jhajjar, Jind, Kaithal, Karnal, Kurukshetra, Mahendergarh,	Ambala, Bhiwani, Faridabad, Fatehabad, Gurgaon, Hissar, Jhajjar, Jind, Kaithal, Karnal, Kurukshetra, Mahendargarh,	Ambala, Bhiwani, Faridabad, Fatehabad, Hissar, Jhajjar, Jind, Karnal, Panipat, Rohtak, Sirsa, Sonapat,	Ambala, Bhiwani, Faridabad, Fatehabad, Gurgaon, Hissar, Jhajjar, Jind, Kaithal, Karnal, Kurukshetra,	Lead: Ambala, Bhiwani, Faridabad, Fatehabad, Gurgaon, Hissar, Jhajjar, Jind, Kaithal, Karnal, Mahendragarh, Panchkula, Panipat,

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		Panchkula, Palwal, Panipat, Rewari, Rohtak, Sirsa, Sonapat, Yamuna Nagar	Panchkula, Panipat, Rewari, Rohtak, Sirsa, Sonipat, Yamuna Nagar	Yamunanagar, Mahendergarh, Palwal	Mahendargarh, Panipat, Rohtak, Sirsa, Sonipat, Yamuna Nagar	Rewari, Rohtak, Sirsa, Sonapat. Cadmium: Bhiwani, Gurgaon, Jhajjar, Jind, Kaithal, Rewari, Rohtak. Chromium: Fatehabad
11.	Himachal Pradesh		Una, Solan, Hamirpur, Kangra, Mandi, Kullu	Kangra		
12.	Jammu and Kashmir	Jammu, Kathua	Jammu, Kathua, Anantnag, Kupwara	Jammu, Kathua, Rajouri	Baramulla, Budgam, Kathua, Kupwara, Pulwama, Srinagar	Lead: Jammu (Gangyal), Bari Brahma, Kathua Cadmium: Kathua
13.	Jharkhand	Bokaro, Dhanbad, Garhwa, Giridih, Godda, Gumla, Koderma, Pakur, Palamu, Ranchi, Sahebganj, Khunti	Chatra, Garhwa, Godda, Gumla, Lohardaga, Pakur, Palamu, Paschimi Singhbhum, Purbi Singhbhum, Ranchi, Sahibganj	Sahebganj	Chatra, Deoghar, East Singhbhum, Giridih, Ranchi, West Singhbhum	Lead: Jamshedpur
14.	Karnataka	Bagalkot, Bangalore (Rural), Bangalore (Urban), Belgaum, Bellary, Bidar, Bijapur, Chikaballapur, Chamaraj anagar, Chikmagalur, Chitradurga, Davanagere, Dharwad, Dakshina Kannada,	Bagalkot, Bangalore, Belgaum, Bellary, Bidar, Bijapur, Chikmagalur, Chitradurga, Davanagere, Dharwad, Gadag, Gulburga, Hassan, Haveri, Kodagu, Kolar, Koppal,	Raichur and Yadgir district	Bagalkot, Bangalore, Belgaum, Bellary, Bidar, Bijapur, Chikmagalur, Chitradurga, Dakshina Kannada, Davanagere, Gulburga, Hassan, Haveri, Kodagu, Kolar, Koppal, Mysore, Raichur,	

		Gadag, Gulburga, Hassan, Haveri, Kolar, Koppal, Mandya, Mysore, Raichur, Ramnagara, Shimoga, Tumkur, Yadgir, Uttara Kannada, Udupi	Mandya, Raichur, Shimoga, Udupi, Uttar Kannada		Shimoga, Tumkur, Udupi, Uttar Kannada	
15.	Kerala	Palakkad, Alappuzha, Idukki, Emakulum, Thiruvananthapuram	Alappuzha, Idukki, Kollam, Kottayam, Kozhikode, Malappuram, Palakkad, Pathanarnthitta, Thiruvananthapuram, Thrissur, Wayanad		Alappuzha, Ernakulam, Idukki, Kannur, Kasaragod, Kollam, Kottayam, Kozhikode, Malappuram, Palakkad, Pathanamthitta, Quilon, Thiruvananthapuram Thrissur, Wayanad	Lead: Ernakulam, Kollam Chromium: Kollam
16.	Madhya Pradesh	Alirajpur, Balaghat, Barwani, Betul, Bhind, Bhopal, Chhatarpur, Chhindwara, Datia, Dewas, Dhar, Dindori, Guna, Gwalior, Harda, Jabalpur, Jhabua, Khargon, Mandla, Mandsaur, Morena, Narsinhpur, Neemuch, Panna, Raisen, Rajgarh, Ratlam, Sagar, Satna, Sehore,	Alirajpur, Anuppur, Ashok Nagar, Balaghat, Barwani, Betul, Bhind, Bhopal, Burhanpur, Chhatarpur, Chhindwara, Damoh, Datia, Dewas, Dhar, Dindori, Guna, Gwalior, Harda, Hoshangabad, Indore, Jabalpur, Jhabua, Khandwa, Khargon, Katni, Mandla, Mandsaur,	Betual, Burhanpur, Chhindwara, Dhar, Khandwa, Mandsaur, Neemuch, Umari	Balaghat, Barwani, Betul, Bhind, Bhopal, Chhatarpur, Chhindwara, Damoh, Datia, Dewas, Dhar, Dindori, Guna, Gwalior, Hoshangabad, Indore, Jabalpur, Jhabua, Khandwa, Katni, Mandla, Mandsaur, Narsinghpur, Neemuch, Panna, Raisen, Rajgarh, Ratlam, Rewa, Sagar, Satna,	Lead: Balaghat Barwani. Damoh, Datia, Dewas, Dhar, Dindori, Guna, Gwalior, Raisen, Rajgarh, Satna, Sehore, Shajapur, Shivpuri, Vidisha

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		Seoni, Shahdol, Shajapur, Sheopur, Sidhi, Shivpuri, Singrauli, Ujjain, Vidisha	Morena, Narsimhapur, Neemuch, Panna, Raisen, Rajgarh, Ratlam, Rewa, Sagar, Satna, Sehore, Seoni, Shahdol, Shajapur, Sheopur, Shivpuri, Sidhi, Singrauli, Tikamgarh, Ujjain, Umariya, Vidisha		Sehore, Seoni, Shahdol, Shajapur, Shivpuri, Sidhi, Tikamgarh, Ujjain, Umariya, Vidisha, East Nimar	
17.	Maharashtra	Ahmednagar, Beed, Chandrapur, Bhandara, Dhule, Gadchiroli, Gondia, Jalna, Nagpur, Nanded, Ratnagiri, Sangli, Satara, Sindhudurg, Solapur, Wardha, Yavatmal	Ahmednagar, Akola, Amravati, Aurangabad, Beed, Bhandara, Buldana, Chandrapur, Dhule, Gadchiroli, Gondia, Hingoli, Jalgaon, Jalna, Kolhapur, Latur, Mumbai, Nagpur, Nanded, Nandurbar, Nasik, Osmanabad, Parbhani, Pune, Sangli, Satara, Solapur, Wardha, Washim, Yavatmal		Ahmednagar, Amravati, Beed, Buldana, Chandrapur, Dhule, Gadchiroli, Jalna, Kolhapur, Latur, Nandurbar, Nashik, Osmanabad, Parbhani, Ratnagiri, Satara, Thane, Wardha, Washim, Yavatmal	Lead: Ahmed Nagar, Akola, Aurangabad, Beed, Buldana, Dhule, Gadchiroli, Jalna, Kolhapur, Latur, Nagpur, Nanded, Osmanabad, Parbhani, Pune, Sangli, Wardha, Washim, Yavatmal
18.	Manipur			Bishnupur, Thoubal	Bishnupur, Thoubal	
19.	Meghalaya				East Garo Hills, East Khasi Hills, Jaintia Hills	
20.	Nagaland				Dimapur	

21.	Odisha	Angul, Balasore, Bhadrak, Bargarh Bolangir, Boudh, Cuttack, Deogarh Dhenkanal, Jajpur, Kandhamal, Keonjhar, Khurda, Mayurbhanj, Nayagarh, Nawapara, Ganjam, Jagatsinghpur, Kalahandi, Koraput, Puri, Rayagada, Sambalpur, Sonapur, Sundargarh	Angul, Balasore, Bargarh, Bhadrak, Bolangir, Baudh, Cuttack, Deogarh, Dhenkanal, Gajapati, Ganjam, J. Singhpur, Jajpur, Jharsuguda, Kalahandi, Kendrapara, Keonjhar, Khurda, Koraput, Malkangiri, Mayurbhanj, Nawapada, Nayagarh, Phulbani, Puri, Sambalpur, Sundergarh, Sonpur	Gajapati	Balasore, Bargarh, Bhadrak, Cuttack, Deogarh, J. Singhpur, Jajpur, Jharsuguda, Kalahandi, Kandmahal, Keonjhar, Kendrapara, Khurda, Koraput, Mayurbhanj, Nayagarh, Puri, Rayagada, Sambalpur, Sundergarh, Sonpur	Chromium (Hexavalent) - Sukinda valley in Sukinda block of Jajpur District
22.	Punjab	Amritsar, Bamala, Bhatinda, Fazilka, Faridkot, Fatehgarh Sahib, Firozpur, Gurdaspur, Jalandhar, Ludhiana, Mansa, Moga, Muktsar, Pathankot, Patiala, Ropar, Sangrur, SAS Nagar (Mohali), Tarn-Taran	Amritsar, Bamala, Bhatinda, Faridkot, Fatehgarh Sahib, Firozpur, Gurdaspur, Hoshiarpur, Jalandhar, Kapurthala, Ludhiana, Mansa, Moga, Muktsar, NawanShahr, Patiala, Ropar, Rupnagar, Sangrur, Tarn-Taran	Mansa, Amritsar, Gurdaspur, Hoshiarpur, Kapurthala, Ropar, Faridkot, Nawashahar, Sangrur, Taran-Taran	Bhathinda, Faridkot, Fatehgarh Sahib, Firozpur, Gurdaspur, Hoshiarpur, Mansa, Rupnagar, Sangrur	Lead: Amritsar, Bathinda, Ferozepur, Gurdaspur, Muktsar, Ropar Cadmium: Fatehgarh Sahib, Ludhiana, Nawansahar, Patiala, Ropar, Sangrur, Sasnagar, Taran Taran Chromium: Amritsar, Bathinda, Gurdaspur, Kapurthala, Mansa, Ropar, Barnala, Sangrur, Sasnagar, Taran Taran
23.	Rajasthan	Ajmer, Alwar,	Ajmer, Alwar,	Ganganagar	Ajmer, Alwar,	Lead: Jhunjhunu Dist

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		Banswara, Barmer, Bharatpur, Baran, Bhilwara, Bikaner, Bundi, Chittaurgarh, Churu, Dausa, Dhaulpur, Dungarpur, Ganganagar, Hanumangarh, Jaipur, Jaisalmer, Jalore, Jhalawar Jhunjhunu, Jodhpur, Karauli, Kota, Nagaur, Pali, Pratapgarh, Rajsamand, Sirohi, Sikar, Sawai Madhopur, Tonk, Udaipur	Banswara, Baran, Barmer, Bundi, Bharatpur, Bhilwara, Bikaner, Chittaurgarh, Churu, Dausa, Dhaulpur, Dungarpur, Ganganagar, Hanumangarh, Jaipur, Jaisalmer, Jalore, Jhalawar, Jhunjhunu, Jodhpur, Karauli, Kota, Nagaur, Pali, Partapgarh, Rajasamand, Sirohi, Sikar, Swai Madhopur, Tonk, Udaipur		Banswara, Baran, Barmer, Bharatpur, Bhilwara, Bikaner, Bundi, Chittaurgarh, Churu, Dausa, Dhaulpur, Dungarpur, Ganganagar, Hanumangarh, Jaipur, Jaisalmer, Jalore, Jhalawar, Jhunjhunu, Jodhpur, Karauli, Kota, Nagaur, Pali, Pratapgarh, Rajsamand, Sikar, Sawai Madhopur, Sirohi, Tonk, Udaipur	(Khetri Copper Deposit), Pali, Jaipur (Sambhar Lake, Sanganer)
24.	Tamil Nadu	Coimbatore, Dharmapuri, Dindigul, Erode, Karur, Kancheepuram, Krishnagiri, Namakkal, Madurai, Puddukotai, Ramanathapuram, Salem, Sivagangai, Theni,	Chennai, Coimbatore, Cuddalore, Dharmapuri, Dindigul, Erode, Kancheepuram, Kanyakumari, Karur, Madurai, Namakkal, Nilgiris, Perambalur, Puddukotai, Ramanathapuram, Salem, Sivagangai,	Ariyalur Cuddalore, Nagapattinam, Ramanathapuram, Tiruvallur, Tirunelveli, Thiruvarur, Trichchirappalli, Tuticorin	Namakkal, Salem	Lead : Dindigul, Tiruvallur, Kancheepuram Cadmium : Tiruvallur Chromium: Cuddalore, Dindigul, Erode, Kanchipuram, Tiruvallur

	Thiruvannamalai, Tiruchirapally, Thirunelveli, Tirupur Vellore	Theni, Thiruvannamalai, Thanjavur, Tirunelveli, Thiruvallur, Trichy, Tuticorin, Vellore, Villupuram, Virudhunagar				
25.	Tripura			Dhalai, North Tripura, South Tripura, West Tripura		
26.	Uttar Pradesh	Agra, Aligarh, Allahabad, Auraiya, Banda, Bulandshahar, Etah, Etawah, Farrukhabad, Fatehpur, Firozabad, G B Nagar, Ghaziabad, Hathras, Jaunpur, Kannauj, Kanpur Nagar, Kasganj (Kashiram Nagar), Lalitpur, Mahoba, Mainpuri, Mathura, Maunath Bhanjan, Pratapgarh, Rai Bareli, Shajahanpur,	Agra, Aligarh, Allahabad, Ambedkar Nagar, Auraiya, Azamgarh, Badaun, Baghpat, Balrampur, Banda, Barabanki, Bareilly, Basti, Bijnor, Bulandsahr, Chitrakoot, Etah, Fatehpur, Firozabad, GB Nagar, Ghaziabad, Ghaziipur, Hamirpur, Hardoi, Hathras, Jaunpur, Jhansi, Kannauj, Kanpur Dehat, Lakhimpur, Mahoba, Mathura,	Bahraich, Balia, Balrampur, Bareilly, Basti, Bijnor, Chandauli, Ghaziipur, Gonda, Gorakhpur, Lakhimpur Kheri, Meerut, Mirzapur, Muradabad, Rai Bareilly, Sant Kabir Nagar, Shajahanpur, Siddarhnagar, Sant Ravidas Nagar, Unnao, Azamgarh, Bahraich, Badaun, Deoria, Jhansi,	Azamgarh, Ballia, Balrampur, Etawah, Fatehpur, Gazipur, Gonda, Hardoi, Kanpur Dehat, Kanpur Nagar, Lakhimpur, Lalitpur, Mau, Siddartnagar, Unnao	Lead: Muzzafar Nagar, Mathura, Moradabad, Allahabad, Bhadohi, Ghaziabad, Jaunpur, Kanpur, Raebareli, Sonbhadra Cadmium: Varanasi city, Unnao Chromium : Kashi Vidyapeeth, Varanasi, Kanpur, Unnao

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		Sonbhadra, Sultanpur, Varanasi and Unnao	Meerut, Mau, Moradabad, Muzaffarnagar, Mirzapur, Raebarelli, SantRavidas Nagar, Shajahanpur, Sitapur, Sonbhadra, Sultanpur, Shravasti, Siddarth Nagar, Unnao	Kausambi, Kushinagar, Pilibhit, Shahjahanpur. Maunath Bhanjan		
27.	Uttarakhand		Dehradun, Haridwar, Udhamsinghnagar			
28.	West Bengal	Bankura, Birbhum, Dakhindinajpur, Malda, Purulia, Uttardinajpur, South 24 Praganas	Bankura, Bardhaman	Bardhaman, Hooghly, Howrah, Malda, Murshidabad, Nadia, N-24 Parganas, S- 24 Parganas, Kochbihar	Bankura, Bardhaman, Birbhum, Dakhindinajpur, E. Midnapur, Howrah, Hugh, Jalpaiguri, Kolkatta, Murshidabad, N-24 Parganas, Nadia, S-24 Parganas, Uttardinajpur, West Midnapur	Lead: Malda, Murshidabad, Nadia, N-24 Pargana, S-24 Pragana, Kolkata Cadmium: N-24 Praganas, S-24 Prganas Chromium: N-24 Praganas, Murshidabad
29.	Andaman and Nicobar				Andaman	
30.	Daman and Diu			Diu		

Statement-II

State-wise details of Target and Achievements of Water Quality affected habitations for the last three years and current year as reported by the States in IMIS of the Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation.

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UT	No. of Water Quality Affected Habitations (2013-14)			No. of Water Quality Affected Habitations (2014-15)			No. of Water Quality Affected Habitations (2015-16)			No. of Water Quality Affected Habitations (2016-17) as on 18/11/2016		
		As on 1/4/2014	Target (As per Ministry)	Ach	As on 1/4/2014	Target (As per Ministry)	Ach	As on 1/4/2015	Target (As per Ministry)	Ach	As on 1/4/2016	Target (As per Ministry)	Ach
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1.	Andaman and Nicobar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2.	Andhra Pradesh	3549	217	375	1554	144	218	593	77	35	574	367	48
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	114	19	13	87	46	16	82	40	9	57	11	2
4.	Assam	12879	3125	2408	10684	3604	1929	8977	1447	504	8842	662	60
5.	Bihar	10587	4832	4202	6599	4000	3205	3519	1673	1511	5602	1977	342
6.	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7.	Chhattisgarh	5588	2600	1640	4095	2700	1938	1841	965	387	1148	1148	25

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10.	Goa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11.	Gujarat	207	175	179	255	175	242	21	21	21	25	25	25
12.	Haryana	11	11	4	15	7	4	13	3	3	209	13	3
13.	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
14.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	7	0	10	10	2	6	4	3	5	5	0
15.	Jharkhand	72	108	28	27	203	3	33	1	0	6861	1000	217
16.	Karnataka	3207	2678	1948	2373	1520	1062	2365	845	1164	2146	1900	236
17.	Kerala	893	150	35	828	100	49	751	38	76	656	100	0
18.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
19.	Madhya Pradesh	2120	1750	877	1737	876	903	653	467	318	273	273	120
20.	Maharashtra	1294	577	370	949	487	305	609	187	144	398	149	6
21.	Manipur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
22.	Meghalaya	90	57	38	52	19	19	31	10	19	10	10	0
23.	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

24.	Nagaland	73	51	35	38	36	22	66	5	40	43	16	0
25.	Odisha	9000	2627	1582	6720	2200	1367	4979	769	525	2808	800	141
26.	Puducherry	9	6	0	9	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
27.	Punjab	239	410	23	19	1000	1	1850	0	26	3818	429	109
28.	Rajasthan	23841	1400	1182	23956	1773	1631	22254	1163	1065	20920	1200	197
29.	Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
30.	Tamil Nadu	486	540	190	415	356	65	352	106	1	351	351	0
31.	Telangana	0	0	0	1619	148	231	1342	88	145	1488	180	7
32.	Tripura	5003	1150	684	4319	1289	941	4550	490	507	4060	524	98
33.	Uttar Pradesh	786	1000	323	498	1500	154	418	167	167	404	300	43
34.	Uttarakhand	39	10	10	34	28	7	27	13	8	18	6	0
35.	West Bengal	2707	1845	503	11614	1200	1265	11429	532	1447	10361	1366	571
TOTAL		82794	25345	16649	78506	23427	15579	66761	9111	8125	71077	12812	2250

Written Answers to

[21 November, 2016]

Unstarred Questions 305

Statement-III*Details of Allocation, Release and Expenditure under NRDWP during last 3 years and current year (Rupees in crore)*

Sl. No.	State	2013-14				2014-15				2015-16				2016-17 (Exp. as on 10.11.2016)			
		Open Balance	Alloc.	Release	Exp.	Open Balance	Alloc.	Release	Exp.	Open Balance	Alloc.	Release	Exp.	Open Balance	Alloc.	Release	Exp.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.78	1.04	0.09	0.64	0.28	0.86	0.81	0.43	0.67	0.38	0.16	0	0.83	0.44	0.22	0
2.	Andhra Pradesh	113.62	635.44	631.52	662.4	82.74	364.3	377.78	427.08	33.44	156.69	170.05	190.60	14.51	147.68	73.27	69
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	17.99	201.23	237.32	230.97	25.77	64.21	109.83	119.5	16.09	58.08	65.4	66.23	15.26	63.59	49.79	3.1
4.	Assam	199.82	470	524.97	635.18	92.70	501.1	585.32	586.88	92.64	261.73	284.11	216.20	160.83	227.84	107.28	52.38
5.	Bihar	217.82	432.38	348.94	307.43	259.33	441.07	399.11	381.9	276.54	229.6	202.73	295.38	183.89	217.08	94.77	154.82
6.	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0	0	0
7.	Chhattisgarh	67.61	136.13	135.2	172.38	31.56	159.08	150.74	173.08	12.05	63.69	60.83	64.64	8.24	65.83	32.44	21.72
8.	Dadra Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0	0	0
9.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0	0	0
10.	Goa	5.95	5.5	0	2.22	3.73	4.61	0	0	3.73	2.08	1.66	0	5.39	2.38	1.19	3.35
11.	Gujarat	247.13	533.73	515.07	627.95	134.24	509.48	405.58	491.44	48.38	230.67	238.91	274.78	12.50	238.12	118.37	115.69

12.	Haryana	85.59	229.46	229.52	301.15	13.96	213.04	277.98	228.82	63.13	97.65	122.65	150.74	35.19	107.31	53.45	47.54
13.	Himachal Pradesh	67.78	138.51	130.81	153.33	45.27	131.84	120.89	120.18	45.97	59.58	64.38	69.88	40.48	67.58	32.44	30.57
14.	Jammu and Kashmir	141.95	462.43	414.82	499.79	59.11	441.33	474.41	458.03	75.49	199.4	192.12	222.16	45.44	227.5	113.73	74.57
15.	Jharkhand	122.36	172.85	253.28	277.96	102.26	169.86	175.18	206.88	89.26	126.85	132.09	133.7	99.65	86.99	77.17	54.07
16.	Karnataka	256.64	868.76	897.29	928.81	237.76	605.38	563.91	622.37	179.31	307.62	278.08	366.68	90.71	298.92	137.38	153.07
17.	Kerala	93.31	155.58	212.04	265.1	40.87	115.59	124.1	131.86	33.11	52.78	48.05	64.45	16.71	58.23	28.02	27.55
18.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0	0	0
19.	Madhya Pradesh	143	404.81	474.95	483.98	133.97	397.18	440.18	399.94	174.38	181.76	193.73	387.62	8.93	200.28	136.7	92.53
20.	Maharashtra	553.97	788.48	690.27	657.46	587.39	780.06	748.23	901.96	433.66	344.16	330.88	584	180.69	346.16	165.59	196.98
21.	Manipur	28.66	58.75	55.3	57.17	27.09	90.35	88.54	92.25	23.38	28.98	27.92	43.44	7.87	26.42	14.44	8.38
22.	Meghalaya	34.12	92.18	103.4	114.81	22.89	44.61	69.5	81.02	11.6	30.52	31.24	30.92	12.20	34.35	17.16	19.76
23.	Mizoram	24.78	38.41	44.89	33.37	36.30	42.43	34.5	39.81	30.99	17.71	17.32	23.16	25.15	18.38	9.19	8.38
24.	Nagaland	3.69	56.66	61.07	52.38	12.38	103.19	101.44	86.45	27.37	35.27	38.53	61.90	4.25	22.7	11.33	4
25.	Odisha	67.61	227.35	317.07	288.08	106.02	205.69	230.67	257.29	87.41	96.9	103.19	150.64	39.96	105.1	96.84	34.16
26.	Puducherry	0.88	1.59	0.06	0	0.94	1.62	0	0	0.98	0.72	0	0	0.98	0.83	0.29	0
27.	Punjab	26.04	96.89	147.95	159.05	14.94	93.88	97.38	90.23	22.1	39.77	42.79	36.57	28.31	39.18	19.53	36.92
28.	Rajasthan	389.85	1231.05	1332.49	1572.96	199.22	1194.46	1304.64	1386.79	117.07	547.18	526.75	480.21	163.61	609.59	289.2	123.78

Written Answers to

[21 November, 2016]

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
29.	Sikkim	44.95	16.88	26.56	71.25	1.31	30.38	31.7	32.03	0.98	10.64	12.05	12.49	0.54	7.63	3.81	2.74
30.	Tamil Nadu	185.44	273.63	387.11	527.57	44.97	367.36	382.46	432.39	5.48	137.5	182.35	164.85	27.49	126.72	62.16	67.54
31.	Telangana	-	-	-	-	0.00	200.65	212.24	189.25	22.99	88.77	97.71	106.42	16.72	89.44	83.69	47.76
32.	Tripura	6.27	59.29	89.93	94.19	3.40	62.06	68.31	64.81	8.18	28.08	31.68	39.97	0.80	26.6	23.83	12.4
33.	Uttar Pradesh	539.18	923.18	804.92	858.5	485.61	962.43	1073.22	1146.18	412.65	477.69	490.31	690.46	272.38	403.27	228.4	171.19
34.	Uttarakhand	174.27	145.58	87.61	138.59	124.32	135.01	111.48	152.94	82.87	63.57	60.06	98.91	44.01	69.99	34.99	42.74
35.	West Bengal	398.59	490.63	485.83	757.11	143.68	436.53	431.09	480.72	96.94	199.68	216.85	288.75	25.49	199.27	95.74	103.99
	TOTAL	4259.65	9348.40	9640.28	10931.8	3074.01	8869.64	9191.22	9782.51	2528.84	4175.71	4264.58	5315.75	1589.01	4135.4	2212.41	1780.68

Problems in interlinking of rivers

634. SHRI C.M. RAMESH: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Mihir Shah Committee constituted on water reforms questioned the interlinking of rivers scheme;

(b) whether it is also a fact that, as per the study conducted by IIT, Bombay and IIT, Madras, there have been some problems in interlinking of rivers;

(c) if so, what are the problems that the Committee has pointed out and how the Ministry is going to address them;

(d) whether the Ministry has studied the linking of river Godavari and river Krishna in Andhra Pradesh; and

(e) if so, what positive aspects it has found in the first river link project in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (DR. SANJEEV KUMAR BALYAN):

(a) to (c) The Committee on Restructuring of Central Water Commission (CWC) and Central Ground Water Board (CGWB) has submitted its report to the Hon'ble Minister for Water Resources, River Development and Ganga Rejuvenation in July, 2016. The matter is under examination and consideration of the Ministry.

Information regarding the study conducted by IIT, Bombay and IIT, Madras is not available with the Ministry.

(d) and (e) The Pattiseema Lift Irrigation Scheme, transfers 80 TMC of Godavari water to Krishna River through Polavaram Right Main Canal during the monsoon season, when there is surplus water. The Krishna water thus saved in Krishna Delta due to augmentation from Godavari River can be retained in Srisailem Reservoir for the Rayalseema area.

Water level in major reservoirs

635. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

(a) what is the present status of water level in major reservoirs of Maharashtra and the rest of the country;

(b) how it compares with the positions during the last two years, year-wise;

(c) whether Government has prepared any action plan for disiltation of major reservoirs of Maharashtra to increase their water retaining capacities; and

(d) 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) and (b) Central Water Commission (CWC) monitors live storage status of 91 reservoirs of the country on weekly basis and issues weekly bulletin on every Thursday. Out of these 91 reservoirs, 17 reservoirs are in Maharashtra State. Details of Water level of reservoirs in the country including Maharashtra are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(c) and (d) No, Sir. Water resources projects are planned, constructed, maintained and operated by the respective State Government, and so, steps to ensure sustainability of water resources are undertaken by respective State Governments/ Project Authority as per their priority and resources available. Government of India supplements the efforts of State Governments by providing technical and financial assistance through various schemes and programmes.

Statement

Details of water level of 91 reservoirs of India (In 2nd Week of November 2014-2016)

Sl. No.	Name of Reservoir	State	FRL (MTS.)	Water level in meters		
				13.11.2014	12.11.2015	10.11.2016
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Srisaillam	AP/TG	269.75	261.20	255.68	267.07
2.	Nagarjuna Sagar	AP/TG	179.83	175.26	155.11	162.67
3.	Somasila	A.P	100.58	95.57	88.60	94.27
4.	Sriramsagar	TG	332.54	325.13	320.68	332.17
5.	Lower Manair	TG	280.42	272.17	269.05	279.70
6.	Tenughat	JHAR	269.14	259.78	259.11	260.13
7.	Maithon	JHAR	146.30	145.30	140.79	148.53
8.	Panchet Hill	JHAR	124.97	123.14	121.31	127.32
9	Konar	JHAR	425.81	425.62	423.46	425.78

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
10.	Tilaiya	JHAR	368.81	369.44	368.01	370.46
11.	Ukai	GUJ	105.16	101.80	100.83	103.90
12.	Sabarmati (Dharoi)	GUJ	189.59	186.59	188.06	189.18
13.	Kadana	GUJ	127.70	127.23	123.12	127.71
14.	Shetrunji	GUJ	55.53	52.72	55.27	53.77
15.	Bhadar	GUJ	107.89	104.61	106.32	101.53
16.	Damana Ganga	GUJ	79.86	79.00	79.80	79.80
17.	Dantiwada	GUJ	184.10	171.34	181.46	175.09
18.	Panam	GUJ	127.41	126.55	123.15	125.85
19.	Sardar Sarovar	GUJ	121.92	119.29	119.58	121.12
20.	Karjan	GUJ	115.25	112.60	108.08	109.32
21.	Gobind Sagar(Bhakra)	H.P	512.06	505.46	508.71	497.77
22.	Pong Dam	H.P	423.67	412.15	417.84	413.64
23.	Krishnaraja Sagra	KAR	752.50	752.23	747.70	739.50
24.	Tungabhadra	KAR	497.74	497.18	492.87	485.99
25.	Ghataprabha	KAR	662.95	661.07	648.51	659.41
26.	Bhadra	KAR	657.76	656.64	650.74	646.05
27.	Linganamakki	KAR	554.43	552.66	546.58	546.98
28.	Narayanpur	KAR	492.25	490.36	490.22	490.80
29.	Malaprabha(Renuka)	KAR	633.83	631.35	626.34	626.99
30.	Kabini(Sancherla Tank)	KAR	696.16	694.64	691.64	690.62
31.	Hemavathy	KAR	890.63	888.09	876.93	874.22
32.	Harangi	KAR	871.42	865.89	856.08	861.49
33.	Supa	KAR	564.00	555.46	540.83	546.15
34.	Vanivilas Sagar	KAR	652.28	636.21	637.15	633.76
35.	Almatti	KAR	519.60	518.13	512.66	517.88
36.	Gerusoppa	KAR	55.00	47.89	49.87	48.66
37.	Kallada(Parappar)	KRL	115.82	115.50	109.70	100.42

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
38.	Idamalayar	KRL	169.00	165.48	151.65	154.30
39.	Idukki	KRL	732.43	727.08	720.07	715.38
40.	Kakki	KRL	981.46	975.23	968.85	968.97
41.	Periyar	KRL	867.41	868.09	864.95	859.19
42.	Malampuzha*	KRL	115.06		111.68	108.52
43.	Gandhi Sagar	M.P.	399.90	397.06	399.08	399.77
44.	Tawa	M.P.	355.40	354.24	354.03	354.70
45.	Bargi	M.P.	422.76	422.20	421.15	421.70
46.	Bansagar	M.P.	341.64	340.41	336.31	341.26
47.	Indira Sagar	M.P.	262.13	260.53	259.38	261.62
48.	Barna	M.P.	348.55	346.56	346.40	347.76
49.	Minimata Bangoi	CHH.	359.66	357.87	349.68	354.98
50.	Mahanadi	CHH.	348.70	348	343.77	348.69
51.	Jayakwadi(Paithon)	MAH	463.91	459.15	456.73	462.77
52.	Koyana	MAH	657.90	656.46	650.47	657.56
53.	Bhima (Ujjani)	MAH	496.83	496.16	491.90	497.25
54.	Isapur	MAH	441.00	437.96	433.18	435.27
55.	Mula	MAH	552.30	549.83	544.75	552.08
56.	Yeldari	MAH	461.77	457.43	451.71	454.61
57.	Girna	MAH	398.07	391.29	384.56	397.13
58.	Khadakvasla	MAH	582.47	581.56	579.73	581.13
59.	Upper Vaitarna	MAH	603.50	601.92	600.20	603.40
60.	Upper Tapi	MAH	214.00	214.00	214.00	214.00
61.	Pench (Totaladoh)	MAH	490.00	482.39	484.22	481.88
62.	Upper Wardha	MAH	342.50	341.63	341.50	342.30
63.	Bhatsa*	MAH	142.07		133.80	139.74
64.	Dhom*	MAH	747.7		737.19	747.89
65.	Dudhganga*	MAH	646		639.54	645.56
66.	Manikdoh (Kukadi)*	MAH	711.25		693.19	706.49

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
67.	Bhandardara*	MAH	744.91		735.67	744.66
68.	Hirakud	ODI	192.02	191.81	190.72	191.94
69.	Balimela	ODI	462.08	461.47	457.41	459.58
70.	Salanadi	ODI	82.30	72.20	57.80	70.96
71.	Rengali	ODI	123.50	122.06	118.99	123.08
72.	Machkund (Jalput)	ODI	838.16	837.86	837.41	837.19
73.	Upper Kolab	ODI	858.00	856.90	855.86	856.54
74.	Upper Indravati	ODI	642.00	640.41	634.85	639.02
75.	Thein	PUN	527.91	510.18	508.69	512.11
76.	Mahi Bajaj Sagar	RAJ	280.75	280.75	279.70	281.45
77.	Jhakam	RAJ	359.50	358.35	357.60	359.55
78.	Rana Pratap Sagar	RAJ	352.81	348.95	348.32	350.42
79.	Lower Bhawani	TN	278.89	273.12	268.12	261.83
80.	Mettur (Stanley)	TN	240.79	235.13	227.63	216.91
81.	Vaigai	TN	279.20	273.35	273.59	264.69
82.	Parambikulam	TN	556.26	555.80	550.55	543.36
83.	Aliyar	TN	320.04	320.01	317.27	305.20
84.	Sholayar	TN	1002.79	1002.73	985.86	962.16
85.	Gumti	TRP	93.55	88.6	92.85	92.43
86.	Matatila	UP	308.46	306.14 *	304.83	305.20
87.	Rihand	UP	268.22	260.09	259.24	264.90
88.	Ramganga	UTT	365.30	361.10	354.08	350.92
89.	Tehri	UTT	830.00	822.1	815.60	821.20
90.	Mayurakshi	WB	121.31	111.54	111.16	115.34
91.	Kangsabati	WB	134.14	124.51	124.01	129.98

*CWC started monitoring the storage of the project from 2015 onwards.

Management plan for ganga river basin

636. SHRI PREM CHAND GUPTA:

SHRIMATI MISHA BHARTI:

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

- (a) the salient features of plan/scheme taken up to clean the iconic river Ganga, so far;
- (b) whether a consortium of IITs has since submitted a management plan for Ganga River Basin;
- (c) if so, the salient features of those recommendations;
- (d) the action taken thereon;
- (e) the proportion of pollution generated by industrial effluents and domestic effluents respectively in Ganga; and
- (f) the number of new sewerage networks, treatment plants, river front development schemes and solid waste management systems that have been proposed in Ganga River Basin, city-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (SHRI VIJAY GOEL): (a) The schemes taken up to clean Ganga are categorized into core and non-core schemes. Core schemes include Interception and diversion (I&D) of sewage discharging into the Ganga River and creating treatment infrastructure to treat the intercepted sewage. Non-core schemes include providing Low Cost Sanitation (LCS) at community and individual levels at identified locations, Installation of Crematoria (electric as well as wood based improved crematoria), River Front Development (RFD) including bathing ghats, Afforestation, protecting bio-diversity and creating Public awareness and participation.

(b) to (d) The consortium of Indian Institutes of Technology (IITs) has submitted a report titled "Ganga River Basin Management Plan - 2015" (GRBMP-2015) on 31st January, 2015. The report has recommended that the "wholesomeness of National River Ganga", is to be viewed from a dynamic perspective. Eight important areas have been identified for carrying out restorative actions in mission mode namely 'AviralDhara', 'NirmalDhara', 'Ecological Restoration', 'Sustainable Agriculture', 'Geological Safeguarding', 'Basin Protection Against Disasters', 'River Hazard Management' and 'Environmental Knowledge-Building and Sensitization'.

The projects taken up under Namami Gange are as per the recommendations of the GRBMP. Memorandum of Agreement (MoA) has been signed in March 2016 between Ministry of Water Resources, River Development and Ganga Rejuvenation. & IIT- Consortium for providing continual scientific support in implementation and dynamic evolution of the Ganga River Basin Management Plan.

(e) Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) has inventorised 764 Grossly Polluting Industries in the five Ganga main stem states which discharge about 500 MLD of waste water into River Ganga. About 6600 MLD of effluent is discharged from 144 drains located in the main stem of Ganga.

(f) Details of major ongoing activities, State wise, with financial outlay are given in the Statement.

Statement

Details of major ongoing activities, State-wise with financial outlay

Sl. No.	Type of Activity	State	Nature of the Project	Approved Project cost (cr)	Tentative year of Completion
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Entry Level Projects	Uttarakhand	20 Ghats 19 Crematoria	150.5	2017-18 2017-18
		Uttar Pradesh	58 Ghats 38 Crematoria	397.76	2017-18 2017-18
		Bihar	18 Ghats 3 Crematoria	101.22	2017-18 2017-18
		Jharkhand	10 Ghats 2 Crematoria	28.49	2017-18 2017-18
		West Bengal	11 Ghats 1 Crematoria	21	2016-17
2.	Creation/ rehabilitation of STPs	Uttarakhand	21	382.76	2017-18
		Uttar Pradesh	16	2308.79	2017-18
		Bihar	14	2155.62	2017-18

1	2	3	4	5	6
		Jharkhand	1	146.59	2017-18
		West Bengal	30	1352.51	2017-18
3.	Afforestation	Uttarakhand	1	15.92	2016-17
		Uttar Pradesh	1	9.52	2016-17
		Bihar	1	6.03	2016-17
		Jharkhand	1	7.99	2016-17
		West Bengal	1	11.16	2016-17
4.	Biodiversity Centres	Biodiversity Conservation and Ganga Rejuvenation, Part-1 under the Namami Gange Programme- (Wildlife Institute of India)	Biodiversity centres	7.69	2018-19
		Biodiversity Conservation and Ganga Rejuvenation, Part-2 under the Namami Gange Programme- (Wildlife Institute of India)	Biodiversity centres	17.14	2018-19

Cleaning of Ganga

637. SHRI RIPUN BORA: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

- (a) the total amount allocated for cleaning of the river Ganga under Namami Gange Programme in the budgets of 2014-15, 2015-16 and 2016-17;
- (b) the details of progress of financial utilization of the allocated funds therefor;
- (c) the details of physical achievements in respect of cleaning the river Ganga and controlling of pollution therein; and

(d) whether there is any future plan of Government to take up such schemes on river Brahmaputra of Assam also?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (SHRI VIJAY GOEL): (a) and (b) The amount allocated for cleaning of the River Ganga under Namami Gange Programme in the budgets of 2014-15, 2015-16 and 2016-17 and details of utilization of the allocated funds is given below:

			(₹ in crore)
FY	BE	RE	Expenditure
2014-15	2,137.00	2,053.00	326.00
2015-16	2,750.00	1,650.00	1,632.00
2016-17	2,500.00		1,627.90

(c) The physical work under Namami Gange Programme, *inter-alia*, include creation of sewage infrastructure (Sewerage Network and Sewage treatment Plants), affluent treatment plants for abatement of industrial pollution, rural sanitation schemes (including construction of individual household latrines) in the identified villages on the banks of river Ganga, river front development and developments of ghats and crematoria, essential solid waste management, afforestation and projects for conservation of aquatic life, real time monitoring of water quality etc. During the period 29 sewerage infrastructure projects have been completed creating STP capacity of 127.90 MLD and laying of 847.36 Km of sewer network.

(d) Pollution abatement schemes for rivers other than Ganga Basin are implemented through National River Conservation Directorate (NRCD) programme by the Ministry of Environment Forest and Climate Change.

Interlinking of rivers

638. SHRIMATI THOTA SEETHARAMA LAKSHMI: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

(a) the rivers in various States which have so far, been proposed to be interlinked;

(b) the rivers in Andhra Pradesh out of the above for which proposals for interlinking have been received and the names of those proposals sanctioned by Government; and

(c) the cost of sanctioned projects and the targets of their completion?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (DR. SANJEEV KUMAR BALYAN):

(a) Under the National Perspective Plan for water resources development through inter basin transfer of water prepared by the this Ministry, National Water Development Agency (NWDA) has identified 30 links (16 under Peninsular Component & 14 under Himalayan Component) for preparation of Feasibility Reports. The pre-feasibility report of the all 30 links have been prepared and circulated to the concerned State Govts., by the NWDA. After survey and investigations, Feasibility Reports of 14 links under Peninsular Component and Feasibility Reports of 2 links and draft Feasibility Reports of 7 links (Indian portion) under Himalayan Component have been completed. Present status, States concerned and States benefitting from Inter Basin Water Transfer Links are given in the Statement.

(b) and (c) The river linking proposals benefitting Andhra Pradesh are as follows:

Sl. No	Name	Rivers
1.	Mahanadi (Manibhadra) - Godavari (Dowlaiswaram) link	Mahanadi and Godavari
2.	Godavari (Inchampalli) - Krishna (Pulichintala) link	Godavari and Krishna
3.	Godavari (Inchampalli) - Krishna (Nagarjunasagar) link	Godavari and Krishna
4.	Godavari (Polavaram) - Krishna (Vijayawada) link	Godavari and Krishna
5.	Krishna (Almatti) - Pennar link	Krishna and pennar
6.	Krishna (Srisailam) - Pennar link	Krishna and Pennar
7.	Krishna (Nagarjunasagar) - Pennar (Somasila) link	Krishna and Pennar
8.	Pennar (Somasila) - Cauvery (Grand Anicut) link	Pennar and Cauvery
9.	Bedti - Varda link	Bedti and Varda

Various projects under inter-linking of river program are at different stages of planning/appraisal and no project has been sanctioned so far. Hence, sanctioned costs of the projects are not available.

Statement*State-wise details of the States benefiting from Inter Basin Water Transfer Links*

Sl. No.	Name	Rivers	States concerned	Status
Peninsular Component				
1.	Mahanadi (Manibhadra) - Godavari (Dowlaiswaram) link	Mahanadi and Godavari	Odisha, Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, & Chattisgarh	FR Completed
2.	Godavari (Inchampalli) - Krishna (Pulichintala) link	Godavari and Krishna	-do-	FR Completed
3.	Godavari (Inchampalli) - Krishna (Nagarjunasagar) link	Godavari and Krishna	Odisha, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka & Chattisgarh,	FR Completed
4.	Godavari (Polavaram)- Krishna (Vijayawada) link	Godavari and Krishna	Odisha, Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, & Chattisgarh	FR Completed
5.	Krishna (Almatti) - Pennar link	Krishna and Pennar	-do-	FR Completed

Sl. No.	Name	Rivers	States concerned	Status
6.	Krishna (Srisailem) - Pennar link	Krishna and Pennar	-do-	FR Completed
7.	Krishna (Nagarjunasagar)- Pennar (Somasila) link	Krishna and Pennar	Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh & Karnataka,	FR Completed
8.	Pennar (Somasila) - Cauvery (Grand Anicut) link	Pennar and Cauvery	Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Kerala & Puducherry	FR Completed
9.	Cauvery (Kattalai) - Vaigai-Gundar link	Cauvery, Vaigai and Gunda	Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Kerala & Puducherry	FR Completed
10.	Ken-Betwa link	Ken and Betwa	Uttar Pradesh & Madhya Pradesh	FR& DPR (Ph-I&II) Completed
11.	Parbati -Kalisindh-Chambal link	Parbati, Kalisindh and Chambal	Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan & Uttar Pradesh (UP requested to be consulted during consensus building)	FR Completed
12.	Par-Tapi-Narmada link	Par, Tapi and Narmada	Maharashtra & Gujarat	FR& DPR Completed
13.	Damanganga - Pinjal link	Damanganga and Pinjal	Maharashtra & Gujarat	FR& DPR Completed.

14.	Bedti - Varda link	Bedti and Varda	Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh & Karnataka	PFR Completed
15.	Netravati - Hemavati link	Netravati and Hemavati	Karnataka, Tamil Nadu & Kerala	PFR Completed
16.	Pamba - Achankovil - Vaippar link	Pamba, Achankovil and Vaippar	Kerala & Tamil Nadu,	FR Completed
Himalayan Component				
1.	Manas-Sankosh-Tista- Ganga (M-S-T-G) link	Manas-Sankosh-Tista-Ganga	Assam, West Bengal, Bihar & Bhutan	PFR Completed
2.	Kosi-Ghaghra link	Kosi and Ghaghra	Bihar, Uttar Pradesh & Nepal	PFR Completed
3.	Gandak-Ganga link	Gandak and Ganga	-do-	Draft FR completed (Indian portion)
4.	Ghaghra-Yamuna link	Ghaghra and Yamuna	-do-	FR completed (Indian portion)
5.	Sarda-Yamuna link	Sarda and Yamuna	Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, Haryana, Rajasthan, Uttarakhand & Nepal	FR completed (Indian portion)

Sl. No.	Name	Rivers	States concerned	Status
6.	Yamuna-Rajasthan link	Yamuna and Sukri	Uttar Pradesh, Gujarat, Haryana & Rajasthan	Draft FR completed
7.	Rajasthan-Sabarmati link	Sabarmati	-do-	Draft FR completed
8.	Chunar-Sone Barrage link	Ganga and Sone	Bihar & Uttar Pradesh	Draft FR completed
9.	Sone Dam - Southern Tributaries of Ganga link	Sone and Badua	Bihar & Jharkhand	PFR Completed
10.	Ganga(Farakka)-Damodar-Subernarekha link	Ganga, Damodar and Subernarekha	West Bengal, Odisha & Jharkhand	Draft FR completed
11.	Subernarekha-Mahanadi link	Subernarekha and Mahanadi	West Bengal & Odisha	Draft FR Completed
12.	Kosi-Mechi link	Kosi and Mechi	Bihar, West Bengal & Nepal	PFR completed Entirely lies in Nepal
13.	Ganga (Farakka)-Sunderbans link	Ganga and Ichhamati	West Bengal	Draft FR completed
14.	Jogighopa-Tista-Farakka link (Alternative to M-S-T-G)	Manas, Tista and Ganga	-do-	(Alternative to M-S-T-G Link) dropped

- PFR- Pre Feasibility Report
- FR- Feasibility Report
- DPR- Detailed Project Report

Constitution of Cauvery Management Board

639. SHRIMATI SASIKALA PUSHPA: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government would come forward to constitute Cauvery Management Board immediately in order to mitigate the plight of farmers who are continuously suffering damage to the standing crops due to non release of water from Cauvery river;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (DR. SANJEEV KUMAR BALYAN):
(a) to (c) As per the directions of the Supreme Court dated 04.02.2013, the decision of CWDT dated 05.02.2007 has been published in the Official Gazette on 19.02.2013. In pursuance of directions dated 10.05.2013 of Hon'ble Supreme Court, Ministry of Water Resources, River Development and Ganga Rejuvenation has notified the constitution of pro-tem Supervisory Committee on 22.05.2013 comprising Secretary, Ministry of Water Resources, River Development and Ganga Rejuvenation, Government of India as Chairman, Chief Secretaries of concerned States and Union Territory of Puducherry and Chairman, Central Water Commission (CWC), New Delhi as Member and Chief Engineer, CWC, New Delhi as Member-Secretary. The objective of the Committee is to ensure implementation of the final order dated 05.02.2007 of Cauvery Water Disputes Tribunal.

Hon'ble Supreme Court in its order dated 20.09.2016 had inter-alia directed Union of India to constitute Cauvery Management Board (CMB) within four weeks. Subsequently, during hearing and on 04.10.2016, Hon'ble Supreme Court deferred the order dated 20.09.2016. As such matter relating to constitution of Cauvery Management Board is presently sub-judice.

Water level in Kala Amb Valley and Ham Valley

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

- (a) whether Government is aware that the water level in Kala Amb valley

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(district Sirmour) and Ham valley (district Una) has fallen beyond the danger mark;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the steps being taken by Government so that local residents may not face water crisis; and

(d) 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) and (b) Central Ground Water Board (CGWB) monitors ground water levels in the Country including the State of Himachal Pradesh. As per the dynamic ground water resources assessment carried jointly by CGWB with the State Government, as on March, 2011, Kala Amb Valley has been categorized as 'Over-Exploited', whereas, Hum valley of district Una has been categorized as 'Critical'.

Decline in ground water level in Kala Amb valley is attributed to domestic & industrial draft which is relatively high as compared to irrigation draft. In Hum valley, decline is mainly attributed to high irrigation draft as compared to Domestic & Industrial.

(c) and (d) Steps taken by the Government to mitigate the water crisis include:

- (i) State Ground Water Authority has notified Kala Amb valley and Hum valley for regulation and control of ground water extraction.
- (ii) Ground Water Management Training and Mass Awareness programmes under Information, Education and Communication (IEC) activities with special emphasis on ground water conservation and augmentation are organized in Kala Amb valley and at Una (adjacent Hum valley), Una district.
- (iii) Aquifer mapping and management Programme is being undertaken in Kala Amb valley with the objective of sustainable ground water management.

The House then adjourned at thirty six minutes past twelve of the clock

The House reassembled at two of the clock,

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN *in the Chair:*

STATEMENT BY MINISTER

Train accident between Pokhrayan and Malasa stations

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: A statement is to be made. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please wait. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please listen. ...*(Interruptions)*... Hon. Minister is making a statement regarding the railway accident. Therefore, please let us listen. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please listen. ...*(Interruptions)*... No, no. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA (Himachal Pradesh): Sir, he can table it. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri Rajen Gohain to make a statement regarding the accident of Train No. 19321 Dn. Indore-Rajendra Nagar Terminal (Patna) Express between Pokhrayan and Malasa Stations of Jhansi Division of North Central Railway on 20.11.2016. ...*(Interruptions)*... Just listen to the statement. ...*(Interruptions)*... All of you sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... I will allow you, but ask them to sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... That is what I am saying. ...*(Interruptions)*... If you are raising a relevant point, I am ready to listen to that. ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Minister, please wait. ...*(Interruptions)*... If you are raising a relevant point, I am ready to listen to that but ask your Members to sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... What is your point? ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): Sir, it should be after the statement. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... He is raising an objection to the statement. That is why I am listening to him. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, this morning, the House expressed its grief and condolences over this tragedy and the loss of lives of more than 120 people and injuries to hundreds. Now, the Railway Minister made a statement in the other House. But this House is not being given its due respect. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. That is why he is making the statement. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: He is not a Cabinet Minister. ...*(Interruptions)*... The Cabinet Minister is not busy. ...*(Interruptions)*... He is available. ...*(Interruptions)*... It is a serious matter. Members have said so. Members are aggrieved. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: He is the Railway Minister. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: He is not the Railway Minister. ...*(Interruptions)*... The

Railway Minister is Mr. Prabhu. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, even in that case, the Minister may lay the statement. ...*(Interruptions)*... We are very clear about the functioning of this House. We are not going to have any clarifications today. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is agreed to. ...*(Interruptions)*... Anand Sharmaji, I understood your point. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: We are not going to have any clarifications today unless and until our demand is addressed, that the Prime Minister comes before the House. ...*(Interruptions)*...

अल्पसंख्यक कार्य मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री; तथा संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी): मिनिस्टर साहब को स्टेटमेंट ले करने दीजिए, आप क्लेरिफिकेशंस बाद में ले कीजिएगा। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Anand Sharmaji, let me react. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री सतीश चन्द्र मिश्रा (उत्तर प्रदेश): सर, इतनी सारी कैजुअल्टीज हो गई। ...*(व्यवधान)*... The Railway Minister himself should have been here.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Misraji, he is only reporting to the House the accident and the details of accident which has taken place. A Cabinet Minister or an MoS can do that. ...*(Interruptions)*... There is no problem in that. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SATISH CHANDRA MISRA: How casually they are taking this accident! ...*(Interruptions)*... The Railway Minister himself is not here. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Don't say that MoS is casual. ...*(Interruptions)*... I was also MoS. Don't make MoS a casual Minister. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY (Gujarat): The Railway Minister should have been here.

श्री सतीश चन्द्र मिश्रा: न प्राइम मिनिस्टर मिल रहे हैं, न रेलवे मिनिस्टर मिल रहे हैं। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Misraji, I was also MoS. ...*(Interruptions)*... Don't make MoS a casual Minister. ...*(Interruptions)*... MoS is an important Minister. ...*(Interruptions)*... Don't do that. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Let him table it. ...*(Interruptions)*... He can table the statement. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, let us listen to him. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: There is no statement circulated to the Members. ...*(Interruptions)*..

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Let the statement be circulated. ...*(Interruptions)*...
Let it be circulated. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Let him lay it on the Table. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Misraji, let me make it clear. ...*(Interruptions)*...
There is no harm in MoS making the statement. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY: It is a question of propriety and not harm.
...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री सतीश चन्द्र मिश्रा: इतना सीरियस एक्सीडेंट हो गया और उसको ये लोग इतना कैजुअली ले रहे हैं कि रेलवे मिनिस्टर भी नदारद हैं और प्राइम मिनिस्टर भी नदारद हैं। तो यह इनकी सीरियसनेस नजर आ रही है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Let us allow him to make the statement in any case.
...*(Interruptions)*... In any case, let us allow the Statement. Yes, Mr. Minister, please say.
...*(Interruptions)*...

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI RAJEN GOHAIN): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table of the House a Statement regarding the accident of Train No.19321. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY: He is laying it. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Only the Statement. ...*(Interruptions)*... Let the Statement be given. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI RAJEN GOHAIN: ...Dn. Indore-Rajendra Nagar Terminal (Patna) Express between Pokhrayan and. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: No, Sir. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री सतीश चन्द्र मिश्रा: सर, अगर ये स्टेटमेंट lay कर रहे हैं, ...*(व्यवधान)*... इनको lay करना था। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री उपसभापति: इससे क्या फर्क पड़ता है? ...*(व्यवधान)*... आप दो मिनट सुनिए।
...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री सतीश चन्द्र मिश्रा: इनको lay करने दीजिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री उपसभापति: कोई फर्क नहीं है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI RAJEN GOHAIN: Malasa Stations of Jhansi Divisions of North Central Railways on 20.11.2016. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी: सर, इन्होंने lay कर दिया है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... Sir, he has already laid it. ...**(Interruptions)**... He has laid it. ...**(Interruptions)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No. ...**(Interruptions)**... For laying, you have to take my permission. ...**(Interruptions)**... आप क्या कर रहे हैं? ...**(व्यवधान)**...

SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI: He has already laid it. ...**(Interruptions)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No. ...**(Interruptions)**... For laying, you have to take my permission. ...**(Interruptions)**... I asked him to read. ...**(Interruptions)**...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: He has laid it. ...**(Interruptions)**...

श्री उपसभापति: अगर lay करना है, तो इसके लिए पहले permission लेनी है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... Laying के लिए permission लेनी है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... I have not permitted him. ...**(Interruptions)**...

SHRI RAJEN GOHAIN: Sir, with profound grief, I inform the House of an unfortunate accident ...**(Interruptions)**... of Train No. 19321, Indore- Rajendra Nagar Terminal. ...**(Interruptions)**... (Patna Express) between Pokhrayan and Malasa stations on Jhansi -- Kanpur section. ...**(Interruptions)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I have not permitted. ...**(Interruptions)**... Without my permission, he cannot lay it. ...**(Interruptions)**...

SHRI RAJEN GOHAIN: ...of North Central Railway at 3.04 hours on 20.11.2016. ...**(Interruptions)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Without my permission, he cannot do. ...**(Interruptions)**...

SHRI RAJEN GOHAIN: Sir, 14 coaches of the train derailed between Pokhrayan and Malasa stations. ...**(Interruptions)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is null and void, if it is without my permission. ...**(Interruptions)**... No, no. ...**(Interruptions)**...

SHRI RAJEN GOHAIN: Three out of these coaches capsized. ...**(Interruptions)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Why do you object to reading of it? ...**(Interruptions)**... Why should you object to reading of it? ...**(Interruptions)**...

SHRI RAJEN GOHAIN: As per available information, till now, 133 passengers lost their lives, 58 passengers sustained grievous injuries and 122 passengers sustained simple injuries in this unfortunate accident. ...**(Interruptions)**...

श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर: सर, इनकी यह sincerity है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... Accident के प्रति इनकी यह sincerity है! ...**(व्यवधान)**...

SHRI RAJEN GOHAIN: Immediate efforts were made to provide relief and rescue. ...**(Interruptions)**... Local ambulances were rushed to the site and the injured passengers shifted to nearby hospitals. ...**(Interruptions)**... Railways' medical vans from Kanpur and Jhansi were moved to the accident site. ...**(Interruptions)**... General Manager and Chief Safety Officer, North Central Railway, rushed to the site immediately to supervise the relief and restoration works. ...**(Interruptions)**... National Disaster Response Force (NDRF) team and Army Battalions also reached the site for rescue and relief operations. ...**(Interruptions)**... Minister of State for Railways, Shri Manoj Sinha, Member Rolling Stock and Member Engineering, also rushed to the site. ...**(Interruptions)**... Hon. Minister of Railways, along with Chairman, Railway Board, visited the site of accident and met the injured passengers admitted in the hospital. ...**(Interruptions)**... On humanitarian grounds, an enhanced ex-gratia amount of ₹ 3.5 lakh each to the next of the kin of deceased, ₹ 50,000 to the grievously injured and ₹ 25,000 to passengers who sustained simple injuries is being paid. ...**(Interruptions)**... Hon. PM has also announced additional ex-gratia payment of ₹ 2 lakh to the kin of dead and ₹ 50,000 for each of the injured passenger' ...**(Interruptions)**... Statutory inquiry by Commissioner of Railway Safety (CRS) into this accident has been ordered to determine the correct cause of the accident. ...**(Interruptions)**... This shall include a comprehensive investigation, including forensic analysis, as necessary. ...**(Interruptions)**...

All stranded passengers have been moved to the destination by a special train from Malasa station. ...**(Interruptions)**... Adequate help and assistance was provided to the stranded passenger' ...**(Interruptions)**... Old-technology ICF coaches, already in operation, lack the crash-worthy characteristics of modern coaches. ...**(Interruptions)**... Hon. Minister of Railways had informed this House during the Railway Budget 2015-16 to progressively replace and phase out such coaches. ...**(Interruptions)**... This will be expedited. ...**(Interruptions)**...

On behalf of the Railways and myself, I express deep condolences to the bereaved families and also express sincere sympathies to the injured. ...**(Interruptions)**... I trust the House will join me in extending heartfelt condolences to the bereaved families. ...**(Interruptions)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. Thank you. ...**(Interruptions)**... Now, hon. Members, who want....**(Interruptions)**... Members who want clarifications, we can do it on another day. ...**(Interruptions)**... Since the House is not in order today, clarifications can be done later. ...**(Interruptions)**... Since the House is not in order today, if Members want clarifications, it can be done on another day. ...**(Interruptions)**... I would like to continue the discussion. ...**(Interruptions)**...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY (West Bengal): Sir, what about my.
...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Further discussion on Demonetisation of Currency.
...(Interruptions)... The House is adjourned up to 3.00 p.m.

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

The House reassembled at three of the clock,

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN *in the Chair.*

...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please don't do that. This kind of slogan shouting is denigrating the honour of the House. ...(Interruptions)... You are denigrating the very honour of the House. ...(Interruptions)... You are denigrating the dignity of the House. I am sorry to say that both sides are shouting such slogans.

The House stands adjourned till 11.00 a.m. on Tuesday, the 22nd November, 2016.

*The House then adjourned at three minutes past three of
the clock till eleven of the clock on Tuesday,
the 22nd November, 2016.*
