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Monday

14 July, 2014

23 Ashadha, 1936 (Saka)

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES

RAJYA SABHA

OFFICIAL REPORT

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[P.T.O.]

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RAJYA SABHA

Monday, the 14th July, 2014/23rd Ashadha, 1936 (Saka)

The House met at eleven of the clock,

MR. CHAIRMAN *in the Chair.*

MATTER RAISED WITH REGARD TO POLAVARAM PROJECT

MR. CHAIRMAN: Question No. 81 ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI V. HANUMANTHA RAO (Telangana): Sir, regarding Polavaram Project ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, don't interrupt ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI V. HANUMANTHA RAO: Tribals are on the road. This is too much ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री सभापति : यह आप क्या कर रहे हैं? ...*(व्यवधान)*... You can't display banners here ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH (Madhya Pradesh): Sir, I would like to raise the issue ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please, give notice ...*(Interruptions)*... Please give notice.

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): Sir, a Statement is laid on the Table. ...*(Interruptions)*...

RE. AN INDIAN JOURNALIST MEETING A TERRORIST IN PAKISTAN

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH (Madhya Pradesh): Sir, it is a very serious issue. We want a statement ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, I am afraid, you can't display banners here. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER; THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL AND THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): She has to answer, Sir ...*(Interruptions)*...

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

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: Sir, Hafiz Saeed is a terrorist. ...(*Interruptions*)... The hon. Deputy Leader of the House is here. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL: He is the Leader of the House.

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: No, the Prime Minister himself says that he is the Leader of the House. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please, this is not the occasion for this. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL: Sir, he is the Leader of the House. He is not the Deputy Leader. ...(*Interruptions*)...

DR. V. MAITREYAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, you are the Leader of the House.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please, this is not the occasion for it ...(*Interruptions*)... No, this is not the occasion for it. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: But, Sir, the fact remains that the Hafiz Saeed issue is a very serious issue. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA (Rajasthan): Sir, this is not a matter to be glossed over. We need the Chair's protection.

MR. CHAIRMAN: If you raise the matter properly, the Chair will respond appropriately.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: The most-wanted terrorist responsible for a major attack. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please raise it properly. Give notice and you will get an appropriate response.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: We have given notice.

श्री सभापति : आनंद जी, प्लीज आप बैठ जाइए...(**व्यवधान**)...

श्री सत्यव्रत चतुर्वेदी (मध्य प्रदेश) : यह देश की सिक्योरिटी से जुड़ा हुआ मामला है ...(**व्यवधान**)... यह बहुत गंभीर मामला है ...(**व्यवधान**)...

श्रीमती विप्लव ठाकुर (हिमाचल प्रदेश) : सरकार इसका जवाब दे...(**व्यवधान**)...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: It is not something ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please let the Question Hour proceed. I appeal to hon. Members. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: The person concerned has been a key member ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: That is not the point ...*(Interruptions)*... This is the Question Hour. A question has been called. Allow it to be answered. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Is there a track-two diplomacy, of which a sanction has been given? ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please allow the Question Hour to proceed.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: These are the claims which have been made. There has to be a response from the Government. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, Sharmayji, please.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: I would like to know ...*(Interruptions)*... somebody goes and meets Hafiz Saeed of LeT publicly claiming to be emissary of the Government. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please, raise the matter appropriately.

श्री सत्यव्रत चतुर्वेदी : वह आतंकवादी घटनाओं के लिए सर्वाधिक वांटेड है ...*(व्यवधान)*... सरकार से जुड़े हुए लोग उससे मिलने जा रहे हैं ...*(व्यवधान)*... इसमें राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा के लिए ...*(व्यवधान)*... हमारे देश की सुरक्षा के लिए एक नया खतरा पैदा हो रहा है ...*(व्यवधान)*... इस मामले को नजरअंदाज नहीं किया जा सकता है...*(व्यवधान)*...

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

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: You had somebody taking a meeting ...*(Interruptions)*... The Leader of the House is here. Can this be accepted? ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Why do you ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री सत्यव्रत चतुर्वेदी : यह राष्ट्र की सुरक्षा से जुड़ा हुआ मामला है ...*(व्यवधान)*... इस मामले पर सरकार खामोश बैठी है ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please allow the Question Hour to proceed. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री मोहम्मद अली खान (आन्ध्र प्रदेश) : होम मिनिस्टर इस पर जवाब दें...(व्यवधान)...

[شری محمد علی خان : ہوم منسٹر اس پر جواب دیں ... (مداخلت)] †

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: I would like to ask whether there is a sanction, whether there is a track-two diplomacy in vogue ...(Interruptions)... The country would like to know about it.

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, please. This is not the occasion for it ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: This is not a matter of occasion. He is the most-wanted terrorist in this country. He is from LeT, a terrorist organisation, and the concerned individual has been a key member ...(Interruptions)...

श्री सत्यव्रत चतुर्वेदी : यह हमारे देश की सुरक्षा से जुड़ा हुआ मामला है ...(व्यवधान)... सरकार इस पर कोताही बरत रही है ...(व्यवधान)... विपक्ष इसका जवाब चाहता है...(व्यवधान)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please give notice. You cannot raise a matter without notice.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, we have given notice.

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, it has not been received in time.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: We are very clear on this. This is not something which we will let go ...(Interruptions)... It is not a question of an ordinary individual ...(Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please. What is this? ...(Interruptions)... Please allow the Question Hour to proceed ...(Interruptions)... Don't come into the Well. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: This is not a question of technicality. It is a matter of India's security ...(Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House is adjourned for fifteen minutes.

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

The House re-assembled at nineteen minutes past eleven of the clock,

MR. CHAIRMAN in the Chair.

† Transliteration in Urdu Script.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Let us resume Question No. 81 ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, I may be allowed to speak ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI V. HANUMANTHA RAO: Sir, we want ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: One minute ...*(Interruptions)*... One minute, please ...*(Interruptions)*... The Leader of the House.

THE LEADER OF THE HOUSE (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): Sir, as far as India is concerned and the Government of India is concerned, unquestionably, Hafiz Saeed is a terrorist, who has conspired against this country and indulged in actual acts of conspiracy. The Government of India has nothing to do--not directly, not indirectly, not even remotely--with any journalist in his individual capacity meeting him ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you ...*(Interruptions)*... Thank you ...*(Interruptions)*... That is enough ...*(Interruptions)*... You heard the Government's view ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRIMATI VIPLOVE THAKUR: This is not the answer ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Though I am happy that the Leader of the House has taken note of what has been said, the issue is not a small one. He is not just one journalist, he is a key member of many platforms, foundations, which are integral to the decision-making process. My question is very clear, Sir. This meeting would not have taken place. This person claims to be an intermediary and an emissary. I am happy that the Leader of the House has denied that, but whether the Minister ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, we have been in Government. Such meetings cannot take place unless and until it is in the knowledge ...*(Interruptions)*... It has been facilitated. There would be officials involved. I would like to know whether there was information with the High Commission of India in Islamabad; whether the High Commission conveyed that to the Minister of External Affairs. The Ministry of External Affairs will have to give the statement. This is not something ...*(Interruptions)*... It is a matter of national security ...*(Interruptions)*... It cannot be ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Sharmaji, you had your say. Now, please sit down ...*(Interruptions)*... One minute, please ...*(Interruptions)*... The Leader of Opposition, please.

THE LEADER OF THE OPPOSITION (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): Sir, the

most surprising thing is that Mr. Vaidik claims to be an intermediary and emissary. So, whose intermediary is he? That is the most important thing. The hon. Leader of the House has said that they are against him. But if he claims that he is an intermediary and emissary, who has sent him on that mission? Who does he represent as intermediary? ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: But what prevents a person from claiming ...*(Interruptions)*... That is not correct ...*(Interruptions)*... What prevents ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI V. HANUMANTHA RAO: Sir, it is a very serious issue ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please allow the Question Hour to take place ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, there is one question which arises very clearly and that question is, I am putting, through you, Sir, to the House, that when an Indian citizen ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Government has stated its position ...*(Interruptions)*... The matter ends there ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: The hon. Leader of the House is present ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी (उत्तर प्रदेश) : जब लीडर ऑफ द हाउस ने स्थिति स्पष्ट कर दी है, तो फिर इस प्रश्न का क्या मतलब है? ...*(व्यवधान)*...

[श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी : जब لीडر آف دی ہاؤس نے اسٹیٹی اسٹیٹمنٹ کر دی ہے، تو پھر اس پر سن کا کیا مطلب ہے؟ ...*(مداخلت)*...]

श्री सभापति : देखिए, आपने एक सवाल उठाया है और उन्होंने उसका जवाब दे दिया...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: If an Indian citizen, on Indian passport, travels ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: So what?

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: 'So what', I will explain, Sir. An Indian citizen, on Indian passport, travels and meets the most wanted terrorist not only in this country but all over the world. He has returned to India. What action does the Government propose? ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, no, one minute ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Do you allow your citizens to openly meet terrorists? What action will be taken? He should have been arrested ...*(Interruptions)*... We cannot allow ...*(Interruptions)*...

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

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: He is an indian national ...*(Interruptions)*... He goes on our passport ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: One minute, please. भाई, आप बैठ जाइए...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: He goes and meets Hafiz Saeed. When he returns, there is a law ...*(Interruptions)*...

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

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Anybody understanding the law ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please try to understand one thing ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: How can you allow an Indian citizen to serve the Indian TV channels airing it? You hold your passport. You take a visa. You claim to be an emissary. You go and meet none other than the LeT chief and you happily come back to India ...*(Interruptions)*... and give the interview.

MR. CHAIRMAN: One minute, please ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: What action has been taken? There has to be some action ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): Sir, this is absolutely unacceptable ...*(Interruptions)*... When the Leader of the House has made it very clearly that it has nothing to do with the Government ...*(Interruptions)*... nothing to do with the Government ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: It may be unacceptable to you ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: Because, Sir, when the things are made very clear by the Leader of the House, then there is actually no issue ...*(Interruptions)*... They should allow the Question Hour to take place ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: If an Indian citizen has acted against the law, the law can take its own course ...*(Interruptions)*... Question Hour, please ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI (Punjab): Sir, the Leader of the House has assured the House that the Government had nothing to do with it ...*(Interruptions)*... I only want to ask this question ...*(Interruptions)*... This journalist who has gone there ...*(Interruptions)*... Does he share a platform with someone who is part of the decision-making process? ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: That is another matter ...*(Interruptions)*... You can raise that question separately ...*(Interruptions)*... That is another matter ...*(Interruptions)*... Let us proceed with the Question Hour ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर : सर, हाउस में नोटिस देकर कोई भी सब्जेक्ट उठाने का प्रोविजन है।...*(व्यवधान)*... Sir, there is a provision for raising issues. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Fair enough ...*(Interruptions)*... ये जो कह रहे हैं, ठीक है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: Sir, there is a provision for raising issues by giving notice ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Correct ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: If they have not given any notice today, they can give a notice ...*(Interruptions)*... That is not our fault ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Fair enough ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: It is not a question of technicality ...*(Interruptions)*... It is a matter of national security ...*(Interruptions)*... Sorry ...*(Interruptions)*... You were also in the Opposition. Such a development cannot be glossed over ...*(Interruptions)*... What action has been taken? ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please follow the procedure.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: There is either complicity ...*(Interruptions)*... I am asking a simple question ...*(Interruptions)*... Was the Government aware of it? ...*(Interruptions)*... Is there any report received from the High Commission? ...*(Interruptions)*... What action has been taken? ...*(Interruptions)*... Why has no action been taken under the law? ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, please allow the Question Hour to proceed ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: There has to be some action ...*(Interruptions)*... There has to be some action ...*(Interruptions)*... There has to be a statement ...*(Interruptions)*... There has to be a statement from the Minister of External Affairs ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री तरुण विजय (उत्तराखण्ड) : सर , ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please don't come in the aisles ...*(Interruptions)*... Please don't do this ...*(Interruptions)*... आप क्यों चिल्ला रहे हैं? ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री तरुण विजय : सर, ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please sit down ...*(Interruptions)*... Question No.81 ...*(Interruptions)*... Let it be answered ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, national security is paramount ...*(Interruptions)*... It is a priority over any other matter ...*(Interruptions)*... This is not an individual ...*(Interruptions)*... He is not just an ordinary citizen ...*(Interruptions)*... He is a key member of many of their foundations ...*(Interruptions)*... He is a key member on the platforms ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House is adjourned till 12.00 hours.

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

The House reassembled at twelve of the clock,

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN *in the Chair.*

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO STARRED QUESTIONS

Mid-Day-Meal Scheme at upper primary level

*81. SHRIMATI JHARNA DAS BAIDYA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any proposal to implement the Mid-Day-Meal Scheme at upper primary level, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether Government has any proposal to increase the cost per student under this scheme;

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

(d) whether Government has received any complaints about mismanagement in the implementation of this scheme; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) The Mid-Day-Meal Scheme (MDMS) has been covering the upper primary (class VI-VIII) level in all Government and Government aided schools since 1st April 2008.

(b) and (c) The per student cooking cost has been enhanced w.e.f 01.07.2014 and is as under:

(In ₹)

Stage	Cooking cost per child per day 2013-14	Revised cooking cost per child per day 2014-15
Primary	3.34	3.59
U. Primary	5.00	5.38

The per student cooking cost was enhanced @ 7.5% every year since 2010-11.

(d) and (e) The MDMS is a vast school meal programme that covers 10.8 crore children in over 11.58 lakh government and government aided schools on a daily basis, therefore complaints regarding poor quality, irregularity, discrimination and mismanagement are received by the Government from time to time. Since January 2013 till date 75 complaints have been received by the Central Government which have been referred to the concerned State/UT Governments to take remedial action. The concrete action taken by the State/UTs include imprisonment of Head Mistress in Bihar, initiation of penal proceeding against an official in West Bengal, suspension of Head Master and MDM in charge in Rajasthan, transfer of teachers and Head Master/Mistress in Jharkhand, Uttarakhand and Odisha respectively, warning to the concerned school head in Punjab and show cause notices to District Education Officer and a self help group in Chhattisgarh.

Power generation through solar energy

*82. SHRI D. P. TRIPATHI: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is an urgent need to increase power generation through solar energy; and

(b) if so, the steps Government is taking to install more and more solar power generation units in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Government is taking the following major steps to encourage the installation of solar power generation units in the country:

- National Solar Mission is being implemented to give a boost to utilization of solar energy for power generation as well as direct thermal energy applications in the country, with a long-term goal of adding 20,000 MW of grid-connected solar power by 2022, to be achieved in 3 phases (1st phase up to 2012-13, 2nd phase from 2013 to 2017 and the 3rd phase from 2017 to 2022).
- An enabling policy and regulatory environment is being created through measures like Solar specific RPOs under National Tariff Policy [0.25% in Phase 1 (2013) to increase to 3% by 2022], State specific Solar Policies and RPO targets, and REC mechanism. Efforts are being made to ensure compliance by DISCOMs and obligated entities.
- Fiscal and financial incentives in the form of accelerated depreciation, concessional/ nil customs and excise duties, preferential tariffs and generation based incentives are being provided to improve the viability of the solar power generation units.
- Capital subsidy is being provided for off-grid/ decentralized solar power generation systems.
- A scheme for setting up Grid-connected Solar PV Power projects of 750 MW aggregate capacity with Viability Gap Funding from NCEF is being implemented. Another scheme for setting up of 1,500 MW of Grid-connected

Solar PV Power projects under mechanism of Bundling with Unallocated Coal based Thermal Power is being formulated.

- A scheme for promotion of grid-connected roof-top PV systems with a provision for 30% subsidy has also been formulated.
- Solar Parks are being planned in various parts of the country to achieve cost reductions of solar power generation units through utilization of common infrastructure.

Accidents due to faulty design of Volvo buses

*83. SHRIMATI GUNDU SUDHARANI: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry is aware of the spate of accidents involving Volvo buses in the country during the last one year or so;

(b) whether Ministry is also aware that the investigation made by CID of Andhra Pradesh revealed that there is a flaw in the design of these buses;

(c) if so, whether the Ministry would direct the company to change the design of its buses or ban them in the country; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI KRISHAN PAL): (a) As per the information received by Ministry of Road Transport and Highways, there was an accident involving a Volvo bus in Andhra Pradesh on 30th October, 2013 resulting in death of 45 persons due to burning. Another accident involving a Volvo bus took place in Karnataka on 14th November, 2013, resulting in death of seven persons.

(b) to (d) The accident that took place at Palem, near Kothakota, Mahabubnagar District on Bangalore-Hyderabad Highway was investigated by the Crime Branch, CID, Andhra Pradesh. A copy of the report dated 19.06.2014 (without Annexures) of CID, Telangana, was received from Government of Telangana, (Police Department) on 10th July, 2014. The same is under examination.

Action Plan for continuous and clean flow of river Ganga

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

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (a) Government's action plan for continuous and clean flow of river Ganga;
- (b) by when, the river would be pollution-free; and
- (c) whether Government would also prepare such action plan for other rivers of the country?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (SUSHRI UMA BHARATI): (a) and (b) Government is giving special attention to rejuvenation of River Ganga. Consultation with different stakeholders *viz.*, Ministries such as Ministry of Environment and Forests; Water Resources, Ganga Rejuvenation and River Development; Urban Development; Tourism; Shipping; Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation; Rural Development, etc., as well as academics, technical experts and NGOs associated with cleaning of Ganga, is in progress. Crystallisation of action plan, including framing of its salient features, time line and likely expenditure would be known only after the finalisation of the action plan for cleaning of River Ganga.

(c) Based on the results of the action plan for Ganga, Government may extend the action plan in a phased manner for other major rivers of the country.

Allocation of coal blocks

*85. SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

- (a) how many coal blocks have been allocated during the last five years in the country;
- (b) how many of them have failed to start production;
- (c) whether the Ministry has taken any steps to cancel these allocations; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) A total of 19 coal blocks to various public and private sector companies were allocated during the last five years. Out of the 19 coal blocks, 12 coal blocks have since been de-allocated. As such 07 coal blocks stand allocated which were allocated during the last five years.

Further, the Government has notified the "Auction by Competitive Bidding of Coal Mines Rules, 2012" on 2nd February, 2012. Coal/lignite blocks are now to be

allocated under the above mentioned Rules. Under the “Auction by Competitive Bidding of Coal Mines Rules, 2012”, it has been decided to allocate 17 coal blocks to various State Government Companies/Corporations/Central Public Sector Undertakings under Government dispensation route.

(b) Development of coal blocks involves a gestation period of 3 to 7 years for reaching the production stage and another two to three years for reaching the optimal production capacity. As per the guidelines, coal production from a captive coal block should commence within 36 months (42 months in case the area falls in forest land) in case of open cast mines and in 48 months (54 months in case the area falls in forest land) in case of underground mine, from the date of allocation. If a coal block is not explored, additional two years are allowed for detailed exploration and three months for preparation of geological report. So far none of the coal blocks which stand allocated during the last five years have commenced production.

(c) and (d) Government periodically monitors and reviews the development of allocated blocks as well as end use plants by the allocatee companies in the review meetings. Further, an Inter-Ministerial Group (IMG) has been constituted on 21.06.2012 under the chairmanship of Additional Secretary (Coal) to review the progress of development of allocated coal/lignite blocks and associated end use projects of the allocatees and make recommendations to Government including recommendation for de-allocation. Wherever delays are noticed, Government issues show cause notices and advisories to such allocatees cautioning them to bring the coal blocks into production as per the guidelines/milestones chart. Based on the recommendations of the then Review Committee and the IMG now, the Government has so far de-allocated 12 coal blocks, which were allocated during the last five years.

Functioning of NIT, Goa

* 86. SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Institute of Technology (NIT) has started functioning in Goa and if so, since when;

(b) the staff strength and the annual budget of the institute, at present;

(c) the financial assistance given by the Central Government so far and the amount spent by the State Government;

- (d) whether necessary land has been acquired, finalised or surveyed;
- (e) if not, the quantum of land proposed to be acquired and the stage of land acquisition; and
- (f) the details of hurdles in land acquisition, if any?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) Yes Sir, National Institute of Technology (NIT), Goa has started functioning from the academic year 2010-2011 onwards from its temporary campus at Goa College of Engineering, Farmagudi, Ponda, Goa.

(b) and (c) The Institute has at present 26 faculty and 15 non faculty staff in position for 376 students. The annual budget of NIT Goa for the year 2014-15 is Rs. 10 crore. NIT Goa is an Institute of National Importance under National Institute of Technology, Science Education and Research (NITSER) Act, 2007 of Parliament functioning under the administrative control of Ministry of Human Resource Development. An amount of Rs.24.90 crore has been released so far to the Institute by the Ministry of HRD during last five years.

(d) to (f) No Sir. The land located at Cuncolim (Goa) measuring about 120 acres has been identified for the permanent campus of National Institute of Technology (NIT)-Goa. According to the State Government, the process of land acquisition has been started by the Government of Goa.

Constitution of Road Safety Committees

*87. SHRI DARSHAN SINGH YADAV: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether in view of the constantly increasing number of road accidents in the country, Government is taking steps for the safety of the people on all urban, State and inter-State roads of the country;
- (b) whether in view of the necessity of Road Safety Committees in all the States, there is any proposal to constitute such committees;
- (c) whether there is a need/proposal to formulate new rules/guidelines relating to road safety by amending the existing rules/guidelines; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI KRISHAN PAL): (a) As per the data published in "Road Accidents in India 2012" published by Transport Research Wing of the Ministry, the number of road accidents in the country have decreased from 4,97,686 in 2011 to 4,90,383 in 2012. However, the Government is taking steps for improving the safety of people on the roads.

(b) Under Section 215 of Motor Vehicles Act 1988, the Ministry has set up National Road Safety Council (NRSC), which is the apex policy formulation body for road safety. Under the same section, all State Governments/UTs are also empowered for setting up of State Road Safety Councils and District Road Safety Committees. All States have been advised from time to time to constitute and empower these bodies.

(c) to (d) To improve safety on the roads, it has been decided to draft a new Motor Vehicles Act in place of the existing Motor Vehicles Act, 1988 covering the entire gamut of issues related to motor vehicles and road safety.

Legal framework for e-rickshaws

*88. DR. CHANDAN MITRA: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to amend the Motor Vehicles Act and the rules made thereunder for providing a legal framework for e-rickshaws;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the steps taken by Government to have a national framework of regulations in respect of e-rickshaws plying in Delhi and other parts of the country without any kind of approval from the designated agencies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI KRISHAN PAL): (a) to (d) Ministry proposes to amend the definition of "motor vehicle" in sub-section (28) of section 2 of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1988, so as to exempt 3-wheeled electric motor propelled vehicles with engine capacity of 650 watt or less and two-wheeled electric motor propelled vehicles with

engine capacity of 250 watt or less from the purview of the Act. Necessary action in this regard is in progress.

Supply of coal to Thermal Power Stations

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

(a) the quantity and quality of coal to be supplied to each of the Thermal Power Stations (TPSs) in the country, particularly in Tamil Nadu, as per the fuel supply agreement during the last three years;

(b) the quantity of coal supplied to each TPS and the shortfall in supply, as per the fuel supply agreement during that period; and

(c) the alternative steps taken by Government to provide adequate quantity of coal to these TPSs in Tamil Nadu to comply with the fuel supply agreement?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) and (b) As per extant policy/directives of Government, coal is supplied to Power Utility Sector under Fuel Supply Agreement (FSA) and also through short-term Memorandum of Understanding (MOU). Details of coal dispatch and shortfall in supply against FSA/MOU commitment from Coal India Limited (CIL) sources during the last three years is given in the Statement (*See below*).

During the last three years, dispatches to Power Utilities have been 91%, 92% and 86% of FSA/MOU commitment in 2011-12, 2012-13 and 2013-14 respectively as can be seen from the table below:

(In Million Tonnes)

Despatch of Coal & Products to Power Utility Sector from CIL

	YearCommitted Quantity Under FSA/MOU	Despatch	% Materialization
2011-12	344.38	312.07	91%
2012-13	374.47	345.51	92%
2013-14 (Provisional)	412.30	353.82	86%

Coal is being supplied to Tamil Nadu (TNEB) through the rail cum sea route *via* Haldia and Paradeep ports from Eastern Coalfields Limited (ECL) and Mahanadi

Coalfields Limited (MCL), respectively. The allocation of quantity to individual TPPs is done by TNEB.

(c) With a view to monitor coal supplies to Power Utility Sector, an Inter-Ministerial Sub-Group comprising representatives of Ministry of Power, Ministry of Coal and Ministry of Railways has been constituted. This Sub-Group takes various operational decisions for meeting any contingent situations relating to Power sector including critical coal stock position.

Further, CIL has offered all Power Generating Companies drawing coal under FSAs, to lift the coal on “as is where is” basis with the stipulation that they will make their own evacuation arrangements. This scheme, which was earlier implemented by the coal companies, has been extended for 2014-15 also. All TPPs, including those in Tamil Nadu, having FSA from CIL sources have been informed to lift coal under this scheme by arranging their own logistics for movement from coal offered from various pithead locations. All out efforts are being made by coal companies for continued supply of coal to all TPPs in the country and to improve materialization including Tamil Nadu. A new Inter-Ministerial Task Force has also been constituted to undertake a comprehensive review of existing coal sources and to consider feasibility for rationalization of the sources with a view to optimizing transportation cost.

Statement*State-wise TPP-wise despatches from CIL sources (in 000 Tonnes)*

Sl. No.	Name of TPP	2013-14 (Provisional)		2012-13		2011-12				
		FSA/MOU Qty.	Desp.	Short supply	FSA/MOU Qty.	Desp.	Short supply	FSA/MOU Qty.	Desp.	Short supply
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	Santaldih	1640	1978	-338	1640	1608	32	1640	2154	831
2	Bandel	1600	729	871	1600	1454	146	1600	1071	935
3	Kolaghat	5300	3659	1641	5300	5648	-348	5300	5639	1051
4	Bakreswar	4410	3880	530	4410	3921	489	4410	4138	2595
5	Sagardighi	1650	2527	-877	1650	2032	-382	1650	1825	609
6	Farakka/NTPC	8448	10421	-1973	8000	9265	-1265	7480	6017	2641
7	Budge Budge	1744	1322	422	1662	1239	423	1570	1227	493
8	CESC	52	175	-123	50	287	-237	50	289	-48
9	CESC/South Gen	250	190	60	250	196	54	250	265	34

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
10	Titagarh	550	474	76	550	527	23	550	632	140
11	DPL	2200	998	1202	2200	1413	787	2200	1271	1636
12	DVC/Durgapur	1098	1044	54	1120	1524	-404	1120	1680	-267
13	DVC/Mejia	5600	7058	-1458	6570	6361	209	6570	6636	1444
14	Durgapur TPP	3163	2879	284	1440	1161	279	0	0	0
	Raghunathpur	0	3	-3	0	0	0	0	0	0
	TOTAL WB	37705	37337	368	36442	36636	-194	34390	32844	12094
15	Muzaffarpur	500	291	209	500	11	489	500	291	94
16	Barauni	340	0	340	340	0	340	340	163	85
	NTPC Barh	0	60	-60	0	0	0	0	0	0
17	Kahalgaon	10126	12055	-1929	9690	12016	-2326	10210	9667	-2049
	TOTAL Bihar	10966	12406	-1440	10530	12027	-1497	11050	10121	-1870
18	Patratu/JSEB	1000	557	443	1000	955	45	1000	439	-86
19	Tenughat	2000	1718	282	2000	2262	-262	2000	1720	243

20	Bokaro	3000	1862	1138	3000	2834	166	3000	2602	139
21	Chandrapura	2730	3806	-1076	2996	4310	-1314	2850	2911	-179
22	Maithon Power Ltd.	3634	4270	-636	2707	3066	-359	1659	894	0
23	Koderma (DVC)	1287	846	441	578	233	345	0	0	0
24	Adhunik Power	1058	1518	-460	514	320	194	0	0	0
	TOTAL Jharkhand	14709	14577	132	12795	13980	-1185	10509	8566	117
25	TTPS	2500	3140	-640	2500	3093	-593	2500	3030	-456
26	TTPS/STPS	17300	14975	2325	17300	15031	2269	17300	13541	-659
27	IB Valley	2700	2583	117	2700	2692	8	2700	2611	150
28	Sterlite Energy	4286	4216	70	4163	4793	-630	2787	2461	0
29	GMR Kamalanga	1040	732	308	50	49	1	0	0	0
	TOTAL Orissa	27826	25646	2180	26713	25658	1055	25287	21643	-965
30	Rihand	12530	12387	143	10500	11046	-546	10500	10384	-152
31	Unchahar	5700	5410	290	5700	6468	-768	5700	5538	166
32	Dadri	7422	6959	463	7340	7055	285	7340	6787	540

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
33	Tanda	2700	2540	160	2700	1926	774	2700	2568	276
34	Singrauli	11000	10914	86	11000	11409	-409	11000	10910	-108
35	Harduaganj 'B'	2884	2157	727	1852	960	892	1050	673	-126
36	Parichha	5063	5134	-71	5063	3887	1176	5063	2629	62
37	Panki Extn.	900	927	-27	900	846	54	900	657	-19
38	Obra	5000	3254	1746	5000	3229	1771	5000	3793	331
39	Anpara	8500	8477	23	8500	7840	660	8500	8391	-249
40	Rosa (IPP), UP	4689	3085	1604	4371	2371	2000	1970	1775	84
41	Lanco Anpara	3768	3974	-206	3067	1977	1090	797	722	0
42	Bajaj Energy	1950	1789	161	1949	1298	651	1950	384	0
TOTAL U.P.		72106	67007	5099	67942	60312	7630	62470	55211	705
43	Bhatinda	262	216	46	261	97	164	1095	71	239
44	Bhatinda	325	546	-221	324.	133	191	1350	165	471
45	Ropar	6025	3791	2234	6015	4338	1677	4155	4022	418

46	Nabha Power	282	454	-172	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	TOTAL Punjab	6894	5007	1887	6600	4568	2032	6600	4258	1129	
47	Panipat	6600	3545	3055	6600	7398	-798	6600	9052	-677	
48	Yamunanagar	2800	1777	1023	2800	912	1888	2800	2302	192	
49	RGTPS, Hissar	3238	2557	681	4018	3207	811	4060	3890	41	
50	IGTTP, Jhajjar	4170	2895	1275	3285	2266	1019	2040	1417	0	
51	MGTPP, Jhajjar	5031	2759	2272	4422	1955	2467	210	161	0	
	TOTAL Haryana	21839	13533	8306	21125	15738	5387	15710	16822	-542	
52	Rajghat	800	359	441	800	696	104	800	721	114	
53	Badarpur	4200	3339	861	4200	3963	237	4200	3900	106	
	TOTAL Delhi	5000	3698	1302	5000	4659	341	5000	4621	281	
54	Kota	6868	6335	533	6761	6999	-238	6700	7255	75	
55	Chabra	2094	1727	367	1828	1891	-63	1175	1326	175	
56	Suratgarh	7691	6499	1192	7558	7446	112	7480	7432	120	
	Adani Power Kawai	0	16	-16	0	0	0	0	0	0	

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
57	Raj West Power	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14	0
	TOTAL Rajasthan	16653	14577	2076	16147	16336	-189	15355	16027	369	
58	Sikka	1220	353	867	1220	680	540	1220	1029	45	
59	Ukai	4170	4288	-118	4170	4988	-818	4170	4384	208	
60	Gandhinagar	3460	1542	1918	3460	2974	486	3460	3717	-211	
61	Wanakbori	8520	4341	4179	8520	7662	858	8520	8572	406	
62	Ahmedabad	1340	1303	37	1340	1267	73	1340	1352	77	
63	Adani-Mundra	5966	2710	3256	3743	2237	1506	50	48	0	
	TOTAL Gujarat	24676	14537	10139	22453	19808	2645	18760	19102	525	
64	Korba (E)	5300	4408	892	5300	4787	513	5300	4722	-216	
65	Korba (W)	4700	5245	-545	4700	5082	-382	4700	5017	-667	
66	Korba/STPS	14145	15152	-1007	13890	14742	-852	12292	12451	-726	
67	Seepat (NTPC)	10377	10520	-143	6712	10187	-3475	5820	7559	58	
68	Lanco Amarkantak	1465	1071	394	1794	1724	70	1891	1791	588	

	DB Power	0	11	-11	0	0	0	0	0	
69	NSPCL, Bhilai	1867	1824	43	1627	1632	1632	1760	1633	11
70	KSK Mahanadi	100	97	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total Chhattisgarh	37954	38328	-374	34023	38154	38154	31763	33173	-953
71	Amarkantak	2000	1938	62	2000	2064	2064	2000	1499	861
72	Sami	6600	4655	1945	6600	5440	5440	6600	5554	225
73	Birsinghpur	6400	5942	458	6400	6497	6497	6400	6120	148
74	Vindhyachal	19124	18541	583	17200	18994	18994	17200	17416	-1064
75	JP Bina (IPP)	1140	765	375	380	171	171	209	0	0
76	Shri Singaji Khandwa	298	271	27	0	0	0	0	0	0
	TOTAL MP	35562	32112	3450	32580	33166	33166	32200	30589	170
77	Chandrapur	12800	9203	3597	12800	10459	10459	12800	10839	1180
78	Paras	3003	2896	107	2679	2360	2360	2680	1933	44
79	Khaparkheda	7312	5385	1927	6447	5220	5220	5460	4076	36
80	Nasik	4700	3080	1620	4700	3109	3109	4700	3142	288

96	Vallur-TNECL	3220	1979	1241	856	623	233	100	99	0
	TOTAL Tamil Nadu	21054	14858	6196	14356	12845	1511	13600	12960	528
97	Raichur (KPCL)	4937	5255	-318	4615	3944	671	4615	4037	773
98	Bellary (KPCL)	0	15	-15	660	393	267	0	0	0
	Total Karnataka	4937	5270	-333	5275	4337	938	4615	4037	773
99	Kothagudem	1798	692	1106	0	0	0	0	0	0
100	Ramagundem/S	1000	1238	-238	1000	565	435	1000	457	252
	Total Telengana	2798	1930	868	1000	565	435	1000	571	252
101	Simhadri	9116	6840	2276	7817	6804	1013	6185	5498	721
102	Mudannur	1510	1688	-178	1706	1845	-139	1055	1063	-307
103	Vijayawada	7710	4582	3128	7689	4959	2730	7692	4446	2049
	Andhra Pradesh	18336	13110	5226	17212	13608	3604	14932	11007	2464
	TOTAL CIL	412299	353825	58474	374470	345510	28960	344383	312068	17338

* Coal is being supplied to Tamil Nadu (TNEB) through the rail cum sea route via Haldia and Paradeep ports from Eastern Coalfields Limited (ECL) and Mahanadi Coalfields Limited (MCL), respectively. The allocation of quantity to individual TPPs is done by TNEB.

Power transmission to Kerala

*90. SHRI K. N. BALAGOPAL: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the power transmission to Kerala from other grids is affected due to lack of requisite capacity;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any scheme for augmenting the grid capacity is under implementation; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) and (b) The transfer of power to Kerala from other grids is affected due to delay in construction of 400 kV Kozhikode - Mysore and 400 kV Tirunelveli - Edamon - Muvattupuzha transmission lines which were planned for strengthening the transmission system connecting Kerala.

(c) and (d) With the commissioning of the 2nd Circuit 765 kV Raichur — Sholapur and 765 kV Wardha - Aurangabad D/C, additional transmission capacity has been added for facilitating increased power transfer to the Southern Grid including Kerala from the rest of the country.

Further, the 400 kV Mysore - Kozhikode line and 400 kV Edamon -Muvattupuzha line of Power Grid Corporation of India Limited; and 220 kV LILO of New Pallom - Kayamkulam at Punnapra and 220 kV Pothencode - Kattakkada transmission line of Kerala State Electricity Board are under progress to augment the grid capacity. The progress of these lines has been delayed mainly due to Right of Way problems being faced in Kerala, specially in 400 kV Edamon-Muvattupuzha line, the commissioning of which is delayed since 2008 because of the same.

Funds for maintenance of National Highways

†*91. SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of National Highways across the country, as on date;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) whether the Central Government has allocated funds to several States for the development and improvement of National Highways during the last three years; and

(c) if so, the funds allocated to the State Governments for the upkeep of National Highways during the above period and till date, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI KRISHAN PAL): (a) The State/Union Territory-wise details of National Highways (NHs) in the country are given in the Statement-I (*See* below).

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The State/Union Territory-wise details of funds allocated for development and maintenance of NHs during the last three year and the current year are given in the Statement-II.

Statement-I

The State/Union Territory-wise details of National Highways (NHs) in the country

Sl. No.	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, 67 Ext. New, 150 New, 167 New, 202, 205, 214, 214A, 219, 221, 222, 234, 326, 67 New, 71 New, 161 New, 340 New, 363 New, 365 New, 565 New, 765 New	4,396.74
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	52, 52A, 153, 229, 52B Ext, 37 Ext., 315A, 713 New, 513 New, 313 New, 113 New and 713ANew	2,513.05
3.	Assam	6 New, 31, 31B, 31C, 36, 37, 37A, 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, 329 New, 427 New, 627 New, 702 New, 715A New and 702C	3,723.06

1	2	3	4
4.	Bihar	2, 2C, 19, 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, 122A New, 131A New, 133 New, 219 New, 327A New, 327 Ext. New, 333 New, 333A New, 527A New and 527C New.	4,538.79
5.	Chandigarh	21.	15.28
6.	Chhattisgarh	6, 12A, 16, 43, 78. 111, 130A New, 130B New, 130C New, 130D New, 149B New, 163A New, 200, 202, 216, 217, 221, 343 New, 930 New.	3,078.40
7.	Delhi	1, 2, 8, 10, 24 and 236.	80.00
8.	Goa	4A, 17, 17A and 17B.	262.00
9.	Gujarat	NE-I, 6, 8, 8A, 8B, 8C. 8D, 8E, 14, 15, 56, 58 New, 59, 113, 228, 251 New, 753B New, 848 and 848A New, 848B New, 341 New, 68 Ext. New, 147A New, 351 New, 927D New and 953 New.	4,686.29
10.	Haryana	1, 2, 8, 10, 11 New, 21 A, 22, 54 New, 64, 65, 71, 71A, 72, 73, 73A, 71B, 236, 248 A New, 334B New, 703 New, 709 Ext New. and NE-II.	2,057.48
11.	Himachal Pradesh	1A, 3 New, 20, 20A, 21, 21A, 22, 70, 72, 72B, 88, 73A, 154A New, 305 New, 503 New, 503 Ext. New and 505 New.	2,396.48
12.	Jammu and Kashmir	1A, 1B, 1C, 1D, 3 New, 144 New, 144A New, 301 New, 444 New, 501 New and 701 New.	2,319.00
13.	Jharkhand	2, 6, 23, 31, 32, 33, 43 New, 75, 78, 80, 98, 99, 100, 114A New, 133 New, 133A New, 143 New, 143A New, 220 New, 333 New, 333A New, 343 New and 419 New.	2,996.64

1	2	3	4
14.	Karnataka	4, 4A, 7, 9, 13, 17, 48, 50 New, 63, 67, 67 New, 150, 150 Ext. New, 150A New, 167 New, 169A New, 173 New, 206, 207, 209, 212, 218, 234, 275 New and 367 New.	6,294.29
15.	Kerala	17, 47, 47A, 47C, 49, 183A New, 185 New, 208, 212, 213, and 220.	1,811.52
16.	Madhya Pradesh	3, 7, 12, 12A, 25, 26, 26A, 26B, 27, 43 New, 56 New, 59, 59A, 69, 69A, 75, 76, 78, 86, 92 and 927A New.	5,184.57
17.	Maharashtra	3, 4, 4C, 6, 7, 8, 9, 13, 16, 17, 26B, 50, 69, 150 Ext. New, 161 New, 204, 211, 222, 348 New, 848 New, 160 New, 166 New, 166A New, 348 New, 361 New, 363 New, 753 New, 753A New, 753B New, 848A and 930 New.	6,451.44
18.	Manipur	39, 53, 102A New, 102B New, 129A new, 108A New, 129 New, 137 New, 150, 155, 702A New.	1,488.74
19.	Meghalaya	40, 44, 51, 62 and 127BNew.	1,204.36
20.	Mizoram	6 New, 44A, 54, 54A, 54B, 150, 154, 302 New, 502A New.	1,181.00
21.	Nagaland	36, 39, 61, 129 New, 129A, 150, 155, 702 New, 702A New and 702B.	1,080.09
22.	Odisha	5, 5A, 6, 23, 42, 43, 60, 75, 130C New, 153B New, 157 New, 200, 201, 203, 203A, 215, 217, 220 New, 224, 326 New and 326 A New.	4,644.52
23.	Puducherry	45A and 66.	64.03
24.	Punjab	1, 1A, 10, 15, 20, 21, 22, 64, 70, 71, 72, 95, 103 A New, 503 Ext. New, 703 New 703A New and 754 New.	2,136.15

1	2	3	4
25.	Rajasthan	3, 3A New, 8, 11, 11A, 11B, 11C, 12, 14, 15, 25 Ext. New, 54 New, 65, 65A New, 71B, 76, 76A New, 76B New, 79, 79A New, 89, 90, 113, 112, 114 , 116, 116A New, 158 New, 162A New, 162 Ext. New, 248A New, 325 New, 709 Ext. New and 927A New.	7,806.20
26.	Sikkim	31A, 310, 310A New, 510 New, 710 New.	309.00
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, 226 Ext., 227, 230, 234, 381 New, and 532 New.	5,006.14
28.	Tripura	44 , 44A and 208 New.	577.00
29.	Telangana	7, 9, 16 202, 221, 222, 326 New, 167 New, 150 New, 363 New, 365 New, 565 New, 161, 765 New, 50 New, 563 New and 365A New.	2,743.34
29.	Uttarakhand	58, 72, 72A, 72B, 73, 74, 87, 87 Ext., 94, 107 New, 108, 109, 123, 119, 121, 125 and 309A New.	2,364.92
30.	Uttar Pradesh	2, 2A, 3, 3A New, 7, 11, 12A, 19, 24, 24A, 24B, 25, 25A, 26, 27, 28, 28B, 28C, 29, 56, 56A, 56B, 58, 72A, 73, 74, 75, 76, 86, 87, 91, 91A, 92, 93, 96, 97, 119, 219 New, 231, 232, 232A, 233, 235, 330, 330A New, 334B New, 730 New-730A New, 931 New, 931A New and NE-II.	7,863.00
31.	West Bengal	2, 2B, 6, 10, 31, 31A, 31C, 31D, 32, 34, 35, 41, 55, 60, 60A, 80, 81, 114A New, 116B New, 117, 131A, 133A New, 317A, 327B, 512 New and 717.	2,909.80

1	2	3	4
32.	Andaman and Nicobar Island	223	330.70
33.	Dadra Nagar Haveli	848A New.	31.00
34.	Daman and Diu	848B New and 251 New	22.00

Statement-II

The State/Union Territory-wise details of funds allocated for development and maintenance of NHs during the last three years and the current year

Sl. No.	State/Union Territory	Amount (Rs. Crore)
1.	Andhra Pradesh*	937.49
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	26.42
3.	Assam	890.52
4.	Bihar	1,094.44
5.	Chandigarh	24.08
6.	Chhattisgarh	286.80
7.	Delhi	13.54
8.	Goa	80.88
9.	Gujarat	768.52
10.	Haryana	313.25
11.	Himachal Pradesh	519.38
12.	Jammu and Kashmir	6.29
13.	Jharkhand	389.31
14.	Karnataka	1,184.70

Sl. No.	State/Union Territory	Amount (Rs. Crore)
15.	Kerala	743.20
16.	Madhya Pradesh	541.98
17.	Maharashtra	1,071.04
18.	Manipur	234.13
19.	Meghalaya	291.01
20.	Mizoram	222.74
21.	Nagaland	176.25
22.	Odisha	1,039.98
23.	Puducherry	28.01
24.	Punjab	537.46
25.	Rajasthan	923.60
26.	Tamil Nadu	861.80
27.	Telangana	2.50
28.	Uttar Pradesh	1,477.73
29.	Uttarakhand	491.39
30.	West Bengal	921.90
31.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	24.99

*Includes NH (O) and PR allocation for Telangana also.

Access to clean drinking water

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

(a) the estimated number of urban and rural people in the country not getting access to clean drinking water now;

- (b) whether there are ongoing projects to provide them with drinking water;
- (c) if so, by when, the projects would be completed; and
- (d) by when, Government aims to achieve the goal of providing tapped water to every family in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) Water is a State subject. The Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation under the Centrally sponsored National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) provides technical and financial assistance to the State to provide safe drinking water to the rural population in the country. The mandate for providing drinking water to the urban areas in the country rests with the Ministry of Urban Development. As per the information entered by the States on the Integrated Management Information System (IMIS) of the Ministry there are 78,508 habitations in the country with a population of approx. 4.77 crores where drinking water is affected by some form of contamination like excess nitrate, salinity fluoride, arsenic and iron. State-wise details are given in the Statement-I (*See below*).

(b) and (c) The number of schemes, currently ongoing in the country, State-wise is given in Statement-II (*See below*). Providing drinking water to the rural population is an ongoing process. During the Annual Action Plan (AAP) meeting with the States at the beginning of each financial year, a detailed plan regarding the targets for providing coverage of habitations is mutually agreed upon. In the review meetings with State officials through workshops, Video Conferencing and field visits, States are advised to prioritize the completion of older schemes first and then take up new schemes.

(d) The Ministry has prepared a Strategic Plan for rural drinking water supply for the period 2011-2022, covering the two Five Year Plan periods, which stresses on extending the piped water supply to more households in the rural areas. The interim goal till 2017, is to cover 50% of all rural households with piped water supply, and 35% of rural households with household tap connections. By 2022, the goal is to cover 90% rural households with piped water supply and with 80% having household tap connections subject to availability of adequate funds. As on 1.4.2014, 47.45% of the rural population have been covered with piped water schemes as can be seen in the Statement-III.

Statement-I

Contamination-wise number of habitations and population (As on 1.4.2014)

Sl. No.	State	Total		Fluoride		Arsenic		Iron		Salinity		Nitrate	
		Habs	Population	Habs	Population	Habs	Population	Habs	Population	Habs	Population	Habs	Population
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1	Andhra Pradesh	1554	2132016	745	1091394	0	0	74	87774	610	762740	125	190108
2	Bihar	6599	4187710	893	491923	357	329617	5348	3365688	0	0	1	482
3	Chhattisgarh	4095	1152746	132	34720	0	0	3858	1036485	105	81541	0	0
4	Goa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5	Gujarat	257	480167	63	98704	0	0	0	0	52	57369	142	324094
6	Haryana	15	53455	15	53455	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
8	Jammu and Kashmir	10	22618	2	7911	0	0	8	14707	0	0	0	0
9	Jharkhand	27	7784	12	5260	0	0	15	2524	0	0	0	0

10	Karnataka	2373	2448800	1122	1329602	12	17626	473	323926	308	284637	458	493009
11	Kerala	828	1859055	102	275557	0	0	538	1191656	143	280510	45	111332
12	Madhya Pradesh	1737	722707	1055	454054	0	0	629	223546	53	45107	0	0
13	Maharashtra	949	1999338	307	672939	0	0	114	240414	215	363144	313	722841
14	Odisha	6720	1867455	279	55269	0	0	5774	1605586	656	199424	11	7176
15	Punjab	19	12338	1	568	1	152	16	9948	1	1670	0	0
16	Rajasthan	23956	9919410	7670	4884613	0	0	10	9332	14722	3621297	1554	1404168
17	Tamil Nadu	415	192286	0	0	0	0	333	158113	81	33881	1	292
19	Telangana	1619	2658399	1174	1922783	0	0	51	66145	232	420373	162	249098
20	Uttar Pradesh	498	430406	180	143967	73	83743	38	90845	205	108086	2	3765
21	Uttarakhand	34	128617	2	10889	0	0	28	101494	0	0	4	16234
21	West Bengal	11614	11198970	251	178205	1124	2374610	10150	8542785	88	102627	1	743
22	Arunachal Pradesh	87	26120	0	0	0	0	87	26120	0	0	0	0
23	Assam	10684	3974935	128	58780	424	139343	10132	3776812	0	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
24	Manipur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
25	Meghalaya	52	22124	0	0	0	0	52	22124	0	0	0	0
26	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
27	Nagaland	38	29431	0	0	0	0	38	29431	0	0	0	0
28	Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
29	Tripura	4319	2193860	0	0	0	0	4319	2193860	0	0	0	0
30	Andaman and Nicobar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
31	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
32	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
33	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
34	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
35	Puducherry	9	19473	0	0	0	0	8	17678	1	1795	0	0
TOTAL		78508	47740220	14133	11770593	1991	2945091	42093	23136993	17472	6364201	2819	3523342

Statement-II*The number of schemes currently ongoing in the country State-wise*

Sl. No.	State	Completed schemes so far	Total No. of Schemes	
			On-going	New
1	2	3	4	5
1	Andhra Pradesh	259778	1869	0
2	Bihar	129110	3649	2414
3	Chhattisgarh	238308	20755	11321
4	Goa	249	2	0
5	Gujarat	82960	4679	305
6	Haryana	10798	522	4
7	Himachal Pradesh	29854	1020	55
8	Jammu and Kashmir	5315	4704	24
9	Jharkhand	348268	23960	3628
10	Karnataka	274620	22863	15386
11	Kerala	3920	335	0
12	Madhya Pradesh	565060	23720	1507
13	Maharashtra	153189	19706	2655
14	Odisha	411378	34268	2177
15	Punjab	12563	644	270
16	Rajasthan	113796	2490	743
17	Tamil Nadu	345625	2406	1855
18	Telangana	213742	1718	0
19	Uttar Pradesh	2069854	530	7
20	Uttarakhand	19457	562	130

1	2	3	4	5
21	West Bengal	171498	1958	6
22	Arunachal Pradesh	9827	600	7
23	Assam	127635	5688	4430
24	Manipur	3669	1002	12
25	Meghalaya	10167	2951	8
26	Mizoram	889	61	0
27	Nagaland	3393	249	0
28	Sikkim	3848	366	65
29	Tripura	16892	2705	603
30	Andaman and Nicobar	392	12	0
31	Chandigarh	0	0	0
32	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0
33	Daman and Diu	0	0	0
34	Delhi	0	0	0
35	Lakshadweep	0	0	0
36	Puducherry	288	0	0
TOTAL		5636342	185994	47612

Statement-III

The details of the rural population covered with piped water schemes as on 01.04.2014

Sl. No.	State	Rural Population	Population provided water by PWS as on 01.04.2014	(%)
1	2	3	4	5
1	Andhra Pradesh	34776000	27427000	78.87
2	Bihar	96692594	5646313	5.84

<i>Written Answers to</i>		[14 July, 2014]	<i>Starred Questions</i>		41
1	2	3	4	5	
3	Chhattisgarh	19660058	9628064	48.97	
4	Goa	730923	192978	26.40	
5	Gujarat	36330412	34314627	94.45	
6	Haryana	17459549	16913027	96.87	
7	Himachal Pradesh	6665664	6193368	92.91	
8	Jammu and Kashmir	10148321	8571448	84.46	
9	Jharkhand	26739694	5725746	21.41	
10	Karnataka	39842829	37792310	94.85	
11	Kerala	26874891	26702590	99.36	
12	Madhya Pradesh	53291051	15316076	28.74	
13	Maharashtra	66143431	54449611	82.32	
14	Odisha	35865551	14430187	40.23	
15	Punjab	17978697	17288720	96.16	
16	Rajasthan	50295295	25792880	51.28	
17	Tamil Nadu	39556590	37167653	93.96	
18	Telangana	21585000	17460000	80.89	
19	Uttar Pradesh	168321128	1226732	0.73	
20	Uttarakhand	7276220	5019320	68.98	
21	West Bengal	69604297	31162881	44.77	
22	Arunachal Pradesh	1223134	673748	55.08	
23	Assam	29154287	12035078	41.28	
24	Manipur	2326236	2174248	93.47	
25	Meghalaya	2382424	1818970	76.35	

42	<i>Written Answers to</i>	[RAJYA SABHA]	<i>Starred Questions</i>	
1	2	3	4	5
26	Mizoram	539661	523590	97.02
27	Nagaland	1726689	1599365	92.63
28	Sikkim	458838	458838	100.00
29	Tripura	4485035	3607645	80.44
30	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	264870	241997	91.36
31	Puducherry	419540	199115	47.46
TOTAL		888818909	421754125	47.45

Ongoing power projects

*93. SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of power projects commissioned in the country during the last three years and in the first quarter of the current year, project/State/sector and source-wise;

(b) the details of the ongoing power projects in the country along with their power generation capacity, project/State/sector and source-wise;

(c) by when these power projects are likely to be commissioned;

(d) whether the ongoing projects have incurred time and cost over-runs and also there is slippage in power generation and if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the corrective measures proposed to be taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) The year-wise/State-wise/sector-wise/source-wise details of power projects commissioned in the country during last three years *i.e.* 2011-12, 2012-13 and 2013-14 and in the first quarter of the current year are given in the Statement-I (*See* below) for thermal projects and in Statement-II (*See* below) for hydro projects (above 25 MW). No Nuclear project has been commissioned during the last three years and the first quarter of the current year.

(b) and (c) 143 power projects are under construction. The details of power projects under construction in the country State/sector/capacity/source-wise along with likely

commissioning dates are given in the Statement-III (*See below*) for thermal projects, in Statement-IV (*See below*) for hydro projects (above 25 MW) and in Statement-V (*See below*) for nuclear projects.

(d) Many ongoing power projects have incurred time and cost over-run due to various reasons, details for the same are given in the Statement-VI (*See below*) and in the Statement-VII (*See below*) in respect of thermal projects and hydro projects respectively.

(e) Following steps have been taken by the Ministry of Power, Government of India for timely completion of power projects:

1. Central Electricity Authority (CEA) is monitoring the progress of construction of power projects through frequent site visits and interaction with the developers and equipment suppliers. In addition, CEA holds review meetings periodically with the developers and other stakeholders to identify issues critical to commissioning of projects and helps in resolving them.
2. A Power Project Monitoring Panel (PPMP) has been set up by the Ministry of Power for monitoring of Thermal and Hydro Generation projects targeted for commissioning during the Twelfth Plan and beyond along with the associated transmission system.
3. Regular reviews are undertaken by the Ministry of Power, Government of India at various levels, and also at the level of Ministry of Heavy Industries, Planning Commission and Cabinet Secretariat to identify the constraints and facilitate faster resolution of Inter-Ministerial and other outstanding issues.

Statement-I

*Thermal Power Projects Commissioned during last three years
and first quarter of current year*

State	Project Name	Unit No.	Cap. (MW)
Thermal Units Commissioned during the year 2011-12			
Central Sector			
A.P.	Simhadri STPS Ext.	U-4	500
Chhattisgarh	Sipat-I	U-1	660
	Sipat-I	U-2	660
Haryana	Indira Gandhi TPP	U-2	500
Jharkhand	Kodarma TPP	U-1	500
T.N.	Vallur TPP Ph-I	U-1	500
	Neyveli TPS-II Exp.	U-1	250
W.B.	Durgapur Steel TPS	U-1	500
	Durgapur Steel TPS	U-2	500

State Sector				
A.P.	Kothagudem TPP-VI	U-1	500	
Assam	Lakwa Waste Heat Unit	ST	37.2	
Delhi	Pragati CCGT-III	ST-1	250	
Gujarat	Hazira CCGT Extn.	GT+ST	351	
Karnataka	Bellary TPS	U-2	500	
Maharashtra	Bhusawal TPS Expn.	U-4	500	
	Bhusawal TPS Expn.	U-5	500	
	Khaperkheda TPS Expn.	U-5	500	
U.P.	Harduaganj Ext.	U-8	250	
W.B.	Santalidih TPP Extn. Ph-II	U-6	250	
Private Sector				
A.P.	Simhapuri TPS Ph-I	U-1	150	
Chhattisgarh	Kasaipalli TPP	U-1	135	
	Katghora TPP	U-1	35	
	SV Power TPP	U-1	63	

State	Project Name	Unit No.	Cap. (MW)
Delhi	Rithala CCPP	ST	36.5
Gujarat	Mundra TPP Ph-II	U-2	660
	Mundra TPP Ph-III	U-1	660
	Mundra TPP Ph-III	U-2	660
	Mundra TPP Ph-III	U-3	660
	Mundra UMTTP	U-1	800
	Salaya TPP	U-1	600
Haryana	Jajjar TPP (Mahatma Gandhi TPP)	U-1	660
Jharkhand	Maithon RB TPP	U-1	525
	Maithon RB TPP	U-2	525
Karnataka	Udupi TPP	U-2	600
	JSW Ratnagiri TPP	U-3	300
Maharashtra	JSW Ratnagiri TPP	U-4	300
	Mihan TPS	U-1	61.5
	Mihan TPS	U-2	61.5

Mihan TPS	U-3	61.5
Mihan TPS	U-4	61.5
Wardha Warora TPP	U-4	135
Sterlite TPP	U-3	600
Jallipa-Kapurdi TPP	U-3	135
Jallipa-Kapurdi TPP	U-4	135
Anpara-C	U-1	600
Anpara-C	U-2	600
Barkhera TPP	U-1	45
Barkhera TPP	U-2	45
Khambarkhera TPP	U-1	45
Khambarkhera TPP	U-2	45
Kundarki TPP	U-1	45
Kundarki TPP	U-2	45
Maqsoodpur TPP	U-1	45
Maqsoodpur TPP	U-2	45

State	Project Name	Unit No.	Cap. (MW)
	Rosa TPP Ph-II	U-3	300
	Rosa TPP Ph-II	U-4	300
	Utrala TPP	U-1	45
	Utrala TPP	U-2	45
Thermal Units Commissioned during the year 2012-13			
Central Sector			
M.P.	Vindhyachal STPS-IV	U-11	500
	Vindhyachal STPS-IV	U-12	500
U.P.	Rihand STPS- III	U-5	500
Chhattisgarh	Sipat-I	U-3	660
Maharashtra	Mouda TPP	U-1	500
	Mouda TPP	U-2	500
Haryana	Indira Gandhi TPP	U-3	500
T.N.	Vallur TPP Ph-I	U-2	500
Jharkhand	Koderma TPP	U-2	500

Tripura	Tripura Gas	Module-1	363.3
State Sector			
Delhi	Pragati CCGT-III	GT-3	250
Gujarat	Pipavav CCPP	Block-2	351
	Ulakai TPP Extn.	U-6	500
Rajasthan	Ramgarh	GT	110
M.P.	Satpura TPS Extn.	U-10	250
T.N.	North Chennai Extn.	U-2	600
	Mettur TPS Ext.	U-1	600
U.P.	Parichha Extn.	U-5	250
	Parichha Extn.	U-6	250
	Harduaganj Extn.	U-9	250
Chhattisgarh	Korba West-St-III	U-5	500
Private Sector			
A.P.	Simhapuri TPP Ph-I	U-2	150
	Thamminapatnam TPP-I	U-1	150

State	Project Name	Unit No.	Cap. (MW)
Chhattisgarh	Kasaipalli TPP	U-2	135
Gujarat	Mundra UMTTP	U-2	800
	Mundra UMTTP	U-3	800
	Mundra UMTTP	U-4	800
	Mundra UMTTP	U-5	800
	Salaya TPP	U-2	600
Haryana	Jajjar TPS (Mahatma Gandhi TPP)	U-2	660
Jharkhand	Adhunik Power TPP	U-1	270
	Adhunik Power TPP	U-2	270
	Butibori TPP Ph-II	U-1	300
Maharashtra	Bela TPP-I	U-1	270
	EMCO Warora TPP	U-1	300
	Tirora TPP Ph-I	U-1	660
	Tirora TPP Ph-I	U-2	660
	Bina TPP	U-1	250
M.P.			

	Bina TPP	U-2	250
Rajasthan	Jallipa-Kapurdi TPP	U-5	135
	Jallipa-Kapurdi TPP	U-6	135
	Jallipa-Kapurdi TPP	U-8	135
	Jallipa-Kapurdi TPP	U-7	135
Odisha	Sterlite TPP	U-4	600
	Kamalanga TPP	U-1	350
Maharashtra	Gupta Energy Power Ltd.	U-2	60
	Gupta Energy Power Ltd.	U-1	60
Chhattisgarh	Ratija TPP	U-1	50
Maharashtra	Mahan TPP	U-1	600
Gujarat	Uno Sugan Mega CCPP		382.5
Tamil Nadu	Tutucorin TPP-2 (Ind Barath)	U-1	150
Maharashtra	Amaravati TPP ST-I	U-1	270
Thermal Units Commissioned during the year 2013-14			
Central Sector			
Bihar	Barh STPP-II	U-4	660

State	Project Name	Unit No.	Cap. (MW)
Tamil Nadu	Vallur TPP-II	U-3	500
Uttar Pradesh	Rihand STPS-III	U-6	500
State Sector			
Chhattisgarh	Marwa TPP	U-1	500
Delhi	Pragati CCGT-III	GT-4	250
	Pragati CCGT-III	ST-2	250
Gujarat	Pipavav CCPP	Block-1	351
Madhya Pradesh	Malwa TPP (Shree Singa ji TPP)	U-1	600
	Satpura TPS Extn.	U-II	250
Rajasthan	Chhabra TPS Extn.	U-3	250
Tamil Nadu	North Chennai TPS Extn. U-1	U-1	600
Tripura	Rokhia CCPP	GT-9	21
West Bengal	Durgapur TPS Extn. U-8	U-8	250
Private Sector			
Andhra Pradesh	Simhapuri Energy Pvt. Ltd. Ph-II	U-3	150

Chhattisgarh	Thamminapatnam TPP-I	U-2	150	
	Akaltara (Naiyara) TPP	U-1	600	
	Avantha Bhandar TPP, U-1	U-1	600	
	Baradarha TPP	U-1	600	
	Chakabura TPP	U-1	30	
	Tamnar TPP (Raigarh)	U-1	600	
	Tamnar TPP (Raigarh)	U-2	600	
	DGEN Mega CCGP	Module-1	400	
	DGEN Mega CCGP	Module-3	400	
	Amravati TPP Ph-I	U-2	270	
Maharashtra	Butibori TPP Ph-II	U-2	300	
	Dhariwal Infrastrucutre TPP	U-1	300	
	EMCO Warora TPP	U-2	300	
	Nasik TPP Ph-I	U-1	270	
	Tirora TPP Ph-II	U-1	660	
	Tirora TPP Ph-II	U-2	660	
	Gujarat	Dhariwal Infrastrucutre TPP	U-1	300
		EMCO Warora TPP	U-2	300
		Nasik TPP Ph-I	U-1	270
		Tirora TPP Ph-II	U-1	660
Tirora TPP Ph-II		U-2	660	
Amravati TPP Ph-I		U-2	270	
Butibori TPP Ph-II		U-2	300	
Dhariwal Infrastrucutre TPP		U-1	300	
EMCO Warora TPP		U-2	300	
Nasik TPP Ph-I		U-1	270	

State	Project Name	Unit No.	Cap. (MW)
Madhya Pradesh	Niwari TPP	U-1	45
	Sasan UMPP	U-2	660
	Sasan UMPP	U-3	660
	Sasan UMPP	U-4	660
Odisha	Kamalanga TPP	U-2	350
	Kamalanga TPP	U-3	350
Punjab	Rajpura TPP (Nabha)	U-1	700
Rajasthan	Kawai TPP	U-1	660
	Kawai TPP	U-2	660
Tamil Nadu	Tuticorin TPP-II (Ind barath)	U-2	150
Thermal Units Commissioned during the year 2014-15 (upto 30.06.2014)			
State Sector			
Gujarat	Dhuvaran CCPP-III	Block-1	376.1
Rajasthan	Chhabra TPS Extn.	U-4	250
	Kalisindh TPP	U-1	600
	Ramgarh CCPP Extn.-III	ST	50

Private Sector

Chhattisgarh	Salora TPP	U-1	135
Gujarat	DGEN Mega CCPP	Module-2	400
Maharashtra	Dhariwal Infrastructure TPP	U-2	300
Madhya Pradesh	Sasan UMPP	U-1	660
Odisha	Derang TPP	U-1	600
Punjab	Talwandi Sabo TPP	U-1	660

STPS: Simhadri Thermal Power Station

TPP: Thermal Power Project

CCGT: Combined Cycle Gas Turbine

CCPP: Combined Cycle Power Plant

UMPP: Ultra Mega Power Project

UMTTPP: Ultra Mega Thermal Power Project

TPS: Thermal Power Station

U: Unit

Statement-II

*Hydro Power Projects commissioned during last three years
and first quarter of current year*

Name of Project/Agency I.C. (No. x MW)	State	Unit No.	Capacity (MW)
1	2	3	4
Hydro Power Projects Commissioned during 2011-12			
Central Sector			
Koteshwar, THDC 4x100	Uttarakhand	3 4	100 100
State Sector			
Priyadarshni Jurala, APGENCO 6x39	A.P.	6	39
Myntdu, MeECL 2x42	Meghalaya	1 2	42 42
Private Sector			
Karcham Wangtoo, JKHCL 4x250	H.P.	1 2 3 4	250 250 250 250
Malana-II, EPPL 2x50	H.P.	1 2	50 50
Hydro Power Projects Commissioned during 2012-13			
Central Sector			
Chamera-III, NHPC 3x77	H.P.	3 2 1	77 77 77

1	2	3	4
Chutak, NHPC	J & K	2	11
4x11		3	11
		1	11
		4	11
Teesta Low Dam-III, NHPC	W.B.	2	33
4x33		1	33
		3	33
State Sector			
Bhawani Kattlai Barrage-III	T.N.	1	15
2x15, TANGEDCO			
Myntdu Unit-3, MeECL	Meghalya	3	42
1x42			
Private Sector			
Budhil, LANCO	H.P.	2	35
2x35		1	35
Hydro Power Projects commissioned during 2013-14			
Central Sector			
Teesta Low Dam-III, NHPC	W.B.	4	33
4x33			
Uri-II, NHPC	J&K	1	60
4x60		3	60
		2	60
		4	60
Nimoo Bazgo, NHPC	J&K	3	15
3x15		2	15
		1	15

1	2	3	4
Parabati-III, NHPC	H.P.	1	130
4x130		2	130
		3	130
Rampur, SJVNL	H.P.	2	68.67
6x68.67		1	68.67
		5	68.66
State Sector			
Bhawani Kattlai Barrage-II	T.N.	1	15
2x15, TANGEDCO		2	15
Bhawani Kattlai Barrage-III	T.N.	2	15
2x15, TANGEDCO			
Private Sector			
Chujachen, GATI	Sikkim	2	49.5
2x49.5		1	49.5
Hydro Power Projects commissioned during First Quarter of 2014-15			
Central Sector			
Parabati-III, NHPC	H.P.	4	130
4x130			
Rampur, SJVNL	H.P.	4	68.67
6x68.67			

Statement-III*Details of under construction Thermal Power Projects in the country*

State	Project Name	Unit No	Cap. (MW)	Date of commissioning	Source
Central Sector					
Assam	Bongaigaon TPP	U-1	250	Mar-15	Coal
		U-2	250	Mar-16	
		U-3	250	Aug-16	
Bihar	Barh STPP-I	U-1	660	Nov-15	Coal
		U-2	660	Jul-16	
		U-3	660	Mar-17	
Bihar	Barh STPP-II	U-5	660	Mar-15	Coal
Bihar	Muzaffarpur TPP Exp	U-3	195	Mar-15	Coal
		U-4	195	Jun-15	
Bihar	Nabi Nagar TPP	U-1	250	Mar-15	Coal
		U-2	250	Sep-15	
		U-3	250	Mar-16	
		U-4	250	Sep-16	

State	Project Name	Unit No	Cap. (MW)	Date of commissioning	Source
Bihar	New Nabi Nagar TPP	U-1	660	Jan-17	Coal
		U-2	660	Jul-17	
		U-3	660	Jan-18	
Chhattisgarh	Lara TPS	U-1	800	Dec-16	Coal
		U-2	800	Jun-17	
Jharkhand	Bokaro TPS "A" Exp.	U-1	500	Mar-15	Coal
Karnataka	Kudgi STPP Ph-I	U-1	800	May-16	Coal
		U-2	800	Nov-16	
		U-3	800	May-17	
Maharashtra	Mouda STPP Ph-II	U-3	660	May-16	Coal
		U-4	660	Nov-16	
Maharashtra	Solapur STPP	U-1	660	May-16	Coal
Madhya Pradesh	Vindhyachal TPP Ph-V	U-2	660	Nov-16	
		U-13	500	Nov-15	Coal
Madhya Pradesh	Gadarwara	U-1	800	Jun-17	Coal
		U-2	800	Dec-17	

Odisha	Darlipalli STPP	U-1	800	Feb-18	Coal
		U-2	800	Jun-18	Coal
Uttar Pradesh	Unchahar St- IV	U-6	500	Jun-17	Coal
Tamil Nadu	Neyveli TPS-II Exp.	U-2	250	Mar-15	Lignite
Tamil Nadu	Tuticorin JV	U-1	500	Dec-14	Coal
		U-2	500	Mar-15	
Tripura	Monarchak CCPP	GT	61.3	Feb-15	Gas
		ST	39.7	Apr-15	
Tripura	Agartala CCPP	ST-1	51	Mar-15	Gas
		ST-2		Jun-15	
Tripura	Tripura Gas	Module-2	363.3	Sep-14	Gas
Uttar Pradesh	Meja STPP	U-1	660	Jun-16	Coal
		U-2	660	Jun-17	
West Bengal	Raghunath-pur TPP, Ph-I	U-1	600	Sep-14	Coal
		U-2	600	Jun-15	
West Bengal	Raghunath-pur TPP, Ph-II	U-1	660	17-18	Coal
		U-2	660	17-18	

State	Project Name	Unit No	Cap. (MW)	Date of commissioning	Source
State Sector					
Andhra Pradesh	Damodaram	U-1	800	Jul-14	Coal
	Sanjeevaiah TPS	U-2	800	Feb-15	
Andhra Pradesh	Kakatiya TPP Extn	U-1	600	Jul-15	Coal
Andhra Pradesh	Rayalseema TPP St-III	U-6	600	Mar-16	Coal
Andhra Pradesh	Singareni TPP	U-1	600	Nov-15	Coal
		U-2	600	Mar-16	
Assam	Namrup CCGT	GT	70	Mar-15	Gas
		ST	30	Sep-15	
Bihar	Barauni TPS Extn.	U-1	250	Sep-15	Coal
		U-2	250	Dec-15	
Chhattisgarh	Marwa TPP	U-2	500	Dec-14	Coal
Gujarat	Sikka TPP Extn.	U-3	250	Dec-14	Coal
		U-4	250	Mar-15	
Gujarat	Bhavnagar	U-1	250	Mar-15	Lignite
	CFBC TPP	U-2	250	Jun-15	

Karnataka	Bellary TPS	U-3	700	Aug-15	Coal
Karnataka	Yemarus TPP	U-1	800	Jul-15	Coal
		U-2	800	Sep-15	
Maharashtra	Chandrapur TPS	U-8	500	Oct-14	Coal
		U-9	500	Mar-15	
Maharashtra	Koradi TPP Expn.	U-8	660	Sep-14	Coal
		U-9	660	Jan-15	
		U-10	660	Jun-15	
Maharashtra	Parli TPP Expn.	U-8	250	Mar-15	Coal
Madhya Pradesh	Malwa TPP (Shree Singaji)	U-2	600	Sep-14	Coal
Rajasthan	Chhabra TPP Extn.	U-5	660	Jun-16	Coal
Rajasthan	Kalisindh TPS	U-2	600	Jan-15	Coal
Rajasthan	Suratgarh TPS	U-7	660	Sep-16	Coal
		U-8	660	Dec-16	
Uttar Pradesh	Anpara-D	U-6	500	Mar-15	Coal
		U-7	500	Jun-15	
West Bengal	Sagardighi TPP-II	U-3	500	Mar-15	Coal
		U-4	500	Jun-15	

State	Project Name	Unit No	Cap. (MW)	Date of commissioning	Source
Private Sector					
Andhra Pradesh	Bhavanpadu TPP Ph-I	U-1	660	Mar-17	Coal
		U-2	660	Jun-17	
Andhra Pradesh	NCC TPP	U-1	660	Apr-16	Coal
		U-2	660	Aug-16	
Andhra Pradesh	Painampuram TPP	U-1	660	Nov-14	Coal
		U-2	660	Feb-15	
Andhra Pradesh	Simhapuri Energy Pvt Ltd Ph-II	U-4	150	Sep-14	Coal
Andhra Pradesh	Thamminapatnam TPP	U-3	350	Aug-16	Coal
	stage -II	U-4	350	Nov-16	
Andhra Pradesh	Vizag TPP	U-1	520	Sep-14	Coal
		U-2	520	Dec-14	
Bihar	Jas Infra. TPS	U-1	660	13th plan	Coal
		U-2	660	13th plan	
		U-3	660	13th plan	
		U-4	660	13th plan	Coal

Chhattisgarh	Akaltara TPP (Naiyara)	U-2	600	Aug-14	
		U-3	600	Mar-15	
		U-4	600	Nov-15	
		U-5	600	Sep-16	
		U-6	600	Mar-17	Coal
Chhattisgarh	Baradarha TPP	U-2	600	Jul-14	Coal
Chhattisgarh	Balco TPP	U-1	300	15-16	
		U-2	300	15-16	Coal
Chhattisgarh	Bandakhar TPP	U-1	300	Oct-14	Coal
Chhattisgarh	Binjkote TPP	U-1	300	Mar-15	
		U-2	300	Jun-15	
		U-3	300	13th Plan	
		U-4	300	13th Plan	Coal
Chhattisgarh	Lanco Amarkantak TPP-II	U-3	660	16-17	
		U-4	660	16-17	Coal
Chhattisgarh	Raikheda TPP	U-1	685	Oct-14	
		U-2	685	Jul-15	Coal

State	Project Name	Unit No	Cap. (MW)	Date of commissioning	Source
Chhattisgarh	Singhtarai TPP	U-1	600	Sep-15	
		U-2	600	Mar-16	Coal
Chhattisgarh	Swastic TPP	U-1	25	Nov-14	Coal
Chhattisgarh	Tamnar TPP (Raigarh)	U-3	600	Aug-14	
		U-4	600	Mar-15	Coal
Chhattisgarh	TRN Energy TPP	U-1	300	Mar-15	
		U-2	300	Jun-15	Coal
Chhattisgarh	Uchpinda TPP	U-1	360	Oct-14	
		U-2	360	Mar-15	
		U-3	360	Jun-15	
		U-4	360	Sep-15	Coal
Chhattisgarh	Salora TPP	U-2	135	Dec-14	Coal
Chhattisgarh	Visa TPP	U-1	600	16-17	Coal
Jharkhand	Maitrishi Usha TPP Ph-I	U-1	270	16-17	
		U-2	270	16-17	Coal
Jharkhand	Maitrishi Usha TPP Ph-II	U-3	270	16-17	

				U-4	270	16-17	Coal
Jharkhand	Tori TPP		U-1	600	Dec-16		
			U-2	600	17-18	Coal	
Maharashtra	Amravati TPP Ph-I		U-3	270	Sep-14		
			U-4	270	Feb-15		
			U-5	270	Jun-15	Coal	
Maharashtra	Amravati TPP Ph-II		U-1	270	13th Plan		
			U-2	270	13th Plan		
			U-3	270	13th Plan		
			U-4	270	13th Plan		
			U-5	270	13th Plan	Coal	
Maharashtra	Lanco Vidarbha TPP		U-1	660	13th Plan		
			U-2	660	13th Plan	Coal	
Maharashtra	Nasik TPP Ph-I		U-2	270	Aug-14		
			U-3	270	Nov-14		
			U-4	270	Jan-15		
			U-5	270	Mar-15	Coal	

State	Project Name	Unit No	Cap. (MW)	Date of commissioning	Source
Maharashtra	Nasik TPP Ph-II	U-1	270	13th plan	
		U-2	270	13th plan	
		U-3	270	13th plan	
		U-4	270	13th plan	
		U-5	270	13th plan	Coal
Maharashtra	Tirora TPP Ph-II	U-3	660	Sep-14	Coal
Madhya Pradesh	Anuppur TPP Ph-I	U-1	600	Nov-14	
		U-2	600	Apr-15	Coal
Madhya Pradesh	Mahan TPP	U-2	600	Dec-14	Coal
Madhya Pradesh	Nigri TPP	U-1	660	Jul-14	
		U-2	660	Feb-15	Coal
Madhya Pradesh	Sasan UMPP	U-5	660	Sep-14	
		U-6	660	Dec-14	Coal
Madhya Pradesh	Gorgi TPP	U-1	660	Mar-18	Coal
Madhya Pradesh	Seoni TPP Ph-I	U-1	600	Dec-14	Coal
Odisha	Derang TPP	U-2	600	Dec-14	Coal

Odisha	Ind Bharat TPP (Odisha)	U-1	350	Dec-14	Coal
		U-2	350	Mar-15	
Odisha	KVK Nilanchal TPP	U-1	350	Mar-16	
		U-2	350	2016-17	
		U-3	350	2016-17	Coal
Odisha	Lanco Babandh TPP	U-1	660	Sep-17	
		U-2	660	Mar-18	Coal
Odisha	Malibrahmani TPP	U-1	525	Mar-15	
		U-2	525	Jun-15	Coal
Punjab	Goindwal Sahib	U-1	270	Nov-14	
		U-2	270	Feb-15	Coal
Punjab	Talwandi Sabo TPP	U-2	660	Jan-15	
		U-3	660	Mar-15	Coal
Tamil Nadu	Melamaruthur TPP	U-1	600	Oct-14	
		U-2	600	Jan-15	Coal
Tamil Nadu	Tuticorin TPP (Ind-Barath)	U-1	660	2017-18	Coal
Uttar Pradesh	Prayagraj (Bara) TPP	U-1	660	Feb-15	

State	Project Name	Unit No	Cap. (MW)	Date of commissioning	Source
Uttar Pradesh	Lalitpur TPP	U-2	660	Oct-15	
		U-3	660	Mar-16	Coal
		U-1	660	Feb-15	
		U-2	660	May-15	
		U-3	660	Oct-15	Coal
West Bengal	Haldia TPP-I	U-1	300	Aug-14	
		U-2	300	Nov-14	

Statement-IV

List of under construction Hydro projects (above 25 MW) excluding projects under Ministry of New and Renewable Energy)

Sl. No.	Name of Project	Unit No.	State/Implem. Agency	Capacity (MW)	Date of Commissioning
1	2	3	4	5	6
Central Sector					
1	Kishanganga 3x110=330 MW	U-1 to U-3	Jammu and Kashmir/NHPC	330	2016-17
2	Parbati St. II 4x200= 800 MW	U-1 to U-4	Himachal Pradesh/NHPC	800	2016-17 (likely to slip)

3	Kol Dam 4x200= 800 MW	U-1 to U-4	Himachal Pradesh/NTPC	800	2015-16
4	Rampur 6x68.67= 412 MW	U-3, &U-6	Himachal Pradesh/SJVNLV	137.33	2014-15
5	Tapovan Vishnugad 4x130=520 MW	U-1 to U-4	Uttarakhand/NTPC	520	2016-17 (likely to slip)
6	Tehri PSS 4x250= 1000 MW	U-1 to U-4	Uttarakhand/THDC	1000	2017-18
7	Lata Tapovan 3x57= 171 MW	U-1 to U-4	Uttarakhand/NTPC	171	2018-19
8	Vishnugad Pipalkoti 4x111= 444 MW	U-1 to U-4	Uttarakhand/THDC	444	2018-19
9	Teesta Low Dam-IV 4x40= 160 MW	U-1 to U-4	West Bengal/NHPC	160	2015-16
10	Subansiri Lower 8x250= 2000 MW	U-1 to U-8	Arunachal Pradesh/NHPC	2000	2016-18 (likely to slip)
11	Kameng 4x150= 600 MW	U-1 to U-4	Arunachal Pradesh/NEEPCO	600	2016-17 (likely to slip)
12	Pare 2x55= 110 MW	U-1 to U-2	Arunachal Pradesh/NEEPCO	110	2016-17
13	Tuirial 2x30= 60 MW	U-1 to U-2	Mizoram NEEPCO	60	2016-17
State Sector					
14	Baglihar-II 3x150= 450 MW	U-1 to U-3	J&K/JKPDC	450	2016-17
15	Shahpurkandi 3x33+3x33+1x8= 206 MW	U-1 to U-7	Punjab/Irr. Deptt. & PSPCL	206	2017-18

1	2	3	4	5	6
16	Uhl-III 3x33.33= 100 MW	U-1 to U-3	Himachal Pradesh/Beas Valley Power Corp. Ltd. (BVPC)	100	2016-17
17	Kashang-I 1x65 =65 MW	U-1	Himachal Pradesh/ HPPCL	65	2016-17
18	Kashang-II & III 1x65 + 1x65= 130 MW	U-1 & U-2	Himachal Pradesh/ HPPCL	130	2016-17
19	Sainj 2x50=100 MW	U-1 & U-2	Himachal Pradesh/ HPPCL	100	2015-16
20	Swara Kuddu 3x37= 111 MW	U-1 to U-3	Himachal Pradesh/ HPPCL	111	2016-17
21	Shongtong Karcham 3x150=450 MW	U-1 to U-3	Himachal Pradesh/ HPPCL	450	2017-18
22	Koyna Left Bank PSS 2x40= 80 MW	U-1 to U-2	Maharashtra/ WRD, GO Mah.	80	2017-18
23	Nagarjuana Sagar TR 2x25= 50 MW	U-1 & U-2	Andhra Pradesh/ APGENCO	50	2014-15
24	Lower Juralab 6x40= 240 MW	U-1 to U-6	Andhra Pradesh/ APGENCO	240	2014-16
25	Pulichintala 4x30= 120 MW	U-1 to U-4	Andhra Pradesh/ APGENCO	120	2015-17
26	Pallivasal 2x30= 60 MW	U-1 to U-2	Kerala/ KSEB	60	2016-17
27	Thottiyar 1x30+ 1x10= 40 MW	U-1 to U-2	Kerala/KSEB	40	2016-17
28	New Umtru 2x20= 40 MW	U-1& U-2	Meghalaya/ MeECL	40	2015-16
	Private Sector				
29	Rarle 4x205+1x30= 850 MW	U-1 to U-5	Jammu & Kashmir/ Ratle Hydro Electric Project Pvt. Ltd.	850	2017-18
30	Sorang 2x50= 100 MW	U-1 & U-2	Himachal Pradesh/ Himachal Sorang Power	100	2015-16

31	Tangu Romai-I 2x22= 44 MW	U-1 to U-2	Himachal Pradesh/ Tangu Romai Power Generation	44	2016-17
32	Bajoli Holi 3x60= 180 MW	U-1 to U-3	Himachal Pradesh/ GMR Bajoli Holi Hydro Power Pvt. Ltd.	180	2017-18
33	Chanju-I 3x12= 36 MW	U-1 to U-3	Himachal Pradesh/ IA Energy	36	2017-18
34	Tidong-I 2x50= 100 MW	U-1 to U-2	Himachal Pradesh/ M/s NSL Tidong	100	2016-17
35	Shrinagar 4x82.5= 330 MW	U-1 to U-4	Uttarakhand/ M/s AHPCL	330	2015-16
36	Phata Byung 76 MW		Uttarakhand/ M/s Lanco	76	2016-17 (likely to slip)
37	Singoli Bhatwari 3x33= 99 MW	U-1 to U-3	Uttarakhand/ L&T Uttaranchal Hydro Power Limited	99	2016-17 (likely to slip)
38	Maheshwar 10x40= 400 MW	U-1 to U-10	Madhya Pradesh/SMHPCL	400	2015-17
39	Teesta- III 6x200= 1200 MW	U-1 to U-6	Sikkim/ Teesta Urja Ltd.	1200	2014-16
40	Teesta- VI 4x125= 500 MW	U-1 to U-4	Sikkim/ LANCO	500	2016-17 (likely to slip)
41	Rangit-IV 3x40= 120 MW	U-1 to U-3	Sikkim/ Jal Power Corp. Ltd.	120	2016-17
42	Jorethang Loop 2x48= 96 MW		Sikkim/ M/s DANS Energy	96	2014-15
43	Bhasmey 3x17=51 MW	U-1 to U-3	Sikkim/Gati Infrastructure	51	2016-17 (likely to slip)

1	2	3	4	5	6
44	Tashiding 2x48.5= 97 MW	U-1 to U-2	Sikkim/ Shiga Energy Pvt. Ltd.	97	2017-18
45	Dikchu 3x32= 96 MW	U-1 to U-3	Sikkim/ Sneha Kinetic Power Projects Pvt. Ltd.	96	2017-18
46	Rangit-II 2x33= 66 MW	U-1 to U-2	Sikkim/ Sikkim Hydro Power Ltd.	66	2017-18
47	Rongnichu 2x48= 96 MW	U-1 to U-2	Sikkim/ Madhya Bharat Power Corporation Ltd.	96	2017-18
48	Panan 4x75= 300 MW	U-1 to U-4	Sikkim/Himgiri Hydro Energy Pvt. Ltd.	300	2017-18

Statement-V

The details of ongoing nuclear power projects in the country

Project	State	Developer	Sector	Capacity (MW)	Date of Commissioning
KAPP U-3, 4	Gujarat	NPC	C	1400	U3-June 2015 U4- Dec 2015
RAPP U 7 & 8	Rajasthan	NPC	C	1400	U7- June 2016 U8- Dec 2016
Kudankulam U 1, 2	T.N.	NPC	C	2000	U1-July 2014 U2-Mar 2015
PFBR (Kalpakkam)	T.N.	Bhavani	C	500	2015-16

Statement-VI

Details of Thermal Power Projects incurring Time and Cost over runs

State	Project Name	Unit No.	Cap. (MW)	Org. Comm. Sched.	Revised Comm. Sched.	Time over run (in months)	Org. Cost (Rs. in crores)	Latest Cost (Rs. in crores)	Cost over run (Rs. in crores)	Source	Reasons for Delay	
				5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
Central Sector												
Assam	Bongaigaon TPP	U-1	250	Jan-11	Mar-15	50	4375.35	4375.35	0	Coal	Frequent bandhs, Heavy monsoon and slow civil works. Delay in supply of material by BHEL.	
		U-2	250	May-11	Mar-16	58						Work came to halt due to violence and mass exodus of labour from site during the year 2011-12
		U-3	250	Sep-11	Aug-16	60						
Bihar	Barh STPP-I	U-1	660	Oct., 13	* Nov-15	25	8693	8693	0	Coal	Delay due to dispute of NTPC with Power machine and Techno Prom export, Russia. However, the same has since been resolved.	
		U-2	660	Apri, 14	* Jul-16	27						Delay in supply of boiler and turbine material by M/s TPE and
		U-3	660	Oct., 14	* Mar-17	29						

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
											M/s PM and slow progress of works. *Orig. Sch. was in 2009-10 and 2010-11. Revised schedule tied up with M/s. TPE and Power Machine, Russia after settlement of disputes- TPE financial constraints not yet resolved. Project progress is affected due to this.
Bihar	Barh STPP-II	U-5	660	Oct-13	Mar-15	17	7341.04	7341.04	0	Coal	Delay in readiness of CHP and Completion of T-23 welding joints.
Bihar	Muzaffarpur TPS	U-3	195	Oct-12	Mar-15	29	3154.33	3154.33	0	Coal	Delay in award of main plant civil works. Delay in completion of civil works. Delay in land acquisition and availability of Right of Approach. (ROA). Delay in readiness of CHP and Start-up power availability.
	Exp	U-4	195	Jan-13	Jun-15	29					
Bihar	Nabi Nagar TPP	U-1	250	May-13	Mar-15	22	5352.51	5352.51	0	Coal	Delay in acquisition of land. Poor mobilization by main plant civil agency M/s ERA resulting
		U-2	250	Sep-13	Sep-15	24					
		U-3	250	Jan-14	Mar-16	26					

U-4	250	May-14	Sep-16	28					in delay in handing over civil fronts to erection agencies. Supply of equipment by BHEL. Agitation by villagers.
Jharkhand									
U-1	500	Dec-11	Mar-15	39	2313	3552.18	1239.18	Coal	Delay in shifting of switchyard (charged). Delay in removal of existing underground facilities. Delay in supply of material by BHEL. Delay in CHP.
Karnataka									
U-1	800	Dec-15	May-16	5	15166.19	15166.19	0	Coal	Delay in award of SG civil works by M/s Doosan. Delay in TG erection start by M/s Simplex.
U-2	800	Jun-16	Nov-16	5					
U-3	800	Dec-16	May-17	5					
Maharashtra									
U-3	660	Mar-16	May-16	2	7921.47	7921.47	0	Coal	Delay in award of boiler erection agency.
U-4	660	Sep-16	Nov-16	2					
MP									
U-13	500	Aug-15	Nov-15	3	3180.4	3180.4	0	Coal	Delay in BoPs order & slow progress of Boiler structure erection.
TN									
U-2	250	Jun-09	Mar-15	69	2030.78	3027.59	996.81	Lignite	Delay in COD declaration of Unit -1 due to major modifications in U-1 Boiler. The same modifications to be done in U-2 as per U-1.

Includes Cost of Two Units

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
TN	Tuticorin JV	U-1 U-2	500 500	Mar-12 Aug-12	Dec-14 Mar-15	33 31	4909.54	6602.7	1693.16	Coal	Slow progress of civil works and change in design of foundations of main plant equipments. Shortage of man power. Availability of soft water. Delay in achievement of statutory clearances (wild life, CRZ etc.,)
Tripura	Monarchak CCPP	GT ST	61.3 39.7	Mar-13 Jul-13	Feb-15 Apr-15	23 21	623.4	623.4	0	Gas	Delay in award of civil work contract and supply of material by BHEL. Heavy monsoon. Delay in readiness of Gas pipe line and gas gathering station.
Tripura	Tripura Gas	Module-2	363.3	Mar-12	Sep-14	30	3429	3429	0	Gas	Delay in award of logistic by BHEL. Slow progress of civil work. Heavy monsoon. Delay in supply of balance material. Damage of gas booster compressors due to impurity of gas and delay in supply of adequate quantity of gas.
UP	Meja STPP	U-1 U-2	660 660	Jun-16 Dec-16	Jun-16 Jun-17	0 6	9750.89	9750.89	0	Coal	Delay in start of boiler erection of Unit-2.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
A.P.	Singareni TPP	U-1	600	Feb-15	Nov-15	9	5044.8	5044.8	0	Coal	Delay in placement of order for BOPs.
		U-2	600	Jun-15	Mar-16	9					
Assam	Namrup	GT	70	Sep-11	Mar-15	42	411	694	283	Gas	Due to delay in start and slow progress of civil works, poor soil conditions and heavy monsoon. Delay in supply of material by BHEL & shortage of skilled manpower.
	CCGT	ST	30	Jan-12	Sep-15	44					Delay in civil works and delay in supplies by BHEL.
Bihar	Barauni	U-1	250	May-14	Sep-15	16	3666.06	3666.06	0	Coal	Delay in Environmental clearance, Delay in readiness of CT, CW system etc.
	TPS Extn.	U-2	250	Jul-14	Dec-15	17					
Chhattisgarh	Marwa TPP	U-2	500	Jul-12	Dec-14	29	4735	6318	1583	Coal	Initial delay is due to Change of award of Chimney. Delay in readiness of BOPs (CHP, AHP & 400 KV Switchyard etc.) and Law & Order Problems, pilferage of material etc. Deployment of adequate man power.
							Includes Cost of Two Units				
Gujarat	Sikka TPP	U-3	250	Oct-13	Dec-14	14	2004	2356	352	Coal	Delay in readiness of civil fronts and placement of BOPs Orders.
	Extn.	U-4	250	Jan-14	Mar-15	14					

Gujarat	Bhavnagar	U-1	250	Oct-13	Mar-15	17	3742.08	4223.11	481.03	Coal	Slow progress of erection of boiler & TG. Slow progress in BoPs.
	CFBC TPP	U-2	250	Dec-13	Jun-15	18					Delay in civil works and non-sequential supply. Slow progress of BoPs.
Karnataka	Bellary TPS	U-3	700	Aug-14	Aug-15	12	3850	4686	836	Coal	Delay in awarding civil contracts for main plant and BoPs.
	Yermarus TPP	U-1 U-2	800 800	Apr-14 Oct-14	Jul-15 Sep-16	15 23	9015 9015	9015	0	Coal	Change in Orientation of marshalling yard, repeated soil investigations due to change in plot plan and additional soil investigation at specific areas and Illrd party vetting.
Maharashtra	Chandrapur TPS	U-8 U-9	500 500	Jun-12 Sep-12	Oct-14 Mar-15	28 30	5500	6497.29	997.29	Coal	Delay in placement of BoPs order and delay in main plant equipment supply, Slow progress in BoPs.
	Koradi TPP	U-8 U-9 U-10	660 660 660	Dec-13 Jun-14 Dec-14	Sep-14 Jan-15 Jun-15	9 7 6	11880	11880	0	Coal	Delay in civil works. Delays in work progress due to heavy rain. Delay in readiness of BoPs.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Maharashtra	Pari TPP	U-8	250	Jan-12	Mar-15	38	1375	1859.24	484.24	Coal	Delay in BTG supply. Delay in approval of drawings. Slow erection work. Slow progress in BoPs. Commercial dispute with M/s Sunil Hiotech.
M.P.	Malwa TPP	U-2 (Shree Singaji)	600	Oct-12	Sep-14	23	4053	7820	3767	Coal	Man power shortage. Delay in boiler pressure part supply/erection. Delay in ESP & readiness of ID, FD Fan. Damage in TG.
Rajasthan	Kalisindh TPS	U-2	600	Mar-12	Jan-15	34	4600	7723	3123	Coal	Delay in erection of bunkers and coal mills and supply of balance material.
U.P.	Anpara-D	U-6 U-7	500 500	Mar-11 Jun-11	Mar-15 Jun-15	48 48	5358.79	5843.02	484.23	Coal	Delay in civil works. Slow progress of Chimney, fire fighting, Cooling Tower, CW system etc. Delay in supply of boiler material. Inadequate manpower. Slow progress of structural erection of bunker bay. Delay in civil works.

W.B.	Sagardighi TPP-II	U-3 U-4	500 500	Jul-14 Oct-14	Mar-15 Jun-15	8 8	5340.35 5340.35	0	Coal	Slow progress in erection and supply of BTG material. Delay in placing order on electrical contractor. Slow progress of AHP.
Private Sector										
A.P.	Bhavanapadu TPP Ph-I	U-1 U-2	660 660	Oct-13 Mar-14	Mar-17 Jun-17	41 39	6571.94 6571.94	0	Coal	Work remained under suspension due to MOEF order for a long time.
A.P.	NCC TPP	U-1 U-2	660 660	Mar-15 Jun-15	Apr-16 Aug-16	13 14	7046 7046	0	Coal	Delay in start of civil works and supply of boiler materials.
A.P.	Painampuram TPP	U-1 U-2	660 660	May-14 Aug-14	Nov-14 Feb-15	6 6	6869 6869	0	Coal	Delay in start and completion of civil fronts.
A.P.	Simhapuri Energy Pvt Ltd Ph-II	U-4	150	Feb-12	Sep-14	31	1605.88	0	Coal	Delay in commissioning of phase-I of the project and delay in supply of TG, CHP, refractory material and MS diffuser.
AP	Thamminapatnam TPP stage -II	U-3 U-4	350 350	May-12 Aug-12	Aug-16 Nov-16	51 51	3791 3791	0	Coal	Slow progress of Civil works. Payment problem. Work at site remained closed for a long time.
AP	Vizag TPP	U-1 U-2	520 520	Jun-13 Sep-13	Sep-14 Dec-14	15 15	5545 5545	0	Coal	Delay in readiness of transmission line for start up power. Slow progress of civil works, sea water

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
											intake and outfall system, CHP etc.. Delay in readiness of railway line.
Bihar	Jas Infra.	TPS U-1 U-2 U-3 U-4	660 660 660 660	Aug-14 Dec-14 Apr-15 Aug-15	13th p 13th p 13th p 13th p			0	Coal	No work is going on at site, likely slip to 13th Plan.	
Chhattisgarh	Akaltara TPP (Naiyara)	U-2 U-3 U-4 U-5 U-6	600 600 600 600 600	Aug-12 Dec-12 Apr-13 Aug-13 Dec-13	Aug-14 Mar-15 Nov-15 Sep-16 Mar-17	24 27 31 37 39	16190 16190	0	Coal	Shortage of manpower, agitation by Villagers, supply of material etc..	
Chhattisgarh	Baradarha TPP	U-2	600	Jul-13	Jul-14	12	6533	107	Coal	Delay in Readiness of CHP & AHP, mills, problem faced in Generator Stator etc.	
Chhattisgarh	Balco TPP	U-1 U-2	300 300	Feb-11 Nov-10	2014-15 2014-15		4658	4658	0	Coal	Collapse of chimney. Delay in issuing consent to operate from the State Government.
Chhattisgarh	Bandakhar TPP	U-1	300	Dec-12	Oct-14	22	1456.4	1456.4	0	Coal	Delay in start of civil works. Work suffered due to financial problems.

Chhattisgarh Binjkote TPP	U-1	300	Aug-13	Mar-15	19	5058	6890	1832	Coal	Delay in start of civil works.
	U-2	300	Nov-13	Jun-15	19					Delay in supply of the Boiler
	U-3	300	Feb-14	13th p						Drum. Restart of erection work
	U-4	300	May-14	13th p						for boiler & TG. Delay in start of civil works. Slow progress of pressure parts erection. Work yet to start. Work yet to start.
Chhattisgarh Lanco	U-3	660	Jan-13	16-17		6886	7700	814	Coal	Delay in acquisition of land for water system. No work is going at site due to financial problems.
Amarkantak TPP-II	U-4	660	Mar-13	16-17						
Chhattisgarh Raikheda	U-1	685	Oct-13	Oct-14	12	8290	8290	0	Coal	Delay in start of civil works.
TPP	U-2	685	Feb-14	Jul-15	17					Progress of various activities suffered some time due to financial problems.
Chhattisgarh Singhitari	U-1	600	Jun-14	Sep-15	15	4650	6200	1550	Coal	Delay in land acquisition. Slow progress of Boiler & TG erection.
TPP	U-2	600	Sep-14	Mar-16	18					
Chhattisgarh Swastic TPP	U-1	25	Jun-12	Nov-14	29	136	142	6	Coal	Delay in readiness of BoPs. Delay due to commercial dispute

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
											with CHP vendors & refractory work and defect in super heater coil. Delay in getting Start up power due to transfer of the land of 132 Kv pooling sub station from CSIDC to CSPTCL.
Chhattisgarh Tamnar TPP (Raigarh)	U-3 U-4	600 600	Sep-14 Nov-14	Aug-14 Mar-15	-1 4	12800 Includes Cost of Four Units	13140	340	Coal	Delay in readiness of main plant civil works. Slow progress of boiler erection.	
Chhattisgarh TRN Energy TPP	U-1 U-2	300 300	Dec-13 Apr-14	Mar-15 Jun-15	15 14	2844	2844	0	Coal	Delay in start of civil works	
Chhattisgarh Uchpinda TPP	U-1 U-2 U-3 U-4	360 360 360 360	May-12 Nov-12 Feb-13 Jul-13	Oct-14 Mar-15 Jun-15 Sep-15	29 28 28 26	6653	8881	2228	Coal	Work suffered due to agitation by villagers. Slow progress of work at site.	
Chhattisgarh Salora TPP	U-2	135	Sep-11	Dec-14	39	1458.44	1458.44	0	Coal	Agitation by the villagers at project site and readiness of BoPs. Delay in supply of boiler material, CHP material & on start up power. Non-cooperation of BTG contractor M/s Cethar Vessels in	
							Includes Cost of Two Units				

Chhattisgarh	Visa TPP	U-1	600	Aug-13	16-17	2618.7	2618.7	0	Coal	Delay in supply of Boiler Material, Delay in land acquisition. Delay in placement of BoPs order and financial problems.	commissioning activities. Delay in commissioning of unit-1 due to various problems in boiler & turbine.
Jharkhand	Mattrishri	U-1	270	May-12	16-17	2900	2900	0	Coal	Law and order problem. Delay in supply of BTG equipment. Delay in readiness of transmission line due to forest clearance. Work is held up due to financial problems.	
	Usha TPP	U-2	270	Jun-12	16-17						
	Ph-I										
Jharkhand	Mattrishri	U-3	270	Feb-13	13th p	3182	3182	0	Coal	Law and order problem and delay in supply of BTG material. Work is held up due to financial problems at site . May slip to 13th plan.	
	Usha TPP	U-4	270	Mar-13	13th p						
	Ph-II										
Jharkhand	Tori TPP	U-1	600	Jun-13	Dec-16	42	5700	5700	0	Coal	Law and order problem. Delay in start of civil work & slow progress of works.
		U-2	600	Jan-15	Mar-17	26					

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Maharashtra	Amravati	U-3	270	Jan-12	Sep-14	32	6889	7493.33	604.33	Coal	Non-sequential supply of BTG material. Delay in readiness of Civil Fronts. Payment issue with BHEL. Delay in insulation application. Delay in readiness of HFO, CHP & AHP. Reawarding of boiler erection agency. Readiness of railway siding.
	TPP Ph-I	U-4	270	Feb-12	Feb-15	36					
		U-5	270	Mar-12	Jun-15	39		Includes Cost of Five Units			
Maharashtra	Amravati	U-1	270	Jul-14	13th p		6646	6646	0	Coal	No Work is going on at site due to financial problems.
	TPP Ph-II	U-2	270	Sep-14	13th p						
		U-3	270	Nov-14	13th p						
		U-4	270	Jan-15	13th p						
		U-5	270	Mar-15	13th p						
Maharashtra	Lanco	U-1	660	Jan-14	13th p		6936	6936	0	Coal	No work is going at site due to financial problems.
	Vidarbha TPP	U-2	660	May-14	13th p						
Maharashtra	Nasik TPP	U-2	270	Apr-12	Aug-14	28	6789	7848.98	1059.98	Coal	Non-sequential supply of BTG material & Civil fronts readiness. Payment issue with BHEL. Ducting insulation, Readiness of Mills, HFO, CHP & AHP. Delay in readiness of Railway siding . Non-Acceptance of BTG material by Project Authorities.
	Ph-I										
		U-3	270	Jun-12	Nov-14	29					
		U-4	270	Aug-12	Jan-15	29					
		U-5	270	Oct-12	Mar-15	29		Includes Cost of Five Units			

									No work is going at site due to financial problems.
									No Work is going on at site due to financial problems. May slip to 13th plan.
Maharashtra	Nasik	U-1	270	Apr-13	13th p	6789	6789	0	Coal
	TPP Ph-II	U-2	270	Jun-13	13th p				
		U-3	270	Aug-13	13th p				
		U-4	270	Oct-13	13th p				
		U-5	270	Dec-13	13th p				
Maharashtra	Tirora	U-3	660	Oct-12	Sep-14	6290	8015	1725	Coal
	TPP Ph-II								Includes Cost of Two Units
									Delay in readiness of CHP and Power evacuation and heavy rains.
M.P.	Anuppur	U-1	600	Apr-13	Nov-14	6240	6240	0	Coal
	TPP Ph-I	U-2	600	Aug-13	Apr-15				
									Delay due to late start of civil works and slow progress of civil works. Delay in supply of Drum. Readiness of insulation & refractory of boiler & ESP.
M.P.	Mahan TPP	U-2	600	Sep-11	Dec-14	4860	4860	0	Coal
									Includes Cost of Two Units
									Delay in development of Coal Block
M.P.	Nigri TPP	U-1	660	Jun-13	Jul-14	8100	8100	0	Coal
		U-2	660	Dec-13	Feb-15				
									Delay in start of civil works. Delay in preparation of ACW system. Delay in readiness of Transmission line.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
M.P.	Gorgi TPP	U-1	660	Jun-13	Mar-18	57	3941	3941	0	Coal	Order for main plant equipment has not been placed so far.
M.P.	Seoni TPP Ph-I	U-1	600	Mar-13	Dec-14	21	3550	3550	0	Coal	Delay in readiness of civil Fronts. Delay in AHP. Delay in supply of BTG materials. Progress of works suffered due to financial problems.
Odisha	Derang TPP	U-2	600	Jun-12	Dec-14	30	5961	5961	0	Coal	Law and order problem. Delay in land acquisition. Agitation by villagers.
Odisha	Ind Bharat TPP (Orissa)	U-1 U-2	350 350	Sep-11 Dec-11	Dec-14 Mar-15	39 39	3185	3400	215	Coal	Delay due to heavy rains. Delay in readiness of transmission line for start up power.
Odisha	KVK Nilanchal TPP	U-1 U-2 U-3	350 350 350	Dec-11 Jan-12 Mar-12	Mar-16 2016-17 2016-17		4990	4990	0	Coal	Initially delayed due to chimney clearance and law & order problem. Work was held up due to stay by Hon'ble High Court of Orissa. Now Hon'ble High Court has given order dated: 20.05.14 to start the work.
Odisha	Lanco Babandh TPP	U-1 U-2	660 660	Apr-13 Aug-13	16-17 13th p		6930	6930	0	Coal	Delay in land acquisition. No work is going on at site due to financial problem. Unit -2 may slip to 13th plan.
Odisha	Malibrahmani TPP	U-1 U-2	525 525	Dec-12 Feb-13	Mar-15 Jun-15	27 28	5093	5093	0	Coal	Delay in land acquisition and delay in supply of TG hall structures.

												Slow progress due to financial problem.
Punjab	Goindwal Sahib	U-1 U-2	270 270	Apr-13 Oct-13	Nov-14 Feb-15	19 16	2963.81 2963.81	2963.81 2963.81	0 0	Coal Coal		Delay in readiness of CHP & AHP. Delay in readiness of Railway.
Punjab	Talwandi Sabo TPP	U-2 U-3	660 660	Jan-13 May-13	Jan-15 Mar-15	24 22	10250 Includes Cost of Three Units	10250 Includes Cost of Three Units	0 0	Coal Coal		Delay in readiness of Civil fronts
T.N.	Melamaruthur TPP	U-1 U-2	600 600	Feb-12 Mar-12	Oct-14 Jan-15	32 34	4800 4800	5158 5158	358 358	Coal Coal		Delay in supply of main plant Equipment. Delay due to manpower shortage & readiness of switchyard & DM Plant. Change in policy for supply of sand and use of ground water. Disbursement of additional loan by bankers.
T.N.	Tuticorin TPP (Ind-Barath)	U-1	660	May-12	13th p		3595	3595	0	Coal		Late start and slow progress of civil works and availability of structural material. May slip to 13th plan.
U.P.	Prayagraj (Bara) TPP	U-1 U-2 U-3	660 660 660	Feb-14 Jul-14 Dec-14	Feb-15 Oct-15 Mar-16	12 15 15	11622 11622	11622 11622	0 0	Coal Coal Coal		Delay in BTG supply, Raw water pipe line readiness and transmission line readiness for start up power. Progress of work at site delayed due to financial problems.
U.P.	Lalitpur TPP	U-1 U-2 U-3	660 660 660	Oct-14 Feb-15 Jun-15	Feb-15 May-15 Oct-15	4 3 4	11848 11848	11848 11848	0 0	Coal Coal Coal		Delay due to heavy rains, delay in TG erection start, boiler insulation and fuel oil system readiness etc.

Statement-VII**Details of Hydro Electric Projects (above 25MW)
Incurring Time & Cost over runs**

Sl. No.	Name of Project Capacity Agency/ Date of State Approval	Commissioning Schedule		Time over run (in months)	Project Cost Rupees in crores Price Level		Cost over run	Reasons for time and cost over run		
		Original mm/yy	Latest mm/yy		Original	Latest			%age	Rs. crs
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
Central Sector										
1	Kol Dam (4x200 MW) NTPC HP. 28.10.2002	Apr-09 2008-10	2015-16	83	4527.15 (12/01)	6414.56 (Anticipated)	41.69	1887.44	- - - - - -	Slow progress of clay/ earth filling of dam, Grouting of dam galleries, Concreting of Spillway. Contractual issues. Delay in procurement of steel. Right bank failure due to poor geology, seepage at foundation of clay core. Seepage in diversion tunnel

										<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - during reservoir impounding. - FCA clearance for 44 ha. - Land for reservoir impounding beyond EL. 574.
2	Tapovan Vishnughad (4x130 MW) NTPC Uttarakhand 11/2006	Mar-13 2012-13	2016-17	48	2978.48	3846.30	29.13	867.82		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Delay in procurement/ deployment of Tunnel Boring Machine by Civil Contractor. - Slow progress in Power house due to poor rock strata. - Heavy water ingress due to bad geology in HRT and rock fall on TBM. - Flash flood in June, 2013. - Termination of civil contracts for Barrage and HRT
3	Lata Tapovan (3x57 MW) NTPC Uttarakhand 17.08.2012	2017-18	2018-19	12	1527.00	1527.00	Nil	Nil		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Flash flood during June, 2013 (Uttarakhand Tragedy) - Local issues / non-start of works in Barrage area - Hon'ble Supreme court ban on continuation of project

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
4	Pare(2x55MW) NEEPCO Ar.Pd 04.12.2008	Aug-13 2013-14	2016-17	43	573.99 (06/07)	1128.38	127	728.90	- Law & Order problem. - Lack of resources with the contractor. - Poor geology. - Flash flood in Sept, 2012. - Poor approach roads.
5	Tuirial (2x30 MW) NEEPCO Mizoram 16.07.1998	Jul-06 2006-07	2016-17	128	368.72 (06/97)	913.63 (03/10)	147.78	544.91	- Works suspended earlier due to local unrest since June 2004. - The work restarted on 14.01.2011. - Poor approach roads. - Inadequate mobilization by contractor. - Slope failure in Power House.
6	Kameng (4x150 MW) NEEPCO Ar. Pd 02.12.2004	Dec-09 2009-10	2016-17	87	2496.90 (03/04)	4653.95	86	2157.05	- Change in dam parameters. - Slow progress in dam and HRT due to Bad geology, heavy seepage, inadequate machinery.

7	Tehri PSS (4x250 MW) THDC Uttarakhand 18.07.2006 (Original) Nov. 2011 (RCE)	July 10 2010-11 (As per original approval) Feb-16 (2015-16) (As per RCE)	2017-18	92	1657.60 (12/05) (As per original approval) 2978.86 (04/10)	2978.86 (04/10)	79.7	1321.26	-	Flash flood in Oct. 2008 and Sept.2012. - Ingress of water in HRT. - Poor approach roads. - Contractual issues. - Clearance for quarry from State Govt. - Specialized nature of E&M works. - Approval of RCE as L-1 price bid was more than cost estimates. RCE approved in Oct.-10. - Litigation, Single EPC contract awarded to M/S Alstom Hydro France and M/s. HCC on 23.06.11. - Poor geology. - Local agitation at Asena Quarry & muck disposal area. - Poor preparedness of contractor. - Revision of Lay out of machine hall due to poor geology.
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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
8	Rampur (6x68.67 MW) SJVNL HP 25.01.2007	Jan-12 2011-12	July, 14 2013-15	30	2047.03	3288.28	60.63	1241.25	- Poor geology in HRT. - Slope failure in Power House area. - Intermittent disturbance by local people.
9	Teesta Low Dam- IV (4x40 MW) NHPC WB 30.09.2005	Sep-09 2009-10	2015-16	78	1061.38 (03/05)	1502.0	41.5	440.62	- Delay in forest clearance.
10	Parbati - II (4x200 MW) NHPC H.P 11.09.2002	Sep-09 2009-10	2016-17	90	3919.59 (12/01)	5365.70 (Anticipated)	36.9	1446.11	- Flash flood in July, 2007, May, 2009 & July, 2010. - Gorkha Jan Mukti agitations/ bandhs. - Cash crunch of Civil contractor (M/s HCC), the civil works are completely at halt since 20.03.2013. - Hon'ble High Court of Himachal Pradesh ban stone crusher operation. - Delay in revised forest clearance.

												<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - TBM suffered extensive damage due to heavy ingress of water and slush in TBM face in Nov. 2006. - Slide in Power House area in Feb. 07. - Flash flood in August, 2011. - Jiwa Nallah works affected due to cavity treatment. - Contractual issues in Lot PB-2, Contract with M/s HJV terminated in March, 12. - Re-tendering for balance works of Lot PB-2 (TBM portion of HRT re-awarded on 13.08.2013). DBM portion re-awarded on 21.11.2013
11	Subansiri Lower (8x250 MW) NHPC	Sep-10 2010-11	2016-18	90	6285.33 (12/02)	10667 (Anticipated)	69.71	4381.67				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Disruption of works by locals in Ar.Pradesh side. - Slope failure in Power House in Jan. 2008.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	Ar. Pd./ Assam 09.09.2003								<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Damage to bridge on Ranganadi river. - Change in design of surge shafts to surge tunnels. - Stoppage of works due to agitation launched by Anti Dam activists against construction of Project. Work stopped since 16.12.2011. - Issue of D/s impact studies.
12	Kishanganga (3x110MW) NHPC J&K 20.07.2007	July-14 (2014-15) (As per original approval)	2016-17	32	3642.04 (09/07)	5497.72	50.95	1855.68	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - In view of price bid offered by the lowest bidder for turnkey execution of the project being very high, the revised CCEA approval accorded on 14.01.2009 - Heavy Rainfall in March, 2011. - Cavity in HRT - TBM portion. - Poor geology in Access tunnel.
	14.01.2009 (RCE)	Jan-16 (2015-16) (As per revised approval)							

- Work stopped from 29.08.2012 to 17.10.2012 by Locals demanding employment in NHPC.
- Dam works affected due to arbitration proceedings at International Court of Arbitration.
- Employment issue.
- CCEA approval in August, 2008 but works could not be awarded due to Forest clearance/diversion of forest land. Forest land was acquired in January-14 and subsequently works awarded in January-2014.

13	Vishnugad Pipalkoti (4x111 MW) THDC, Uttarakhand 21.08.2008	2018-19	2018-19	Nil	2491.58 (03/08)	3745.08 (10/11)	50.31	1253.50		
State Sector										
Jammu & Kashmir										
14	Baglihar-II (3x150 MW) JKPDC 29.12.2010	2014-15	2016-17	24	2113.09	2113.09	Nil	Nil		

- Delay in Realization of cost of contract.
- E&M works critical

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Himachal Pradesh									
15	Kashang-I (1x65MW) HPPCL 31.07.08 (TEC by HPSEB) 31.07.2008	2013-14	2016-17	36	478.02	478.02	Nil	Nil	- Slow progress of civil and E&M works. - Flash flood in June, 2013.
16	Kashang-II & III (1x65 + 1x65 MW) HPPCL 10.09.2009	2013-14	2016-17	36	601.78	601.78	Nil	Nil	- Local issues. Works could not be started due to continuous agitation by Lipa villagers. Matter is <i>sub-judice</i> . - Flash flood in June, 2013.
17	Uhl-III (3x33.33MW) BVPCL (HPSEB) 19.09.2002	Mar-07 2006-07	2016-17	120	431.56 (09/02)	940.84 (03/08)	118.00	509.28	- Delay in award of works. - Contract for construction of HRT rescinded twice <i>i.e.</i> during May, 2008 & July, 2010 due to slow progress and non-performance by the contractor. - Poor geology in HRT.

18	Sawra Kuddu (3x37 MW) HPPCL 10.11.2004	Dec-10 2010-11	2016-17	75	558.53	1181.90 (03/12)	111.60	623.37	- Delay in MOEF clearance. - Delay in award of Civil & E & M works. - Poor geology in HRT. - Slow progress of HRT Lining. - Contractual issues	
19	Sainj (100 MW) HPPCL 29.12.2010	2014-15	2015-16	12	784.56	784.56	Nil	Nil	- Slow progress of HRT and Barrage works - Local issues	
Andhra Pradesh										
20	Lower Jurala (6x40 MW) APGENCO 2007	2011-13	2014-16 (May, 16)	50	908.34 (2007)	1474.83	62.36	566.49	- Delay in award of E&M works. - Slow progress in civil works. - Land acquisition problem. - Unprecedented flood in 2009,2010,2012 & 2013. - Frequent bandh by TJAC for Telangana State. - Agitation by local villagers. - Right flank Dam concreting was stopped by the villagers from 23.04.2011 to 30.11.2012. - Slow progress of HM works.	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
21	Pulichintala (4x30MW) APGENCO 25.04.2007	2009-11	2015-17	60	380.00 (2006-07)	396.00	4.04	16.00	- E&M works. - Unprecedented floods in Oct. 2009 & Sept.2011. - Contractual issues. - Slow progress of Power House works. - Civil works were suspended from 16.09.2011 to 29.06.2012 and Nov-12 to May-13 due to contractual issues. - E&M erection work contract terminated in August, 2013 due to higher rates demand by contractor.
22	Nagarjuna Sagar Tail Pool Dam (2x25 MW) APGENCO 17.01.2005	Nov-08 2008-09	2014-15	72	464.63 (2002-03)	958.67	106.33	494.04	- Slow progress of dam due to frequent flooding during 2009, 2011 & 2013. - Delay in award of HM works. - Contractual issues in Dam works.

Kerala										
23	Pallivasal 2x30MW KSEB 31.01.2007	Mar-11 2010-11	2016-17	72	268.02	268.02	268.02	Nil	Nil	- Slow progress of civil works. - Delay in land acquisition. - Change in alignment of Adit to HRT. - Poor geology strata in HRT. - Heavy Monsoon.
24	Thottiyar (1x30+1x10) MWKSEB 05.06.2008	2012-13	2016-17	48	136.79 (2007)	150.02	9.67	13.23	- Land acquisition issue. - The works of weir and approach channel stopped from 2010 to 2012 by local people. - The work stopped by Court from 12.12.2012 to April-2013.	
Meghalaya										
25	New Umtru (2x20MW) MeECL 12/06	2011-12	2015-16	48	226.40	226.40	226.40	Nil	Nil	- Delay in award of works. - Slow progress of civil works. - Financial constraints.
Private Sector										
Himachal Pradesh										
26	Tidong-I (2x50MW) NSL Tidong 09.02.2006	2013-14	2016-17	36	543.15	543.15	543.15	Nil	Nil	- Delay in NOC by Projects affected Panchayats, suspension of works by Govt. for one year.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
27	Tangu Romai-I (2x22 MW) TRPGPL 28.10.2010	2014-15	2016-17	24	255.00	255.00	Nil	Nil	- Slow progress of civil works. - Poor geology. - Difficult area. - Weather conditions & accessibility.
28	Sorang (2x50 MW) HSPPL 23.09.2004	2012-13	2015-16	36	586.00	586.00	Nil	Nil	- Poor geology. - Difficult area. - Weather conditions & accessibility. - Penstock cracks/leakage
Uttarakhand									
29	Shrinagar (4x82.5MW) Alaknanda Hydro Power Co. Ltd. 14.6.2000 (TEC)	2005-06	2015-16	120	1699.12 (3/99)	2069.00	21.77	369.88	- Financial closure. - Slow progress of dam works. - MoEF issued notice to stop works since 30.05.2011 till August, 2013. - Local issues. - Flash flood in June, 2013.
30	Singoli Bhatwari (3x33MW) L&T 11.07.2008	2014-15	2016-17	24	666.47	666.47	Nil	Nil	- Poor geology in HRT. - Agitation by local people. - Flash flood in June,2013.

31	Phata Byung (2x38 MW) LANCO 06.10.2008	2015-16	2016-17	12	520.00	520.00	520.00	Nil	Nil	-	Flash flood in June, 2013.
Madhya Pradesh											
32	Maheshwar (10x40 MW) SMHPCL 30.12.1996	2001-02	2015-17	180	1569.27 (96-97)	3938.66	150.9 8	1190.73	-	-	R&R issues. Cash flow problem with developer.
Sikkim											
33	Teesta Stage III (6X200 MW) Teesta Urja Limited 12.05.2006 (TEC)	Oct-11 2011-12	2014-16	53	5705.55	5705.55	Nil	Nil	-	-	Delay in forest clearance. Works suffered due to earthquake in Sept.2011. Financial constraints with developer.
34	Teesta Stage VI (4X125MW) Lanco Energy Private Limited 27.12.2006(TEC)	2012-13	2016-17	48	3283.08	3283.08	Nil	Nil	-	-	Poor geology. Land acquisition. Contractual issues. Funds constraints with developer.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
35	Rangit-IV HE Project (3X40 MW) JPCL 09.12.2005	2012-13	2016-17	48	726.16	726.16	Nil	Nil	- Slow progress of HRT & Surge Shaft works due to poor geology. - Works hampered due to earthquake in September, 2011. - Financial constraints with developer.
36	Jorenthang Loop (2x28MW) DAN-Energy Pvt. Ltd.	Dec-12 2012-13	2014-15	27	543.15	543.15	Nil	Nil	- Poor geology. - Forest clearance for Transmission line.
37	Bhasmey (2x25.5 MW) Gati Infrastructure 12/2008	2012-13	2016-17	48	408.50	408.50	Nil	Nil	- Forest clearance. - Financial constraints with developer.

Proposal for construction of dam on chamgaad river in Uttarakhand

†*94. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH MAHRA: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Ministry has received any proposal for constructing a dam on Chamgaad river in Champawat district of Uttarakhand;
- (b) if so, the present status of the proposal;
- (c) whether the Ministry would approve the above proposal keeping in view the problems of irrigation and drinking water in the State and political instability in Nepal; and
- (d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (SUSHRI UMA BHARATI): (a) No project proposal for construction of Chamgaad Dam on river Saryu in Champawat district of Uttarakhand has been received, so far.

- (b) to (d) The questions do not arise, in view of (a).

Bad condition of NH between Ghaziabad and Kanpur

*95. SHRI MOHAMMED ADEEB: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is aware that the National Highway between Ghaziabad and Kanpur is in a precarious condition;
- (b) whether the above condition has resulted in high wear and tear and loss of time and money;
- (c) whether Government is also aware that this National Highway has been neglected by NHAI during the last four years in a row; and
- (d) if so, the details of the immediate, contingent/crash programme to attend to this National Highway on an urgent basis?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI KRISHAN PAL): (a) to (d) Ghaziabad- Aligarh-Kanpur road (NH-91)

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

is proposed to be upgraded / developed under National Highway Development Project (NHDP) in two packages namely Ghaziabad to Aligarh and Aligarh to Kanpur. Work of upgradation of Ghaziabad to Aligarh section to 4 lane has already commenced and is nearing completion. This stretch is being maintained by the concessionaire. The work of upgradation from Aligarh to Kanpur section to 2 lane with paved shoulder has not yet commenced and efforts are undertaken by National Highways Authority of India (NHAI) to maintain this section in traffic worthy condition. Special repair and overlay has been taken up in various stretches of Aligarh- Kanpur section. Moreover, during current year, an estimate amounting to Rs. 45 crore has been sanctioned for Aligarh-Kanpur Section for overlay in 56 Km length. The details of expenditure incurred for maintenance of this stretch during last four year is as under:

Year	Amount (₹ in crore)
2010-11	12.36
2011-12	1.59
2012-13	1.28
2013-14	6.72

Proposal for inter-linking of rivers

†*96. SHRI RAMCHANDRA PRASAD SINGH: 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 Bihar, out of the above for which proposals for inter-linking have been received and the names of the proposals sanctioned by Government; and
- (c) the cost of the sanctioned projects and the target for their completion?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (SUSHRI UMA BHARATI): (a) Based on the concurrence of the concerned States, the Ken-Betwa Link, Damanganga -Pinjal link and Par-Tapi-Narmada link have been taken up for the preparation of Detailed Project Report

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(DPR) by the National Water Development Agency (NWDA) out of 30 interstate links identified under National Perspective Plan (NPP). The DPR for Ken-Betwa Link Project and Damanganga - Pinjal link have been completed by NWDA, and submitted to the concerned States.

Further, the Hon'ble Supreme Court in its order dated 27.02.2012 has *inter-alia* directed to take up Ken-Betwa Link Project for implementation at the first instance itself.

In addition, out of 46 proposals of intra-state links received by NWDA from 9 States, the Burhi Gandak-Noon-Baya-Ganga Link of Bihar, Kosi-Mechi Link of Bihar, Ponnair-Palar Link of Tamil Nadu, Wainganga-Nalganga Link of Maharashtra and Barakar-Damodar-Subernarekha Link of Jharkhand have also been taken up for the preparation of DPR.

(b) and (c) The Government of Bihar proposed nine intra-state river links for preparation of Pre-Feasibility Reports (PFRs) apart from the river links proposed on the rivers in Bihar under NPP. The PFRs of the six intra-State links have been completed, four of these projects have not been found to be techno-economically feasible for taking up Detailed Project Reports (DPRs).

The DPRs for these two intra-state link *i.e.* Burhi Gandak-Noon-Baya-Ganga Link Project and Kosi-Mechi Link Project have been completed and sent to Government of Bihar in December, 2013 and March, 2014 respectively. The estimated cost of Burhi Gandak-Noon-Baya-Ganga Link Project is Rs.4213.75 crores (2012-13 price level) and Kosi-Mechi Link Project is Rs.2903.25 crores (2013-14 price level). The implementation of these Projects is to be undertaken by the Government of Bihar.

The target for the completion of the projects will depend upon the statutory and techno economic clearances of the project and priorities assigned to these projects by the Government of Bihar.

Permanent employment under MGNREGA

*97. SHRI K. C. TYAGI: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken any decision/proposes to provide permanent employment under the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA);

- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the steps taken by Government in this regard; and
- (d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) No Sir.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

(d) The Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) is a demand-driven wage employment programme for unskilled manual works as per demand. This guarantees not less than 100 days of wage employment in a financial year upon demand to every rural household whose adult members volunteer to do unskilled manual work, at any time of the year.

Setting up of power projects

*98. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of the proposals received by the Central Government for setting up of power projects in the States including Telangana during the last three years and the current year, State-wise;
- (b) the number of proposals sanctioned during the above period and those still pending for approval with the Central Government;
- (c) the reasons for pendency of the proposals; and
- (d) by when, these proposals are likely to be approved by the Central Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) As per provisions of the Electricity Act 2003, concurrence of Central Electricity Authority (CEA) is no longer required for setting up of new Thermal Power Projects. For Hydro Power Projects, 41 Detailed Project Reports (DPRs) were received in the CEA during the last three years and current year (up to June, 2014) for accord of concurrence. State-wise, year-wise details of these projects are given in the Statement (*See below*).

Out of the above referred 41 Hydro Electric Projects, 11 DPRs were returned to project authorities for resubmission after tying up of all the inputs as the DPRs were not complete in all respects.

No DPR of any Hydro Electric Project from the State of Telangana/Andhra Pradesh was received during the last three years for accord of concurrence.

(b) 21 DPRs of Hydro Electric Projects have been accorded concurrence by the CEA during this period and 19 DPRs are still with the CEA.

(c) and (d) The examination of a Detailed Project Report (DPR) involves appraisal of various aspects such as hydrology, design and safety of dam, design of civil structures, such as, water conductor system, power house, surge shaft, power potential studies, electro-mechanical design, geology, power evacuation, construction material and cost etc. In order to appraise the above aspects, CEA consults Central Water Commission (CWC)/Ministry of Water Resources (MoWR)/Central Soil & Material Research Station (CSMRS) and Geological Survey of India (GSI). The examination of DPRs is an interactive process between the appraising group, the developer and the concerned State Government. In case sufficient investigations have not been done, the developer is advised to carry out additional investigation. Once all the aspects are approved by the appraising groups/agencies, CEA endeavors to accord concurrence, as far as practicable, within a period of 90 working days.

Statement

State-wise list of Hydro Electric Schemes received in CEA for accord of concurrence/ appraisal during last three years and current year (up to June, 2014)

Sl. No.	Name of Scheme	Sector	MW	Date of receipt of DPR	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6
Jammu & Kashmir					
1	Kirthai-II	State	990	April, 2011	Returned by CEA
2	Ratle	Private	850	May, 2012	Concurred on 19.12.2012
3	New Ganderbal	State	93	Oct., 2012	Concurred on 10.06.2014

1	2	3	4	5	6
4	Kwar	Joint Venture	560	July, 2012	With CEA
5	Kiru	Joint Venture	660	Aug., 2012	With CEA
6	Kirthai-I	State	390	Jan., 2013	With CEA
7	Sawalkote	State	1856	Jan., 2014	With CEA
Himachal Pradesh					
8	Miyar	Private	120	April, 2011	Concurred on 07.02.2013
9	Seli	Private	400	Dec., 2011	With CEA
10	Bara Banghal	Private	200	June, 2011	Returned by CEA
11	Chhatru	Private	126	April, 2012	With CEA
12	Sach Khas	Private	267	Jan., 2013	With CEA
13	Luhri	Central	601	March, 2013	With CEA
14	Chango Yangthang	Private	180	Nov., 2013	Concurred on 31.03.2014
Uttarakhand					
15	Devsari	Central	252	Oct., 2011	Concurred on 07.08.2012
16	Bowala Nand Paryag	State	300	Aug., 2012	With CEA
17	Jelam Tamak	Central	108	Dec., 2012	With CEA
Bihar					
18	Dagamara	State	130	April, 2012	With CEA
Arunachal Pradesh					
19	Hirong	Private	500	May, 2011	Concurred on 10.04.2013

1	2	3	4	5	6
20	Etalin	Private	3097	Feb., 2012	Concurred on 12.07.2013
21	Naying	Private	1000	May, 2011	Concurred on 11.09.2013
22	Gongri	Private	144	July, 2011	Concurred on 04.02.2013
23	Pemashelphu	Private	90	July, 2011	Returned by CEA
24	Hutong -II	Private	1200	Feb., 2012	Returned by CEA
25	Kalai-I	Private	1352	Jan., 2012	Returned by CEA
26	Kalai-II	Private	1200	April, 2012	Concurred on 08.01.2014
27	Gimliang	Private	80	April, 2012	Returned by CEA
28	Raigam	Private	141	April, 2012	Returned by CEA
29	Demwe Upper	Private	1080	July, 2012	With CEA
30	Tagurshit	Private	74	July, 2012	Returned by CEA
31	Nyukcharong Chu	Private	267	Jan., 2013	With CEA
32	Tato-I	Private	186	May, 2013	With CEA
33	Kangtang Shiri	Private	80	May, 2013	Returned by CEA
34	Heo	Private	240	July, 2013	With CEA
35	Subansiri Middle (Kamla)	Private	1800	Oct., 2013	With CEA
36	Magochu	Private	96	Oct., 2013	Returned by CEA
	Assam				
37	Lower Kopli	State	120	March, 2013	With CEA
	Meghalaya				
38	Kynshi-I	Private	270	Feb., 2013	With CEA
39	Umngot	State	240	March, 2013	With CEA

114		Written Answers to			[RAJYA SABHA]	Starred Questions
1	2	3	4	5	6	
Nagaland						
40	Dikhu	Private	186	April, 2012	Concurred on 31.03.2014	
Karnataka						
41	Sivasamudram	State	345	April, 2012	Returned by CEA	
GRAND TOTAL			21871			

Fall in the demand for work under MGNREGA

*99. SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a fall in the demand for work under the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) based on the employment provided to households;

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

(c) whether Government plans to continue with this scheme; and

(d) if so, how Government plans to revive this scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) There are variations in demand for work year to year, depending on seasonal factors, but there is no steady decline. The wage employment provided has increased from 218.76 crore persondays in 2011-12 to 219.72 crore persondays in 2013-14. The Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) is a demand driven programme; and 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 and alongwith transparency and accountability.

(b) State/UT-wise details of households provided employment and number of persondays generated under MGNREGA during the last three years and current year are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) To further improve implementation of MGNREGA, Government has formulated the following action plan:

- Improving the quality of assets by better planning and technical supervision, greater facility for taking up larger and durable assets, including convergence with other departments.
- To reduce delays in payment of wages under MGNREGA, a system of payment of compensation for such delays was brought in Para 29 of Schedule II of the Act. The States have been advised to ensure compliance with this provision.
- States have been asked to universalise the operationalisation of electronic Fund Management System to ensure smooth flow of funds from the State to the wage seekers and to eliminate delays in payment of wages.
- To control irregularities in implementation, the States and UTs have been asked to implement Social Audits more vigorously and in a manner that allows greater transparency and public scrutiny.
- States have been requested to put in place Ombudsmen in every district to hear and resolve grievances. The Vigilance and Monitoring Committees have been constituted at the District and State levels to monitor the schemes.

Statement

The State-wise/UT-wise details of households provided employment and number of persondays generated under MGNREGA

Sl. No.	States	Households provided employment (In Nos)						Persondays generated (in lakh)				
		2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2014-15	2014-15	
		till						01.07.2014				
		01.07.2014						01.07.2014				
1	2	3	4	6	7	8	9	10	11			
1	Andhra Pradesh	4998016	5853567	5949921	2614646	2939.34	3273.35	2953.94	857.74			
2	Arunachal Pradesh	4443	129023	139353	271	0.73	43.50	35.46	0.04			
3	Assam	1349078	1234828	1262986	118440	352.63	314.04	299.74	14.44			
4	Bihar	1769469	2087564	2058212	545117	682.16	941.85	861.78	135.03			
5	Chhattisgarh	2725027	2637699	2512356	1516488	1206.76	1194.34	1298.72	420.47			
6	Gujarat	822080	681028	578678	219701	313.00	281.90	230.30	51.05			
7	Haryana	277748	294142	324871	61959	109.36	128.87	117.85	9.21			
8	Himachal Pradesh	505467	514687	539054	155875	270.13	262.10	282.21	30.25			

9	Jammu and Kashmir	431152	646516	653953	21514	209.10	365.56	335.11	4.28
10	Jharkhand	1574657	1419072	1138914	570590	609.71	566.58	436.22	124.25
11	Karnataka	1652116	1331967	1450457	220501	701.03	617.81	718.86	64.27
12	Kerala	1416441	1526283	1523812	239925	633.10	837.74	865.94	21.29
13	Madhya Pradesh	3879959	3519283	2905955	1804731	1688.98	1399.47	1227.57	529.21
14	Maharashtra	1504521	1624521	1139996	562496	772.02	872.39	515.43	174.50
15	Manipur	356264	456910	455398	68084	224.07	285.11	113.23	4.25
16	Meghalaya	335182	332452	362438	4073	167.75	174.31	210.88	0.66
17	Mizoram	168711	174884	177000	0	130.60	153.56	133.23	0.00
18	Nagaland	372849	386520	407712	88805	296.61	245.31	182.93	9.16
19	Odisha	1378597	1599276	1710280	699971	453.75	546.01	711.83	144.37
20	Punjab	245453	240191	412241	123274	64.52	65.50	134.68	19.97
21	Rajasthan	4522234	4217342	3614960	2219525	2120.55	2203.38	1838.43	560.66
22	Sikkim	54684	56634	63288	16393	32.88	36.31	44.03	3.46
23	Tamil Nadu	6343339	7061409	6265662	4426990	3015.75	4081.44	3675.83	922.80

	1	2	3	4	6	7	8	9	10	11
24	Telangana					1841640				549.52
25	Tripura	566770	596530	599531	599531	262241	489.74	518.51	525.79	22.93
26	Uttar Pradesh	7327738	4947427	4983836	4983836	766870	2673.36	1411.85	1746.70	122.01
27	Uttarakhand	469285	439791	397482	397482	9177	198.98	192.00	165.62	1.56
28	West Bengal	5516968	5817331	6125500	6125500	1770903	1495.94	2018.42	2293.91	335.79
29	Andaman and Nicobar	19300	12602	13555	13555	809	8.30	6.61	5.79	0.15
30	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
31	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
32	Goa	11167	5057	5021	5021	1941	3.11	0.69	1.15	0.28
33	Lakshadweep	3871	1851	612	612	7	1.65	0.49	0.14	0.00
34	Puducherry	42546	41286	39335	39335	1182	10.79	8.67	8.45	0.05
35	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
TOTAL		50645132	49887673	47812369	47812369	20954139	21876.36	23047.67	21971.76	5133.65

Road connectivity of villages

*100. SHRIMATI RAJANI PATIL: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether any target has been set by Government to connect villages with the network of roads;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) to (c) PMGSY was launched on 25th December, 2000, as a 100% fully funded Centrally Sponsored Scheme, with the objective to provide all-weather road connectivity to all eligible unconnected habitations, existing in the Core Network, in rural areas of country. The programme envisages connecting all eligible unconnected habitations with a population of 500 persons and above (as per 2001 Census) in plain areas and 250 persons and above (as per 2001 Census) in Special Category States (Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Sikkim, Tripura, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir and Uttarakhand), Tribal (Schedule-V) areas, the Dessert Areas (as identified in Dessert Development Programme) and in Selected Tribal and Backward Districts (as identified by the Ministry of Home Affairs/Planning Commission).

The unit for this Programme is a Habitation and not a Revenue village or a Panchayat. A Habitation is a cluster of population, living in an area, the location of which does not change over time. Desams, Dhanis, Tolas, Majras, Hamlets, etc. are commonly used terminology to describe the Habitations.

PMGSY permits upgradation (to prescribed standards) of existing rural roads in districts where all the eligible habitations of the designated population size have been provided all weather road connectivity. Upgradation, however, is not central to the programme. In upgradation works (improving the base & surface course as well as geometrics of an existing road), priority is given to Through Routes of Core Network which carry more traffic.

The number of habitations connected under PMGSY upto May, 2014 is given in Statement.

Statement*Habitations eligible, cleared and connected under PMGSY upto May, 2014*

Sl. No.	States	Eligible Habitations	Habitations connected upto May, 2014
1	2	3	5
1	Andhra Pradesh	4819	1386
2	Arunachal Pradesh	931	335
3	Assam	12205	7278
4	Bihar (RWD & NEA)	24804	11560
5	Chhattisgarh	10763	7394
6	Goa	20	2
7	Gujarat	3387	2906
8	Haryana	1	1
9	Himachal Pradesh	3725	1872
10	Jammu and Kashmir	3892	1314
11	Jharkhand	11613	4395
12	Karnataka	1766	269
13	Kerala	435	370
14	Madhya Pradesh	21168	12080
15	Maharashtra	2159	1178
16	Manipur	1023	356
17	Meghalaya	793	170
18	Mizoram	246	154
19	Nagaland	191	90

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1	2	3	5	
20	Odisha	22211	7914	
21	Punjab	441	413	
22	Rajasthan	16801	11901	
23	Sikkim	366	212	
24	Tamil Nadu	2203	1934	
25	Tripura	1731	1624	
26	Uttar Pradesh	13984	11129	
27	Uttarakhand	2684	699	
28	West Bengal	13822	10099	
GRAND TOTAL		178184	99035	

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO UNSTARRED QUESTIONS

Target of coal production

†512. SHRI MOTILAL VORA: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

- (a) the production target of Coal India Ltd. (CIL) during 2014-15;
- (b) whether CIL has been successful in achieving its targets during the last four months;
- (c) not, the reasons therefor;
- (d) the quantum of coal supplied by CIL to private sector power generation companies under linkage scheme during March, April and May 2014;
- (e) the steps being taken by Government to ensure the time bound production of coal and also to ensure that it commensurates with the needs of the country; and
- (f) the coal reserves available in metric tonnes with CIL?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) to (d) The production target of Coal India Limited for 2014-15 is 507

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

MT. Details of monthly targets of coal production of CIL *vis.-a-vis* actual production during the last four months percentage achievement along with quantum of coal supplied to private sector power generation companies under linkage are given below:-

(in million tonnes)				
Month	Target	Production	% Ach.	Supply to private sector Power generation companies.
March, 2014	52.71	53.40	101.3	4.07
April, 2014	37.61	37.51	99.7	3.38
May, 2014	38.56	36.28	94.0	3.66
June, 2014*	36.84	34.55	93.8	NA

* Provisional.

The main reasons for shortfall in coal production are as under:-

(i) Law and order problem in MCL and CCL; (ii) Delay in getting Forest clearance and Environmental Clearance; (iii) Frequent Breakdown of Draglines at NCL and WCL causing less exposure of coal; (iv) Less transportation of coal by ESM company in SECL; (v) Restriction of working hours from 10.30 AM to 3.30 PM imposed by State Government due to heat wave in MCL.

(e) The Government has taken various steps to ensure time bound production which include efforts to expedite Environment and Forest clearances, pursuing with State Government for help in expediting land acquisition and coordinated effort with Railways for movement of coal. Steps have been taken by Coal India Ltd. and its subsidiaries to augment coal production which includes capacity addition from new projects and use of mass production technologies.

(f) The coal resource available in existing CIL blocks is about 88.42 billion tonnes as assessed by CMPDI. In addition MoC has assigned 119 blocks to CIL which have about 42.90 billion tonnes of coal resources.

Supply of coal to thermal power plants

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

(a) whether Government has identified any coal mines which would be

exhausted or which would be abandoned after complete mining during the next five years;

(b) if so, the details of those mines and quantum of deficit in supply of coal, given the fact that most of our power requirements are meted out through thermal power plants;

(c) whether any contingency plan is there with Government to promote/to operate new mining areas so that there is no deficiency in supply of coal to thermal power plants; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) to (d) List of mines which would be exhausted or which would be abandoned after complete mining during the next five years is as under:

Subsidiary	Name of Mine
ECL	West Kenda OC
	Mahabir OC
	Belbaid OC
	Rajpura OC
WCL	Makardhokra-II OC
	Navin Kunada OC
MCL	Chhedipada OCP
CCL	Sirka UG
	Ray Bachra UG
	Jarangdih OC
	Sel Dhor/Kalyani OC
SECL	SDQ III OC
	Dugga OC
	Banki Main
	Balgi ½ & ¾

Subsidiary	Name of Mine
	Dharam UG
	Chhal OC
	Rajnagar OC
	Bartunga Hill UG
	NCPH Old
	North Chirimiri UG
	Kumda 7/8
	Bisrampur OC
	Kanchan OC
	Dhanpuri UG
	Jamuna 9/10
	Rajnagar RO
	Malga UG
	Bijuri UG
	Kapildhara UG
	Jamuna OC

During the last three years, dispatches to Power Utilities have been 91%, 92% and 86% of FSA/MOU commitment in 2011-12, 2012-13 and 2013-14 respectively as can be seen from the table below:

Dispatch of Coal and Products to Power Utility Sector from CIL (in MillionTonnes)

Year	Committed Quantity under FSA/MOU	Dispatch	% Materialisation
2011-12	344.38	312.07	91%
2012-13	374.47	345.51	92%
2013-14 (provisional)	412.30	353.82	86%

Every year, some mines are closed/abandoned/discontinued due to exhaustion of reserves, safety and economic viability. To compensate this loss and augment the production, new Projects are opened and capacity of ongoing projects is enhanced wherever feasible.

Further, the Government has taken various steps to ensure time bound production which include efforts to expedite Environment and Forest clearances, pursuing with State Government for help in expediting land acquisition and coordinated effort with Railways for movement of coal. Steps have been taken by Coal India Ltd. and its subsidiaries to augment coal production which includes capacity addition from new projects and use of mass production technologies.

Coal mines adhering to mining plan

514. SHRI PYARIMOHAN MOHAPATRA: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) the number of coal mines of Coal India Ltd. and those in private sector which have adhered to the mining plan including rehabilitation of fully or partially worked out mines and the details thereof; and

(b) the details of action taken against the coal companies which have violate the mining plan and categories of penal action taken in each category of deviation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) All mines whether operated by Coal India Limited/its subsidiary companies or by private sector are required to follow the approved Mining Plan including Mine Closure Plan. Each mine has a "Mine Closure Plan", in which activities including rehabilitation and stages at which these are required, are defined. Adequate budget is provided to carry out these activities as per guidelines issued by Government of India *vide* letter dated 07-01-2013.

(b) During operations, there may be deviations from approved Mining Plans. Action is taken in case of impermissible deviations, particularly with respect to environmental clearances *vis-a-vis* the production capacity.

Shortage of coal

†515. DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) the status of the supply and shortage of coal in the power stations of the country, State-wise;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) the reasons for the shortage of coal of required quality in the power stations along with the State-wise details of the quantity of demand, supply of coal and import of coal during March, April and May 2014; and

(c) the details of prices of indigenous and imported coal per ton?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) and (b) As per extant policy/directives of Government, coal is supplied to Power Utility sector under Fuel Supply Agreement (FSA) and also through short-term Memorandum of Understanding (MOU). During the last three years, despatches to Power Utilities in the country from Coal India Limited (CIL) sources have been 91% 92% and 86% of FSA/MOU commitment in 2011-12, 2012-13 and 2013-14 respectively. State-wise details of coal despatch against FSA/MOU commitment from CIL sources to power utility sector during March, 2014 to May, 2014 is as follows:-

State-wise despatches to power utilities from CIL sources

(in Million Tonnes)

State	March 2014		April 2014		May 2014	
	FSA/ MOU Quantity	Des- patches	FSA/ MOU Quantity	Des- patches	FSA/ MOU Quantity	Des- patches
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Delhi	0.47	0.35	0.42	0.32	0.42	0.27
Haryana	1.97	0.87	1.80	0.83	1.80	0.99
Punjab	0.80	0.50	0.73	0.52	0.73	0.76
Rajasthan	1.59	1.38	1.42	1.31	1.42	1.46
Uttar Pradesh	6.86	6.25	6.15	5.36	6.15	5.86
Gujarat	2.22	1.38	2.04	1.45	2.04	1.41
Chhattisgarh	3.82	3.84	3.41	3.11	3.41	3.15
Madhya Pradesh	3.62	3.25	3.22	2.60	3.22	2.75

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Maharashtra	5.11	3.94	4.64	3.59	4.64	3.40
Andhra Pradesh	1.58	0.92	1.56	0.94	1.56	0.98
Telangana	0.27	0.16	0.26	0.16	0.26	0.09
Karnataka	0.46	0.55	0.44	0.50	0.44	0.46
Tamil Nadu	2.15	1.22	1.96	1.26	1.96	1.14
Bihar	1.04	1.18	0.95	1.17	0.95	0.97
Jharkhand	1.42	1.33	1.28	1.03	1.28	0.97
Orissa	2.60	2.58	2.38	2.28	2.38	2.29
West Bengal	3.64	3.73	3.28	3.11	3.28	3.21
TOTAL	39.63	33.44	35.92	29.52	35.92	30.15

Despatches to Power Utilities from CIL sources have been 84%, 82% and 84% of FSA/MOU commitment in March, 2014, April, 2014 and May, 2014, respectively. Shortage of supplies during this period was on account of intermittent law and order problems hampering coal transportation and despatch in Jharkhand and Orissa, less wagon supply against indents of coal companies particularly for TPPs of Western and Southern region and transportation constraints due to seizure of coal transportation trucks at the coalfields during the Lok Sabha elections. In Mahanadi Coalfields Limited (MCL), coal transportation to Kanikar siding of Basundhara area is stopped during day time since last seven months and Siding No.3 and 4 of Talcher are disturbed and closed for despatches due to law and order problems affecting rake loading from these sidings.

To address the issue of quality, third party sampling and analysis facilities at loading ends have been introduced with effect from October, 2013. The process is being further streamlined.

During the period April-May, 2014 power utilities have imported 7.6 MT of coal against *pro-rata* target of 9.0 MT.

(c) The price of indigeneous pithead run-of-mine non-coking coal varies from mine to mine, depending upon quality of coal, based on its Gross Calorific Value (GCV) and depending upon its end use. The price range varies from Rs. 400 per tonne (for

GCV of 2200-2500 KCal/ Kg.) to Rs. 4870 per tonne (for GCV of 6700-7000 K Cal/ Kg.). For GCV exceeding 7000 K Cal/Kg, the price increases by Rs. 150 per tonne for every 100 K Cal/Kg. or part thereof.

The price of Imported coal per tonne [International coal price taken from Indonesian Coal indices assessed by Argus and PT Coalindo (FOB Kalimantan)] for the last six months is as follows:

	Types of coal (GCV in Kcal/Kg) in USD/MT				
	GCV 6500	GCV 5800	GCV 5000	GCV 4200	GCV 3400
January, 2014	83.22	71.05	57.54	38.75	27.43
February, 2014	80.41	70.13	57.12	38.83	26.51
March, 2014	78.32	68.41	56.30	38.19	25.63
April, 2014	77.44	67.95	55.67	37.42	25.30
May, 2014	77.09	68.55	56.04	37.59	25.28
June, 2014	76.29	66.67	54.91	37.49	25.00

Recommendation of task force on coal allocation

516. SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) as on date what action has been taken by the Central Government on the recommendation of Task Force Committee to allocate coal to Gujarat Government from nearby collieries to minimize unwanted transport cost; and

(b) the details of the recommendations of this Task Force Committee ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) and (b) Ministry of Coal (MoC) had constituted an Inter-Ministerial Task Force (IMTF) on 25.06.2010 to review the existing sources and consider feasibility for rationalization of linkages from these sources with a view to reduce the transportation cost for Power Utilities, Cement, Steel and Sponge Iron sector. The major recommendations of the Task Force, including those relating to Gujarat, are as under:-

(i) acceptance of the recommendations of the Functional Directors of Coal India Limited in respect of rationalization of existing sources in respect of

applications received from Captive Power Plants (8 applications received by CIL and rationalization recommended for 7 cases), Sponge Iron Plants (21 applications received by CIL and rationalization recommended for 4 cases) and Cement Plants (2 applications received by CIL and both recommended).

- (ii) rationalization of coal supplies for Sanjay Gandhi and Satpura Thermal Power Plant of Madhya Pradesh Power Generation Company Limited (MPPGCL).
- (iii) reduction in quantity allocated to Gujarat State Electricity-Corporation Limited (GSECL) from Korea Rewa fields of C/D grade coal and proportionate increase in Korba fields of South Eastern Coalfields Limited (SECL) by swapping quantities of MPPGCL.
- (iv) rationalization of sources for Panipat and Rajiv Gandhi Thermal Power Station of Haryana Power Generation Company Limited, Mejia and Koderma Thermal power Stations of Damodar Valley Corporation and Santhaldih, Kolaghat, Sagardighi and Bakreshwar Thermal Power Stations of West Bengal Power Development Corporation Limited.
- (v) reduction in coal allocation from Mahanadi Coalfields Limited (MCL) and enhancement in coal allocation from Eastern Coalfields Limited (ECL) for the power plants of Tamil Nadu Electricity Board.

The approved recommendations of the task force were sent to Coal India Limited (CIL). CIL/coal companies have implemented the recommendations pertaining to rationalization of sources of consumers of Captive Power Plants, Sponge Iron and Cement Plants. As regards rationalization of sources of power utilities, the Task Force's recommendations are all inter-linked and could be implemented only with the consent of all the consumers. The same could not be implemented as the consumers concerned did not agree to the revised arrangement.

To undertake an optimization exercise again, Ministry of Coal has constituted a new "Inter-Ministerial Task Force" (IMTF) on 13.06.2014 to review rationalization of linkages.

Coal reserves in Jharkhand

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

- (a) the number of coal mines in operation in Jharkhand *vis-a-vis* other States out of the total number of coal mines *per-se*;

(b) the amount of coal reserves in that State *vis-a-vis* other States and how much coal gets mined out of such reserves *per-se*; and

(c) whether there is any scope to increase mining from the reserves presently being tapped and/or the untapped reserves?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) The total number of coal mines in operation as on 31.3.2014 are 566. This includes non-producing but not closed and under construction mines also. State wise details are:-

States	Andhra Pradesh	Arunachal Pradesh	Assam	Chhattisgarh	Jammu & Kashmir	Jharkhand
No. of Mines	50	1	6	61*	4	177*
States	Madhya Pradesh	Maharashtra	Meghalaya	Orissa	Uttar Pradesh	West Bengal
No. of Mines	73*	58	0	28	4	104*

*Provisional

(b) As per Geological Survey of India, State-wise reserve of coal as on 1.4.2014 is as follows:-

States	Andhra Pradesh	Arunachal Pradesh	Assam	Chhattisgarh	Jharkhand	Bihar	Nagaland
Coal reserves (Million Tonne)	22468	90	515	52533	80716	160	315
States	Madhya Pradesh	Maharashtra	Meghalaya	Odisha	Uttar Pradesh	West Bengal	Sikkim
Coal reserves (Million Tonne)	25673	10964	576	75073	1062	31318	101

The total coal extracted from different coalfields of India during 2013-14 is 565.64 million tonnes.

(c) Yes, Sir.

Import of coal

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

(a) whether it is a fact that power turbines need to undergo change technically and technologically if they have to use imported coal in full or in blends with domestic coal and if so, the details thereof;

(b) what are the reasons Government has decided to promote import of coal rather than the production of domestic coal for power generation in the country; and

(c) whether it is a fact that imported coal generates less fly-ash than the domestic coal and that being the sole reason to resort to import of coal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) No Sir, the power turbines are not affected by change in coal quality. However, the boilers of thermal power plants are normally designed for a certain range of coal quality and require using coal within the above range for satisfactory performance.

Due to wide variations in quality of domestic coal generally received by Indian power stations, because of progressive deterioration in coal quality and/or supply from different mines; the boilers are designed to use a wide variation in coal quality typically from 3000 to 4000 kcal/kg gross heat value. Thus, the boilers are generally seen to accommodate blend of domestic and imported coal; however, the quantity or percentage of imported coal that can be blended in any station would depend on number of factors like the design, coal for the boiler, characteristics of domestic coal being received by the station and characteristics of imported coal proposed for blending. The two coals are also required to be compatible for blending so as to avoid slagging and other operational problems.

(b) In order to address the gap between domestic availability of coal and the projected demand, imports are planned to meet the requirement of power sector.

(c) No, Sir.

Shortage of coal

519. SHRI Y.S. CHOWDARY: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that there is acute shortage of coal across the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor; and
- (c) the steps taken / being taken by the Government to improve the production of coal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) and (b) The total consumption of coal during 2013-14 was 739.42 Mte. against the supply of domestic coal of 571 Mte. The gap between total consumption & domestic supply has been met through import of coal to the extent of 168.44 Mte.

The production of coal had been constrained due to difficulties in acquisition of land, slow pace of Environment & Forest clearance and constraints in evacuation of coal through the rail network.

(c) The Government had taken steps to improve Coal production which include efforts to expedite Environment & Forest clearances, pursuing with State Government for help in expediting land acquisition and coordinated effort with Railways for movement of coal. Steps have been taken by Coal India Ltd. and its subsidiaries to augment coal production which includes capacity addition from new projects and use of mass production technologies.

De-nationalisation of coal mining

520. SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government intends to introduce reforms in the coal sector so as to attract private investment in a transparent manner;
- (b) if so, the details of these reform measures;
- (c) how Government intends to introduce transparency for attracting private investment;
- (d) whether there is a proposal for de-nationalization of coal mining; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) to (e) Under the amended provisions of Section 11-A of the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957 and rules thereunder, the

Government has decided to allocate area containing coal through auction by competitive bidding.

For augmentation of coal production in the country through Public Private Participation, a Model Concession Agreement (MCA) for engagement of Mine Developer cum Operators in CIL was also finalized in consultation with Planning Commission and other concerned Ministries and the same has been sent to CIL for its adoption by their Board.

Coal Mines (Nationalization) Amendment Bill, 2000 was introduced in Rajya Sabha on 24.04.2000 to amend the Coal Mines Nationalization Act, 1973 to allow Indian companies in the private sector to mine coal in the country without the existing restriction of captive mining. All stakeholders will be consulted before the Bill is taken up.

Coal reserves

521. SHRIMATI RAJANI PATIL:

SHRI K.C. TYAGI:

Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

- (a) the present status of coal reserves in the country;
- (b) whether coal reserves are sufficient to meet the demand of power sector to generate power for a considerable period of time;
- (c) whether Government is contemplating any new plan for coal block allocation; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) As per the latest National Inventory on Indian Coal Resources published by Geological Survey of India, the total coal resources assessed in the country stand at 301.56 Billion Tonnes as on 01.04.2014.

(b) There are sufficient coal resources to meet the demand of Power Sector for a considerable period of time.

(c) and (d) Coal block allocation is a continuous process. Recently 17 Coal blocks (14 for power generation and 3 for mining corporation) have been allotted under government dispensation.

Medical facilities to personnel employed in coal mines

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

- (a) Whether Government has ensured the availability of adequate medical facilities to personnel/labourers employed in coal mines across the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) and (b) The Coal India Limited (CIL) & its subsidiaries, Singareni Collieries Company Limited (SCCL) and Neyveli Lignite Corporation Limited (NLC) are providing medical facilities to all the employees and their families. Whenever specialized treatment is required for the employees or their dependents, they are referred to empanelled Super Specialty Hospitals. The details are given below:

Company	Hospitals (beds)	Dispensary	Doctors	Ambulances
CIL and its subsidiaries	80 (5739)	397	1230	638
SCCL	07 (829)	24	185	32
NLC	01 (369)	1	72	4
		(Ayurvedic)		

- (c) Does not arise.

Foreign funded projects for rural water supply and sanitation

523. DR. KANWAR DEEP SINGH: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there are externally aided projects, being run in the country, for rural water supply and sanitation;
- (b) if so, the number of such projects and the period for which external aid would be available;
- (c) the amount of external aid received, project-wise; and
- (d) the status of their implementation and targets achieved, project-wise and state-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) Yes, Sir.

- (b) to (d) The details are given in the Statement.

Statement*The details of the externally aided projects being run in the country for rural water supply*

Name of the State	No.	Project Name	Period	Funded by	Amount of external aid received	Status
	2	3	4	5	6	7
Uttarakhand	1	Uttarakhand Rural Water Supply & Sanitation Project	2006-15	World Bank	US \$ 120M	Upto May, 2014, 7620 habitations built their own water supply systems benefiting 1.32 million rural residents against the project target of 1.2 million.
West Bengal	1	West Bengal Piped Water Supply Project (Purulia)	2014-19 (Feb.)	JICA	Rs. 954.70 cr.	Supply of safe and adequate drinking water to people in the Purulia District suffering from acute scarcity of potable water, by constructing piped water supply schemes, thereby improving health and quality of life in the district. The implementation of the piped water supply schemes will contribute to sustainable development in the region.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Punjab	1	Punjab Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Project	26.03.2007 to 31.12.2014	World Bank	US \$ 154 Million	3000 villages were targeted for water supply schemes out of which 3941 villages(1363 under IDA SWAp + 2578 under NON IDA SWAp) have been covered and the works are in progress in 127 villages. Achievement will exceed the project target by 35.6 %. 100 villages were targeted for Sewerage Schemes on pilot basis out of which 30 villages have been covered and work is in progress in 68 villages. 200 villages were targeted for service improvement of existing water supply against which 268 villages have been covered whereas works is in progress in 48 villages. Achievement will exceed the project target by 57%.
Assam, Bihar, Jharkhand, UttarPradesh	1	Rural Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation Project for Low	2013-14 to 2019-20	World Bank	US \$ 0.5 Billion	The Project is expected to directly benefit about 78 lakh rural populations with improved piped drinking water supply covering

					approximately 17,400 habitations in 2150 GPs in 33 districts of four States.
Income State (RWSSP-LIS)					
Andhra Pradesh	1	Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Project (AP RWSSP)	World Bank	23.03.2010 to 30.11.2014	Current undistributed amount of the project is US \$ 129.50. Six districts for a total of 2600 habitations, have been targeted for the project.
Karnataka	1	Jal Nirmal	World Bank	15.06.2010 to 30.06.2013 Extended upto October, 2014	The project has been taken up in twelve districts. Population of fourteen lakh have been covered through Piped Water Schemes and household tap connection. Habitations covered -890 Population- 28.00 Lakhs
Kerala	1	Jalnidhi KRWSSP	World Bank	December 2011 to June 2017	Second KRWSA project covers 11.5 lakh population for water supply and 6.9 lakh people for sanitation. Total number of Schemes is 3928. Number of beneficiary groups is 4513. These are distributed in 200 GPs in 8 districts of the State.

Status of Total Sanitation Campaign

524. SHRI BAISHNAB PARIDA: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) what is the status of Centre's Total Sanitation Campaign in different States in the country:

(b) which are the States that fall short of 100 per cent coverage of all rural schools and anganwadis in their regions with toilets;

(c) what are the major difficulties coming in the way of its implementation in various regions of the country; and

(d) what is the action plan to clear any kind of hurdles or impediments coming in the way of its speedy implementation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) State/UT-wise achievement 2014, as on 1.6.2014 against Project Objectives sanctioned under Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC), recast as the Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan (NBA) from 1.4.2012, is given in the Statement (*See below*).

(b) With respect to coverage of schools with toilets, the NBA programme provides for construction of toilets in government schools that were built prior to 2007. Schools set up thereafter are also provided toilets under the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) launched in 2007. States of Mizoram, Jammu & Kashmir, Uttarakhand, Himachal Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Gujarat, Tamilnadu, Jharkhand, Bihar, Nagaland, West Bengal, Tripura, Assam, Chhattisgarh. Arunachal Pradesh and Goa have not fully achieved the targets set under NBA for building school toilets.

The NBA programme provides for construction of toilets in Anganwadis in government buildings. States of Uttarakhand, Jammu & Kashmir, Bihar, West Bengal, Assam, Jharkhand, Rajasthan, Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Mizoram, Madhya Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Nagaland, Odisha and Goa have not fully achieved the targets set under NBA for building Anganwadi toilets.

(c) The following are the major difficulties coming in the way of its implementation:-

- The biggest challenge before us is triggering behaviour change in vast section of rural population regarding need to use toilets.

- A large number of people also defecate in the open because they cannot afford to build a toilet from their own resources.

(d) The following steps have been taken up under the NBA to speed up implementation:-

- Provision of incentives for the construction of Individual household latrines (IHHLs) have extended to identified Above Poverty Line (APL) households (all SCs /STs, small and marginal farmers, landless labourers with homestead, physically handicapped and women-headed households).
- Financial incentive for construction of toilets has been raised for all eligible beneficiaries to Rs. 4600/- from the earlier amount of Rs 3200/-under NBA. In addition upto Rs. 5400/- can be utilized under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme for construction of the toilet. Along-with beneficiary contribution of Rs. 900/-, the total unit cost of toilet is now Rs. 10,900/- (Rs. 11,400/- for hilly and difficult areas).
- More emphasis on Information Education Communication (IEC) with earmarked 15% of the total outlay of district projects for IEC activities.
- A conjoint approach with National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) to ensure water availability for sanitation in Gram Panchayats.
- Focusing of convergence of rural sanitation (NBA) with programmes of associated Ministries including Health, School Education, Women and Child Development.
- Recasting the component of Solid and Liquid Waste Management (SLWM) to a project mode approach in convergence with MGNREGS.
- Increasing the financial support for sanitation, the 12th Five Year Plan outlay has been fixed at Rs. 37159 crore, which is 468% higher than the 11th Five Year Plan Outlay of Rs. 6540 crore.

Statement*The Physical Progress Report upto 30-6-14 under Total Sanitation Campaign recast as Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan*

Physical Progress Report upto 30.6.2014

Sl. No.	State	Individual household latrines			Sanitary Complex			School Toilets			Toilets for Anganwadi		
		Appr.	Ach.	% age	Appr.	Ach.	% age	Appr.	Ach.	% age	Appr.	Ach.	% age
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1	Andhra Pradesh	10265917	8690632	84.66	575	993	100	115908	120383	100	14990	11800	78.72
2	Arunachal Pradesh	133861	104699	78.21	318	188	59.12	3944	3918	99.34	1866	1934	100
3	Assam	3381037	2351425	69.55	211	63	29.86	34772	34399	98.93	16819	11207	66.63
4	Bihar	11171314	4744095	42.47	2362	1031	43.65	102268	95745	93.62	16444	9108	55.39
5	Chhattisgarh	3392453	2029245	59.82	618	305	49.35	52338	51969	99.29	10211	10595	100
6	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	2480	37	1.49	12	1	8.33	0	0	0	0	0	0
7	Goa	45323	34553	76.24	150	0	0	731	446	61.01	547	58	10.6
8	Gujarat	5378487	4758885	88.48	1671	1775	100	40439	37552	92.86	30516	25912	84.91

9	Haryana	2095434	2210847	100	1335	1289	96.55	9160	10612	100	7599	8795	100
10	Himachal Pradesh	850750	1039751	100	1229	978	79.58	20738	18676	90.06	10308	9546	92.61
11	Jammu and Kashmir	1470803	567620	38.59	1080	1088	100	27277	20512	75.2	1070	309	28.88
12	Jharkhand	3729495	1716494	46.02	1203	312	25.94	42687	39858	93.37	11472	7652	66.7
13	Karnataka	5870915	4941613	84.17	1305	1064	81.53	39267	45200	100	26353	30210	100
14	Kerala	1073742	1166484	100	1090	1085	99.54	3600	4119	100	4957	5118	100
15	Madhya Pradesh	8467193	7689270	90.81	1602	1202	75.03	137730	142426	100	27595	25102	90.97
16	Maharashtra	9728343	7828157	80.47	8210	7071	86.13	87452	88369	100	60076	64666	100
17	Manipur	263254	210765	80.06	386	320	82.9	3919	3919	100	1201	1201	100
18	Meghalaya	301833	261779	86.73	290	217	74.83	10331	11261	100	1851	1898	100
19	Mizoram	108878	103268	94.85	560	567	100	5905	4032	68.28	1630	1453	89.14
20	Nagaland	211346	170206	80.53	275	232	84.36	2972	2831	95.26	1302	1288	98.92
21	Odisha	7056648	3985526	56.48	818	144	17.6	70663	70699	100	25160	24978	99.28
22	Puducherry	18000	2268	12.6	0	30	0	26	0	0	16	16	100
23	Punjab	1167568	828800	70.99	411	100	24.33	7464	8131	100	3274	4897	100

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
24	Rajasthan	6984333	4759169	68.14	1544	674	43.65	85662	87975	100	32269	22936	71.08
25	Sikkim	87014	98362	100	789	1105	100	1604	1772	100	340	516	100
26	Tamil Nadu	8667088	7512662	86.68	1438	1804	100	53678	50078	93.29	27970	28386	100
27	Tripura	623774	615471	98.67	226	295	100	6833	6650	97.32	6024	7527	100
28	Uttar Pradesh	20676487	18119957	87.64	2366	2420	100	269860	243573	90.26	107302	101642	94.73
29	Uttarakhand	886301	902002	100	470	109	23.19	3925	3350	85.35	1601	371	23.17
30	West Bengal	11616656	9251975	79.64	1140	1269	100	134081	130407	97.26	84168	51839	61.59
TOTAL		125726727	96696017	76.91	33684	27731	82.33	1375234	1338862	97.36	534931	470960	88.04

Availability of toilet facilities to women and girls

525. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the position regarding availability of toilet facilities to women and girls in Bihar, Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh, Odisha and Uttar Pradesh;

(b) whether a large section of female population is deprived of toilet facilities in rural areas in these States;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the steps taken to provide toilet facilities for girls and women in rural areas of these States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) The position regarding availability of toilet facilities to women and girls is not monitored separately. However, as per Census-2011, percentages of rural households having access to toilet in the States of Bihar, Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh, Odisha and Uttar Pradesh are as under:-

Sl.No.	State	% Households having access to toilets as per Census 2011
1	Bihar	18.6
2	Jharkhand	8.3
3	Chhattisgarh	14.8
4	Odisha	15.3
5	Uttar Pradesh	22.9

(b) and (c) Yes, Sir. A large section of the population in the rural areas of these states does not have access to toilets. The reasons for this include the following:

- A large number of people defecate in the open because they cannot afford to build a toilet from their own resources.
- A large portion of the population does not build and use toilets as they are not convinced of the benefits of using toilets.

(d) Government of India administers through the States/UTs, the Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan (NBA) in the country, a comprehensive programme to ensure sanitation facilities in rural areas with the main objective of eradicating the practice of open defecation and ensuring clean environment. The objective of NBA is to achieve sustainable behavior change with provision of sanitary facilities in entire communities in a phased, saturation mode with 'Nirmal Grams' as outcomes. The programme aims at addressing all sections of the rural population, including girls and women in rural areas of the states of Bihar, Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh, Odisha and Uttar Pradesh with toilet facilities.

The programme provides for an Incentive of Rs. 10000 per Household for the construction of Individual Toilets to all Below Poverty Line (BPL) households and also Above Poverty Line (APL) households belonging to SC, ST, small and marginal farmer, landless labourer with homesteads, physically challenged and women headed household categories. The programme also provides Rs. 2 lakhs per unit for the construction of Community Sanitary Complexes, which can be built specifically for girls and women. The programme also provides for separate girls toilets in government schools that were built prior to 2007. Separate girls toilets are also provided in schools constructed thereafter under the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA).

Rural Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation Project in UP

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

- (a) whether it is a fact that Government has decided to implement a World Bank assisted Rural Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation Project in Uttar Pradesh;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI UPENDERA KUSHWAHA): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation is implementing a "Rural Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation Project for Low Income States (RWSSP-LIS)" covering four States of Assam, Bihar, Jharkhand and Uttar Pradesh.

The objective of the Project is to provide sustainable piped drinking water and sanitation services for selected rural communities in the target States through decentralised service delivery system.

The Project outlay is US\$ 1 billion = Rs. 6,000 crore (@ US\$1 = Rs. 60 and will be implemented over a period of six years 2013-14 to 2019-20. The World Bank will reimburse the eligible expenditures incurred under the Project to the extent of 50% of the proposed outlay, the remaining being financed by the Government of India, State Governments and Beneficiaries.

The Project is expected to directly benefit about 78 lakh rural populations with improved piped drinking water supply covering approximately 17,400 habitations in 2,150 GPs in 33 districts of four States. In Uttar Pradesh 10 Eastern UP districts (Gorakhpur, Kushi Nagar, Deoria, Basti, Ghazipur, Ballia, Allahabad, Sonbhadra, Bahraich and Gonda) with population coverage of about 28 lakhs are covered under the project. An amount of Rs. 1982 Crore is expected to be spent in Uttar Pradesh under the project during the period from 2013-14 to 2019-20.

Construction of toilets in rural areas

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

- (a) the steps taken by Government for construction of toilets in rural areas; and
- (b) the details of progress made in this regard, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI UPENDERA KUSHWAHA): (a) Government of India administers through the States/UTs, the Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan (NBA) in the country, a comprehensive programme to ensure sanitation facilities in rural areas, including construction of toilets, with the main objective of eradicating the practice of open defecation and ensuring clean environment. The objective of NBA is to achieve sustainable behavior change with provision of sanitary facilities in entire communities in a phased, saturation mode with 'Nirmal Grams' as outcomes. The goal of NBA is to achieve 100% access to sanitation for all rural households by 2022.

Under the Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan (NBA), following steps have been taken for accelerated sanitation coverage:-

- Provision of incentives for the construction of Individual Household Latrines (IHHL) extended to identified Above Poverty Line (APL) households (all SCs /STs, small and marginal farmers, landless labourers with homestead, physically handicapped and women-headed households).

- Financial incentive for construction of toilets has been raised for all eligible beneficiaries to Rs. 4600/- from the earlier amount of Rs 3200/- under NBA. In addition upto Rs. 5400/- can be utilized under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme for construction of the toilet. Along-with beneficiary contribution of Rs. 900/-, the total unit cost of toilet is now Rs. 10,900/- (Rs 11,400/- for hilly and difficult areas).
- More emphasis on Information Education Communication (IEC) with earmarked 15% of the total outlay of district projects for IEC activities.
- A conjoint approach with National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) to ensure water availability for sanitation in Gram Panchayats.
- Focusing of convergence of rural sanitation (NBA) with programmes of associated Ministries including Health, School Education, Women and Child Development.
- Recasting the component of Solid and Liquid Waste Management (SLWM) to a project mode approach in convergence with MGNREGS.
- Increasing the Financial support for sanitation, the 12th Five Year Plan outlay has been fixed at Rs. 37159 crore, which is 468% higher than the 11th Five Year Plan Outlay of Rs. 6540 crore.

(b) The details of the cumulative progress made in the construction of Individual Household Latrines (IHHL), School toilets, Anganwadi toilets and Community Sanitary Complexes (CSC) against the Project Implementation Plan Objectives under the Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC) and the Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan (NBA), as reported by the States on the Integrated Management Information System (IMIS) of the Ministry, State/UT-wise is given in the Statement.

Statement

The details of cumulative progress made in construction of individual household latrines, sanitary complexes, school toilets, toilets for Anganwadi under Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan upto 30-6-2014

Sl. No.	State	Individual household latrines			Sanitary Complex			School Toilets			Toilets for Anganwadi		
		Appr.	Ach.	% age	Appr.	Ach.	% age	Appr.	Ach.	% age	Appr.	Ach.	% age
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1	Andhra Pradesh	10265917	8690632	84.66	575	993	100	115908	120383	100	14990	11800	78.72
2	Arunachal Pradesh	133861	104699	78.21	318	188	59.12	3944	3918	99.34	1866	1934	100
3	Assam	3381037	2351425	69.55	211	63	29.86	34772	34399	98.93	16819	11207	66.63
4	Bihar	11171314	4744095	42.47	2362	1031	43.65	102268	95745	93.62	16444	9108	55.39
5	Chhattisgarh	3392453	2029245	59.82	618	305	49.35	52338	51969	99.29	10211	10595	100
6	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	2480	37	1.49	12	1	8.33	0	0	0	0	0	0
7	Goa	45323	34553	76.24	150	0	0	731	446	61.01	547	58	10.6
8	Gujarat	5378487	4758885	88.48	1671	1775	100	40439	37552	92.86	30516	25912	84.91
9	Haryana	2095434	2210847	100	1335	1289	96.55	9160	10612	100	7599	8795	100

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
10	Himachal Pradesh	850750	1039751	100	1229	978	79.58	20738	18676	90.06	10308	9546	92.61
11	Jammu and Kashmir	1470803	567620	38.59	1080	1088	100	27277	20512	75.2	1070	309	28.88
12	Jharkhand	3729495	1716494	46.02	1203	312	25.94	42687	39858	93.37	11472	7652	66.7
13	Karnataka	5870915	4941613	84.17	1305	1064	81.53	39267	45200	100	26353	30210	100
14	Kerala	1073742	1166484	100	1090	1085	99.54	3600	4119	100	4957	5118	100
15	Madhya Pradesh	8467193	7689270	90.81	1602	1202	75.03	137730	142426	100	27595	25102	90.97
16	Maharashtra	9728343	7828157	80.47	8210	7071	86.13	87452	88369	100	60076	64666	100
17	Manipur	263254	210765	80.06	386	320	82.9	3919	3919	100	1201	1201	100
18	Meghalaya	301833	261779	86.73	290	217	74.83	10331	11261	100	1851	1898	100
19	Mizoram	108878	103268	94.85	560	567	100	5905	4032	68.28	1630	1453	89.14
20	Nagaland	211346	170206	80.53	275	232	84.36	2972	2831	95.26	1302	1288	98.92
21	Odisha	7056648	3985526	56.48	818	144	17.6	70663	70699	100	25160	24978	99.28
22	Puducherry	18000	2268	12.6	0	30	0	26	0	0	16	16	100
23	Punjab	1167568	828800	70.99	411	100	24.33	7464	8131	100	3274	4897	100

24	Rajasthan	6984333	4759169	68.14	1544	674	43.65	85662	87975	100	32269	22936	71.08
25	Sikkim	87014	98362	100	789	1105	100	1604	1772	100	340	516	100
26	Tamil Nadu	8667088	7512662	86.68	1438	1804	100	53678	50078	93.29	27970	28386	100
27	Tripura	623774	615471	98.67	226	295	100	6833	6650	97.32	6024	7527	100
28	Uttar Pradesh	20676487	18119957	87.64	2366	2420	100	269860	243573	90.26	107302	101642	94.73
29	Uttarakhand	886301	902002	100	470	109	23.19	3925	3350	85.35	1601	371	23.17
30	West Bengal	11616656	9251975	79.64	1140	1269	100	134081	130407	97.26	84168	51839	61.59
TOTAL		125726727	96696017	76.91	33684	27731	82.33	1375234	1338862	97.36	534931	470960	88.04

Centrally Sponsored Schemes for Sanitation

528. SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of Centrally Sponsored Schemes in operation in the field of sanitation;
- (b) how far these schemes have performed;
- (c) whether Government intends to discontinue these schemes;
- (d) if so, the reasons therefor; and
- (e) if not, how Government proposes to make these schemes more effective?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI UPENDERA KUSHWAHA): (a) and (b) Sanitation is a State subject. To assist the States/UTs in their efforts to provide sanitation facilities in rural areas, the Government of India administers the Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan (NBA), with an objective to achieve sustainable behavior change with provision of sanitary facilities in entire communities in a phased, saturation mode with 'Nirmal Grams' as outcomes. The NBA along with its predecessor programme, the Total sanitation Campaign (TSC), has resulted in substantial success in extending sanitation facilities in rural areas.

In 2001, 22% of rural families had access to toilets which has gone up to 40.60% as per National Sample Survey Organization (NSSO) estimate of 2013.

- (c) No Sir.
- (d) Does not arise
- (e) To make the scheme more effective, the Government of India created a separate Ministry dealing with rural sanitation in 2011. Further steps are being taken to accelerate sanitation coverage in rural areas by carrying out the following steps:-
 - Provision of incentives for the construction of Individual Household Latrines (IHHL) extended to identified Above Poverty Line (APL) households (all SCs /STs, small and marginal farmers, landless labourers with homestead, physically handicapped and women-headed households).
 - Financial incentive for construction of toilets has been raised for all eligible beneficiaries to Rs. 4600/- from the earlier amount of Rs 3200/- under NBA.

In addition upto ₹ 5400/- can be utilized under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme for construction of the toilet. Along-with beneficiary contribution of ₹ 900/-, the total unit cost of toilet is now ₹10,900/- (₹ 11,400/- for hilly and difficult areas).

- More emphasis on Information Education Communication (IEC), with earmarked 15% of the total outlay of district projects for IEC activities.
- A conjoint approach with National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) to ensure water availability for sanitation in Gram Panchayats.
- Focusing of convergence of rural sanitation (NBA) with programmes of associated Ministries including Health, School Education, Women and Child Development.
- Recasting the component of Solid and Liquid Waste Management (SLWM) to a project mode approach in convergence with MGNREGS.
- Increasing the Financial support for sanitation, the 12th Five Year Plan outlay has been fixed at Rs. 37159 crore, which is 468% higher than the 11th Five Year Plan Outlay of Rs. 6540 crore.

Problem of drinking water

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

- (a) whether it is a fact that the problem of drinking water in various areas of the country is still prevalent;
- (b) if so, whether arrangements are being contemplated by Government to supply drinking water in Uttar Pradesh and Gujarat wherein this problem persists; and
- (c) if so, by when and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI UPENDERA KUSHWAHA): (a) to (c) The aim and objective of National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) is to provide every rural person with adequate safe water for drinking, cooking and other basic domestic needs on a sustainable basis, with prescribed water quality standards, which should be conveniently accessible at all times and in all situations. However, as per the information entered by the States on the Integrated Management Information System (IMIS) of the Ministry

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

there are 78508 habitations in the country with a population of approximately 4.77 crores where drinking water is affected by some form of contamination like nitrate , salinity fluoride, arsenic and iron.

The Government of India provides financial and technical assistance to States under the NRDWP, to supplement their efforts to provide adequate safe drinking water to the rural population. In 2014-15, Rs. 11000 crore has been allocated under the NRDWP. In order to achieve the targets under NRDWP, the State Governments are vested with powers to plan, approve and implement drinking water supply schemes. The State Governments which include the States of Uttar Pradesh and Gujarat, in consultation with the Ministry, prepare Annual Action Plans (AAP) each year, to implement rural water supply schemes to cover partially covered and quality affected habitations and for other activities.

Achieving this aim and objective is a continuous process . The allocation to the State of Uttar Pradesh and Gujarat under NRDWP in the year 2014-15 is Rs 843.06 crores and Rs 501.28 crores respectively.

Illegal construction of toilets in M.P.

530. SHRI PRABHAT JHA:

SHRI ARVIND KUMAR SINGH:

Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to refer to answer to Starred Question 279 given in the Rajya Sabha on the 10 February, 2014 and state:

(a) whether illegally constructed toilets under Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC) in Belwa Paikan Gram Panchayat in Madhya Pradesh have been demolished recently and serious irregularities have been found in TSC programme including misappropriation of funds;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the findings of the enquiry into the complaints from MPs;

(c) whether FIRs have been filed in this regard against the guilty;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the steps the Central Government would take in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI UPENDERA KUSHWAHA): (a) and (b) As informed by the State government, the incident pertains to a property dispute between two brothers. Upon

division of property between the family members, the toilet came under Ramesh Sahu's property after which a dispute occurred. His brother filed a case in Tehsildar court and Tehsildar vide letter no. 331/Teh/ Pr/ 13 dated 20.9.2013 Halke Patwari, Belwa Paikan, Tehsil Mahgoan, declared this as an encroachment and gave the order for the removal the encroachment. An appeal was filed in the Sub Divisional Magistrate (SDM) court on which the SDM rejected the appeal and ordered the demolition of the toilet in Ramesh Sahu's property. The same was demolished on 2nd June 2014 with the help of the police force. The incentive for this toilet construction had been given under the TSC. The State government has further informed that there are no irregularities or misappropriation of funds allotted under the TSC.

(c) The State Government has informed that no FIR has been filed in the case.

(d) Not applicable.

(e) As the case has been decided by a legal authority, no action is contemplated by the Central government.

Supply of drinking water to rural habitations

531. SHRI C.M. RAMESH: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that out of 72,176 rural habitations in Andhra Pradesh only 18,674 habitations are fully covered with 55 litres per capita per day drinking water and the remaining are yet to be fully covered;

(b) if so, the details of rural habitations in the State, district-wise, and the habitations fully covered, district-wise;

(c) the reasons for not covering the remaining habitations; and

(d) what special efforts the Ministry is making during Twelfth Five Year Plan for covering the remaining habitations.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) Yes Sir. As reported by the erstwhile Andhra Pradesh State in the Integrated Management Information System (IMIS) of the Ministry out of 72,176 rural habitations in the State, 18674 habitations were fully covered with 55 litres per capita per day as on 1.4.2013

(b) Statement showing total number of habitations and fully covered habitations district-wise is given in the Statement (*See below*).

(c) As per earlier norms, schemes were designed and sanctioned for 40 lpcd . As per this norm 38,016 habitations were covered fully with 40 lpcd as on 1.4.2013 against total 72,176 rural habitations in the State. As per the enhanced norms for coverage with 55 lpcd the number of fully covered rural habitations in the State is 18,674 as on 1.4.2013. The coverage of habitations to fully covered status is a continuous process . During the Annual Action Plan meeting , the State has been asked to take up schemes prioritizing the coverage of partially covered habitations in the State.

(d) The Ministry has prepared a Strategic Plan for rural drinking water supply for the period 2011-2022, covering the next two Five Year Plan periods, which stresses on extending the piped water supply to more households in the rural areas. The interim goal till 2017, is to cover 50% of all rural households with piped water supply, and 35% of rural households with household tap connections subject to availability of adequate funds.

Statement

Andhra Pradesh Statement showing District Wise fully covered habitations as on 01.04.2013 (55 lpcd)

District	Total No. of Habitation	Fully Covered habitations
Srikakulam	3982	418
Vizianagaram	2938	737
Visakhapatnam	5407	797
East Godavari	2919	629
West Godavari	2189	1002
Krishna	2470	773
Guntur	1704	203
Prakasam	2342	681
Nellore	2961	775

District	Total No. of Habitation	Fully Covered habitations
Chittoor	10872	4346
Kadapa	4442	740
Anantapur	3309	1323
Kurnool	1503	263
Mohaboobnagar	3385	481
Rangareddy	1686	274
Medak	2448	504
Nizamabad	1645	616
Adilabad	3621	1112
Karimnagar	2261	183
Warangal	3543	600
Khammam	3166	1287
Nalgonda	3383	930
TOTAL	72176	18674

Swachh Bharat Mission

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

(a) whether 69 per cent of rural people in India defecate in the open and 54 per cent Indians have no access to toilets leading to poor hygiene which kills lakhs of people every year;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether a "Swachh Bharat Mission" is being launched for ensuring hygiene, waste management and sanitation across the nation;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps being taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) and (b) As per Census-2011, 69% of the rural households do not have toilets within premises. Further as per NSSO 2012, 40.60% rural households have toilets.

(c) to (e) The matter is under examination.

Availability of clean drinking water

†533. SHRI PRABHAT JHA:

SHRI VIJAY GOEL:

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

(a) whether clean drinking water is available to all the citizens of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the action plan of Government to provide clean drinking water to all the citizens of the country;

(d) the details of the targets fixed under Nirmal Gram Yojana along with the present achievement thereof;

(e) whether Government is considering to make any changes in this scheme; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) The Ministry of Drinking Water and sanitation monitors the progress of coverage of drinking water supply in the country in terms of habitations. As per the information entered by the States on the Integrated Management Information System (IMIS) of the Ministry, out of 1696531 rural habitations in the country there are 1250798 habitations which are fully covered, 367225 habitations which are partially covered *i.e.* where the service level of drinking water supply is less than 40 lpcd and 78508 habitations which are quality affected where the drinking water sources are affected by some form of contamination like nitrate, salinity fluoride, arsenic and iron .

(b) The status of coverage of habitations in the country State wise is given in the Statement (*See below*).

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) Rural water supply is a State subject. This Ministry supplements the efforts of the States to provide drinking water supply including through piped drinking water supply schemes, by providing technical and financial assistance to the States under the centrally sponsored National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP), in rural areas of the country. The State Governments are vested with powers to select, plan and implement drinking water supply schemes under the NRDWP. The Ministry has urged the States to take up more piped drinking water supply schemes in the 12th Five Year Plan period under the NRDWP.

As per the Strategic Plan for rural drinking water supply for the period 2011-2022, covering the two Five Year Plan periods, which stresses on extending the piped water supply to more households in the rural areas. The interim goal till 2017, is to cover 50% of all rural households with piped water supply, and 35% of rural households with household tap connections. By 2022, the goal is to cover 90% rural households with piped water supply and with 80% having household tap connections. As on 1.4.2014, 47.45 % of the rural population have been covered with PWS schemes.

(d) There is no scheme named the Nirmal Gram Yojana. The Nirmal Gram Puraskar (NGP) is an award scheme under the Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan (NBA) under which Gram Panchayats are awarded for attaining full sanitation coverage. There are no targets fixed under the NGP.

(e) No Sir.

(f) Does not arise.

Statement

*Status of Rural Habitation with Respect to Drinking Water
Supply as on (01/04/14)*

Sl.No.	State	No of Habitation			
		Total	Fully Covered	Partially Covered	Quality Affected
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Andhra Pradesh	47397	29231	16612	1554
2	Bihar	107640	50203	50838	6599

1	2	3	4	5	6
3	Chhattisgarh	73616	61483	8038	4095
4	Goa	347	345	2	0
5	Gujarat	34415	33829	329	257
6	Haryana	7251	6796	440	15
7	Himachal Pradesh	53604	39274	14330	0
8	Jammu and Kashmir	15798	8049	7739	10
9	Jharkhand	119667	116003	3637	27
10	Karnataka	59753	24480	32900	2373
11	Kerala	11883	3338	7717	828
12	Madhya Pradesh	127559	125145	677	1737
13	Maharashtra	100488	87339	12200	949
14	Odisha	157296	101810	48766	6720
15	Punjab	15370	12563	2788	19
16	Rajasthan	121133	69085	28092	23956
17	Tamil Nadu	100018	85946	13657	415
18	Telangana	25139	13212	10308	1619
19	Uttar Pradesh	260110	259539	73	498
20	Uttarakhand	39142	24195	14913	34
21	West Bengal	98120	45419	41087	11614
22	Arunachal Pradesh	7412	2386	4939	87
23	Assam	87888	41990	35214	10684
24	Manipur	2870	2089	781	0
25	Meghalaya	9326	1918	7356	52

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1	2	3	4	5	6
26	Mizoram	777	339	438	0
27	Nagaland	1530	503	989	38
28	Sikkim	2084	662	1422	0
29	Tripura	8132	3215	598	4319
30	Andman And Nicobar	400	323	77	0
31	Chandigarh	18	0	18	0
32	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	70	0	70	0
33	Daman & Diu	21	0	21	0
34	Delhi	0	0	0	0
35	Lakshadweep	9	0	9	0
36	Puducherry	248	89	150	9
TOTAL		1696531	1250798	367225	78508

Rural sanitation coverage

534. SHRIMATI GUNDU SUDHARANI: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of rural sanitation coverage in the country, State-wise;
- (b) whether it is a fact that only 34 per cent rural sanitation coverage was there in undivided Andhra Pradesh;
- (c) if so, the reasons therefor, district-wise; and
- (d) what steps the Ministry has proposed to take to increase the percentage and by when 100 per cent sanitation coverage is achieved in Andhra Pradesh and Telangana?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) The details of rural sanitation coverage in the country, State/UT-wise as per Census 2011, is given in the Statement (*See below*).

(b) As per Census 2011, 34.88% of Rural Households in undivided Andhra Pradesh had access to toilets.

(c) The reasons for this coverage *inter alia* include the following:

- Absence of awareness in vast sections of rural population regarding the need to use toilets.
- A large number of people also defecate in the open because they cannot afford to build a toilet from their own resources.

(d) Government of India administers through the States/UTs, the Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan (NBA) in the country, a comprehensive programme to ensure sanitation facilities in rural areas with the main objective of eradicating the practice of open defecation and ensuring clean environment. The objective of NBA is to achieve sustainable behavior change with provision of sanitary facilities in entire communities in a phased, saturation mode with ‘Nirmal Grams’ as outcomes.

- The goal of NBA is to achieve 100% access to sanitation for all rural households in the country by 2022. Under Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan (NBA), following steps have been taken for accelerated sanitation coverage in the Country including Andhra Pradesh and Telangana: Provision of incentives for the construction of Individual Household Latrines (IHHL) extended to identified Above Poverty Line (APL) households (all SCs /STs, small and marginal farmers, landless labourers with homestead, physically handicapped and women-headed households).
- Financial incentive for construction of toilets has been raised for all eligible beneficiaries to Rs. 4600/- from the earlier amount of Rs 3200/- under NBA. In addition upto Rs. 5400/- can be utilized under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme for construction of the toilet. Along with beneficiary contribution of Rs. 900/-, the total unit cost of toilet is now Rs. 10,900/- (Rs. 11,400/- for hilly and difficult areas).
- More emphasis on Information Education Communication (IEC) with earmarked 15% of the total outlay of district projects for IEC activities.
- A conjoint approach with National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) to ensure water availability for sanitation in Gram Panchayats.
- Focusing of convergence of rural sanitation (NBA) with programmes of

associated Ministries including Health, School Education, Women and Child Development.

- Recasting the component of Solid and Liquid Waste Management (SLWM) to a project mode approach in convergence with MGNREGS.

Statement

*State/UT-wise. sanitation coverage in rural areas
as per Census 2011*

Sl.No.	State/UT	% Rural Households with access to toilets
1	2	3
1.	Andman and Nicobar Islands	61.08
2	Andhra Pradesh	34.88
3	Arunachal Pradesh	55.75
4	Assam	61.54
5	Bihar	18.61
6	Chandigarh	94.31
7	Chhattisgarh	14.85
8	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	29.28
9	Daman and Diu	65.80
10	Goa	72.60
11	Gujiarat	34.24
12	Haryana	57.71
13	Himachal Pradesh	67.45
14	Jammu and Kashmir	41.71
15	Jharkhand	8.33
16	Karnataka	31.89
17	Kerala	94.41

1	2	3
18	Lakshadweep	98.34
19	Madhya Pradesh	13.58
20	Maharashtra	44.20
21	Manipur	87.73
22	Meghalaya	56.94
23	Mizoram	87.10
24	Nagaland	77.69
25	NCT of Delhi	86.50
26	Odisha	15.32
27	Puducherry	40.41
28	Punjab	71.89
29	Rajasthan	20.13
30	Sikkim	85.14
31	Tamil Nadu	26.73
32	Tripura	84.59
33	Uttar Pradesh	22.87
34	Uttarakhand	54.96
35	West Bengal	48.70
	INDIA	32.67

Navodaya Vidyalaya in each district

†535. SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to establish a Navodaya Vidyalaya in each district of the country to impart quality education to poor students;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

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

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) to (c) As per policy of the Government one Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalaya (JNV) is to be established in each district of the country that would bring out the best of rural talent. Government has already sanctioned 598 JNVs, out of which 588 are functional in 576 districts of the country. The state of Tamil Nadu has not accepted this scheme so far.

**Central assistance for implementation of
Sixth Pay Commission**

†536. SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has received any request from Maharashtra Government for release of Central assistance for expenditure incurred on Sixth Pay Commission for teachers and allied cadre;
- (b) if so, the details thereof, as on date;
- (c) the latest position of this proposal; and
- (d) by when this proposal would be given a final shape and the causes leading to delay in it?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) to (d) Yes, Sir. A proposal for release of central assistance of 80% of Rs.18,37,76,63,109/- for payment of arrears for the period from 1.1.2006 to 31.03.2010, on implementation of revised pay scales to university and college teachers has been received from the Government of Maharashtra. The Central Share on this expenditure comes to Rs. 14,70,21,30,487/-

However the Government of Maharashtra has so far disbursed an amount of Rs.11,50,16,00,000/-, of which the Central share comes to Rs.9,20,12,80,000/-. The Central Government scheme permits only reimbursement for the amount already released. The Central Government has released Rs.4,60,06,40,000/- during 2013-14

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

and an additional amount of Rs. 1,15,01,60,000/- will be released shortly. The balance amount due will be released on allocation of funds after the Union Budget 2014-15 is passed.

Recognition of B. Tech course by AICTE

537. SHRI BALWINDER SINGH BHUNDER: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the four years B. Tech course started by Delhi University last year has not received the mandatory recognition from AICTE;
- (b) if so, the reasons for delay in getting the recognition from AICTE; and
- (c) whether it is a fact that without recognition from AICTE, B. Tech degree cannot be awarded to students?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) and (b) As regards approval of All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE) for the B.Tech course conducted by the colleges affiliated to University of Delhi, the Hon'ble Supreme Court, in its Judgment dated 25/4/2013, in Civil Appeal No. 1145 of 2004 (Association of management of private colleges vs. AICTE & ors.) had excluded colleges affiliated to University from the definition of "Technical Institution" as defined under Section 2(h) of the AICTE Act, 1987. Therefore, the B.Tech. programmes started by University of Delhi, in academic year 2013-14, did not require approval of AICTE, as per the prevailing case law at that time.

However, the Supreme Court, in its Order dated 9/05/2014 in SLP (Civil) No. 7277/2014 (Orissa Technical Colleges Association vs AICTE & Anr), has mandated that prior approval of AICTE is compulsory and mandatory for conduct of a technical course by an existing affiliated Technical College for conduct of its Technical Courses/ Programmes for the academic year 2014-15. Therefore, the approval for B.Tech programmes became mandatory again *w.e.f.* 09/05/2014.

(c) As per directive dated 29.06.2014 of University Grants Commission (UGC), University of Delhi has to obtain appropriate approval of the AICTE for its B. Tech programmes in Computer Science, Electronics, Food Technology, Instrumentation Electronics and Polymer Science started in academic year 2013-14.

Community colleges

538. DR. R. LAKSHMANAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Indira Gandhi National Open University (IGNOU) has started community colleges in various States;

- (b) if so, the details of the community colleges that were started, State-wise;
- (c) whether these community colleges are treated at par with other colleges; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) and (b) As per the information furnished by Indira Gandhi National Open University (IGNOU), it had started Community College (CC) Scheme in July 2009. Of the 559 community colleges registered, 253 CCs had admitted students. The State/UT-wise details is given in the Statement (*See* below).

(c) No, Sir.

(d) In view of (c) above, question does not arise.

Statement

List of 253 IGNOU Community Colleges

Sl. No.	Name of Community College
1	2
Andhra Pradesh	
1.	ATDC-IGNOU Community College, Hyderabad
2.	CAP-IGNOU Community College, Hyderabad
3.	CHAI-IGNOU Community College, Secunderabad
4.	JIVA-IGNOU Community College, Shamshabad
5.	NAVA BHARAT-IGNOU Community College, East Godavari
6.	GMR VARALAKSHMI-IGNOU Community College, Srikakulam
Bihar	
7.	ATDC-IGNOU Community College, Patna

1	2
8.	SRISTI-IGNOU Community College, Patna
9.	Town School-IGNOU Community College, Bhagalpur
10.	TOWN SCHOOL-IGNOU Community College, Gaya
11.	Town School-IGNOU Community College, Purnea
12.	Dr. Zakir Husain-IGNOU Community College, Patna
13.	Dr. Zakir Husain-IGNOU Community College, Munger
14.	Dr. Zakir Husain-IGNOU Community College, Bhagalpur
15.	Dr. Zakir Husain-IGNOU Community College, Muzaaffarpur
Chhattisgarh	
16.	Ashwamedha College of Technology & Management Surguja
17.	Ashrafia Institute of Education Durg
18.	ATDC-IGNOU Community College, Raipur
19.	Chanakya-IGNOU Community College, Raipur
20.	CES-IGNOU Community College, Kawardha
21.	Computer Education Junction-IGNOU Community College, Bilaspur
22.	CES-IGNOU Community College, Dhamtari
23.	CES-IGNOU Community College, Mahasamund
24.	CES-IGNOU Community College, Kanker

1	2
25.	Future Zone Computer Education, Bilaspur
26.	NAC-MIT-IGNOU Community College, Durg
27.	NICETEC-IGNOU Community College, Bilaspur
28.	Orbit Group of Education Society, Raipur
29.	UBSS IGNOU Community College (Umadevi Bahuudeshiya Shikchha, Avam Vikas Sansthan) Raipur
30.	Vandemataram -IGNOU Community College, Dhamtari
	Delhi
31.	AIWC Community College, New Delhi
32.	ATDC, IGNOU Community College, New Delhi
33.	ATDC, IGNOU Community College, New Delhi
34.	Delhi -IGNOU Community College, New Delhi
35.	Fairfield -IGNOU Community College (FIMT) New Delhi
36.	IPHH -IGNOU Community College, New Delhi
37.	ISST Community College, New Delhi
38.	Jagan Nath Community College, New Delhi
39.	Jindal -IGNOU Community College, Delhi
40.	Manovikas -IGNOU Community College, New Delhi

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41. Navjyoti -IGNOU Community College,
New Delhi
42. PCTI -IGNOU Community College,
New Delhi
43. Prayas Institute of Community College,
New Delhi
44. Rural Medicare -IGNOU Community College (Rural Medicare Society)
New Delhi
45. Samuchit Rural - IGNOU Community College,
New Delhi
46. Tecnia Global - IGNOU Community College,
New Delhi
47. Tara -IGNOU Community College,
New Delhi
48. Town School -IGNOU Community College,
New Delhi
49. Venu Institute of Universal Education,
New Delhi
50. Vatsalya Vocational Training Centre (VVTC),
New Delhi
51. Young Men's Christian Association (YMCA),
Delhi
- Goa**
52. Don Bosco Community College South,
Goa
53. Padre Conceicao Community College South,
Goa
- Gujarat**
54. ATDC IGNOU Community College,
Surat
55. Sheth Faramji Cavaşji Contractor -IGNOU Community college,
Vadodara
56. IJ Community College Bharuch
- Haryana**
-

1	2
57.	Adarsh -IGNOU Community College, Bhiwani
58.	Arya -IGNOU Community College, Sonipat
59.	ATDC -IGNOU Community College, Gurgaon
60.	ATDC -IGNOU Community College, Faridabad
61.	CIMT -IGNOU Community College, Rewari
62.	Fire Institute -IGNOU Community College, Sonipat
63.	Global -IGNOU Community College, Bhiwani
64.	G R -IGNOU Community College, Karnal
65.	HTS -IGNOU Community College, Bhiwani
66.	HTS -IGNOU Community College, Fatehabad
67.	HTS -IGNOU Community College, Hissar
68.	HTS -IGNOU Community College, Gurgaon
69.	HTS -IGNOU Community College, Jind
70.	HTS -IGNOU Community College, Rohtak
71.	HTS -IGNOU Community College, Kurukshetra
72.	Morni Community College, Panchkula
73.	Dr.B.R. Ambedkar Community College, Gurgaon

1

2

74. RK Institute For Skilled Training,
Gurgaon
75. Savitri -IGNOU Community College,
Faridabad
76. Saksham Centre of Professional Excellence (Scope)
Gurgaon
77. SR Paramedical Institute,
Jhajjar
78. Shriram Vocational -IGNOU Community College,
Rewari
79. Takshila -IGNOU Community College,
Sonipat
80. Kampusonline -IGNOU Community College,
Gurgaon

Himachal Pradesh

81. M S Panwar -IGNOU Community College

Jammu and Kashmir

82. CEIT-IGNOU Community College,
Srinagar
83. MLK -IGNOU Community College,
Kathua
84. PCTC - IGNOU Community College,
Srinagar

Jharkhand

85. ATDC IGNOU Community College,
Ranchi
86. Catholic -IGNOU Community College,
Ranchi
87. Indrani Brajdeo Sahay Foundation,
Ranchi
88. Kolhan Community College,
West Singhbhum
89. Montfort Dalit & Tribal Community College,
Hazaribagh
-

1	2
90.	St. Joseph's -IGNOU Community College, East Singhbhum
91.	Town School -IGNOU Community College, Dumka
92.	Urmila -IGNOU Community College, Ranchi
93.	Ursuline Rural Community College, Gulma
94.	Dr. Zakir Husain - IGNOU Community College, Deoghar
95.	Dr. Zakir Husain - IGNOU Community College, Dhanbad
96.	Dr. Zakir Husain - IGNOU Community College, East Singhbhum
97.	Dr. Zakir Husain - IGNOU Community College, Ranchi
	Karnataka
98.	ATDC IGNOU Community College, Bangalore
99.	Bijapur Rural Community College, Bijapur
100.	Gulbarga Community College For Women, Gulbarga
101.	GREI IGNOU Community College, Bangalore
102.	Akshara -IGNOU Community College, Dharwad
103.	NTTF -IGNOU Community College, Bangalore
104.	St. Mary's College, Bangalore
105.	Tholons -IGNOU Community College, Bangalore

Kerala

106. AIFSM -IGNOU Community College,
Ernakulam
107. Al Jamia-IGNOU Community College (Islamic Mission Trust)
Malappuram
108. ATDC IGNOU Community College,
Kannur
109. ATDC IGNOU Community College,
Trivandrum
110. Badagara Educational Co-Op. Society
Calicut
111. Chin Maya -IGNOU Community College,
Kannur
112. Costford-IGNOU Community College,
Thrissur
113. College of IT & Management Studies(Citms)
Ernakulam
114. Christu Raj Community College,
Kottayam
115. Doctor M-IGNOU Community College,
Kollam
116. GSGSK Community College,
Alappuzha
117. IHRAM-IGNOU Community College,
Kozhikode
118. JDT Islam -IGNOU Community College,
Calicut
119. Kihrd-IGNOU Community College,
Ernakulam
120. Kottayam Social Service Society,
Kottayam
121. LNM -IGNOU Community College,
Thiruvananthapuram

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122.	Marian College, Idukki
123.	Mes Mam Pad College, Malappuram
124.	Pathanamthitta -IGNOU Community College, Pathanamthitta
125.	Mitraniketan People's College, Thiruvananthapuram
126.	Oleena - IGNOU Community College, Kozhikode
127.	Pravasi-IGNOU Community College, Malappuram
128.	P.N.Panicker-IGNOU Community College, Thiruvananthapuram
129.	Rural Academy -IGNOU Community College, Ernakulam
130.	Royal -IGNOU Community College, Idukki
131.	Royal -IGNOU Community College, Ernakulam
132.	Rajagiri College of Social Sciences, Ernakulam
133.	Sapientia -IGNOU Community College, Idukki
134.	Social Community College, Ernakulam
135.	SEA - IGNOU Community College [Sound Engineering Academy (Sea)] Tiruvandrum
136.	Sahyadri Institute of Ayurveda, Idukki
137.	St.Mary's IGNOU Community College For Women, Pathanamthitta
138.	SRC -IGNOU Community College, Thiruvananthapuram

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139. Santhigiri Vidyabhavan-IGNOU Community College,
Thiruvananthapuram
140. Thaamath IGNOU Community College,
Alappuzha
141. TSSS -IGNOU Community College,
Kannur
142. Sree Vivekananda -IGNOU Community College,
Malappuram
- Madhya Pradesh**
143. ATDC-IGNOU Community College,
Indore
144. ATDC-IGNOU Community College,
Chhindwara
145. CEDMAP-IGNOU Community College,
Bhopal
146. Dr. Radhakrishanan Vidyapeeth,
Neemuch
147. IIMSHE-IGNOU Community College,
Bhopal
148. IISD-IGNOU Community College (Indian Institute of Social Development)
Indore
149. ITRC - Information Technology Resource Centre,
Indore
150. Kothari -IGNOU Community College,
Indore
151. LKJS IGNOU Community College,
Shajapur
152. NICT-IGNOU Community College,
Indore
153. RGCSM Community College,
Indore
154. STEPS IGNOU Community College,
Bhopal
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155.	Town School -IGNOU Community College, Khandwa
156.	Town School -IGNOU Community College, Morena
157.	EMS-IGNOU Community College (Vidhyasagar Shiksha Samiti), Bhopal
	Maharashtra
158.	ATDC IGNOU Community College, Mumbai
159.	Technology And Research - IGNOU Community College, Nagpur
160.	D.B. Science -IGNOU Community College, Gondia
161.	DMC -IGNOU Finishing School, Pune
162.	DSIJ-IGNOU Community College (Dalal Street investment Journal), Mumbai
163.	Gyan Mata -IGNOU Community College, Nanded
164.	Gols Community College, Mumbai
165.	Mahila-IGNOU Community College, Nagpur
166.	Pratham -IGNOU Community College, Mumbai
167.	Manavseva Community College (SAARC Educational Academy) Nagpur
168.	Vishwakarama Community College, Amravati
169.	St. Mary's -IGNOU Community College, Satara
170.	Dr. Zakir Husain - IGNOU Community College, Pune

Manipur

171. OIP-IGNOU Community College,
Imphal

Odisha

172. ATDC-IGNOU Community College,
Bhubaneswar
173. ATDC-IGNOU Community College,
Rourkela
174. M.S. Swaminathan Research Foundation (MSSRF)
Koraput
175. SVTI -IGNOU Community College (Sevalaya),
Jharsuguda
176. Upaya Community College,
Sundargarh
177. Dr. Zakir Husain - IGNOU Community College,
Bhubaneswar

Punjab

178. ATDC-IGNOU Community College,
Ludhiana
179. Baba Kundan-IGNOU Community College,
Ludhiana
180. Community Polytechnic -IGNOU Community College,
Kapurthala
181. Gagan -IGNOU Community College,
Gurdaspur
182. G P -IGNOU Community College,
Hoshiarpur
183. Shanti Tara Community College,
Sangrur
184. Town School -IGNOU Community College,
Hoshiarpur

Rajasthan

185. ATDC-IGNOU Community College,
Jaipur

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186. RAI Community College,
Alwar
187. Samuchit Rual-IGNOU Community College,
Ajmer
188. Visvesvaraya -IGNOU Community College,
Udaipur
- Tamil Nadu**
189. Arvind -IGNOU Community College,
Chennai
190. ATDC-IGNOU Community College,
Chennai
191. ATDC-IGNOU Community College,
Chennai
192. ATDC-IGNOU Community College,
Tirupur
193. Bharath-IGNOU Community College,
Chennai
194. Dhan -IGNOU Community College (Dhan Foundation),
Madurai
195. Dr. Soundram -IGNOU Community College,
Dindigul
196. Wellness -IGNOU Community College,
Chennai
197. Green Valley Community College,
Chennai
198. Hi-Tech-IGNOU Community College,
Thiruvallur
199. IID Community College,
Chennai
200. Indian Institute of Textile Training (Iitt),
Tripur
201. Sri Krishna-IGNOU Community College,
Chennai
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202. Madurai Community College,
Madurai
203. Mohan Foundation Community College,
Chennai
204. MGRCC -IGNOU Community College (Mahatma Gandhi Rural),
Cuddalore
205. NAF-IGNOU Community College,
Chennai
206. Nachiar-IGNOU Community College,
Coimbatore
207. Oxford-IGNOU Community College,
Salem
208. PVM Educational Trust-IGNOU Community College,
Madurai
209. Rural -IGNOU Community College,
Thirunelveli
210. REEP Educational Institutions,
Namakkal
211. Ramnath Community College,
Tirunelveli
212. RMD - IGNOU Community College,
Chennai
213. Shri Ambihai Community College,
Virudhunagar
214. Sudharsan -IGNOU Community College,
Sivagangai
215. Shakthi Community College,
Tirupur
216. Assefa - IGNOU Community College, [Association
For Sarvaseva Farms (Assefa)]
Chennai
217. Shawdo - IGNOU Community College,
Ramanathapuram
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218. Shri Ram IGNOU Community College,
Chennai
219. Servtte -IGNOU Community College (Servite Rural Academy),
Karur
220. TVS Vocational - IGNOU Community College,
Chennai
221. TVS Community College,
Madurai
222. Unitek-IGNOU Community College, Nagercoil
Tripura
- Tripura**
223. Association For Social & Human Advancement (Asha) Holy Cross -
IGNOU Community College,
West Tripura
224. ARKA -IGNOU Community College,
West Tripura
- Uttar Pradesh**
225. ACMT-IGNOU Community College,
Ghaziabad
226. All India Institute of Information Technology,
Allahabad
227. ATDC-IGNOU Community College,
Gautam, Buddha Nagar
228. ATDC-IGNOU Community College,
Kanpur
229. Chail -IGNOU Community College,
Allahabad
230. Drishtee -IGNOU Community College,
Gautam Buddha Nagar
231. Iqbal Narain -IGNOU Community College,
Lucknow
232. Institute of Quality Awareness And Training (IQAT)
Gautam Buddha Nagar
233. JMVS Community College,
Lucknow
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| 234. | NCSM -IGNOU Community College,
[National Computer Saksharta Mission (NCSM)]
Jalaun |
| 235. | National Medical -IGNOU Community College,
Saharanpur |
| 236. | PCTI -IGNOU Community College,
Lucknow |
| 237. | Pacific -IGNOU Community College (Pacific College of Physiotherapy),
Gorakhpur |
| 238. | Rica's IGNOU Community College,
Allahabad |
| 239. | Adarsh - IGNOU Community College,
Saharanpur |
| 240. | Shobhit - IGNOU Community College,
Meerut |
| 241. | Sawera Community College,
Allahabad |
| 242. | Town School - IGNOU Community College,
Jaunpur |
| 243. | Town School - IGNOU Community College,
Mirzapur |
| | Uttarakhand |
| 244. | Himalayan Environmental Studies and Conservation Organization
(HESCO), Dehradun |
| 245. | HIFEED-IGNOU Community College
Dehradun |
| 246. | SSI-IGNOU Community College (Sachidanand Social Institute) (SSI)
Pauri Garhwal |
| | West Bengal |
| 247. | ATDC-IGNOU Community College,
Kolkata |
| 248. | ATDC-IGNOU Community College,
Jalpaigudi |
| 249. | Basanti Devi Community College,
Kolkata |
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250.	Yuva Vabishya Shakti- Cini Community College, South 24 Parganas
251.	HIMITET-IGNOU Community College, Paschim Midnapore
252.	IMTR-IGNOU Community College, (Institute of Medical and Technological Research) Kolkata
253.	SSER-IGNOU Community College, (Salt Lake Society For Education and Research) Kolkata

Setting up of Kendriya Vidyalayas

539. SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the action taken by Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan as on date to set up KVs in various States, State-wise; and

(b) what action has been taken by Government to relax the norms to provide rent free temporary accommodation for setting up of Kendriya Vidyalayas in various districts, as nobody is coming forward to provide temporary rent free accommodation particularly in tribal districts?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) At present 1087 Kendriya Vidyalayas (KVs) are functioning in the country. The State/Union Territories-wise details are given in the Statement (*See* below).

(b) There is no proposal under consideration of the Ministry of Human Resource Development to relax the norms for opening of new KV. As per prescribed norms for the opening of new KVs under Civil / Defence Sector, the sponsoring agency is liable to provide suitable and sufficient rent free temporary accommodation for setting up of a newly sanctioned KVs to make the school functional till the construction of permanent Vidyalaya building by the Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan (KVS) on the land to be provided by the sponsoring agency, free of cost, to KVS.

Statement

State-wise number of Kendriya Vidyalayas functioning in various States/UTs (as on 10.07.2014)

Sl. No.	Name of State	Number of Kendriya Vidyalayas functioning presently
1	2	3
1	Andman and Nicobar Islands (UT)	02
2	Andhra Pradesh	28
3	Arunachal Pradesh	14
4	Assam	55
5	Bihar	45
6	Chandigarh	05
7	Chhattisgarh	26
8	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	01
9	Daman and Diu	01
10	Delhi	43
11	Goa	05
12	Gujarat	44
13	Haryana	27
14	Himachal Pradesh	23
15	Jammu and Kashmir	37
16	Jharkhand	32
17	Karnataka	39
18	Kerala	35
19	Lakshadweep	01

1	2	3
20	Madhya Pradesh	92
21	Maharashtra	56
22	Manipur	07
23	Meghalaya	07
24	Mizoram	04
25	Nagaland	05
26	Odisha	53
27	Puducherry	04
28	Punjab	49
29	Rajasthan	63
30	Sikkim	02
31	Tamil Nadu	41
32	Tripura	09
33	Telangana	26
34	Uttar Pradesh	105
35	Uttarakhand	43
36	West Bengal	58
TOTAL		1087

Syllabus for development of defence industries

540. SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state the action taken by the Ministry on representation to shape out new education syllabus for development of defence industries and defence related matters in consultation with Defence, Research and Development Organization to provide skilled manpower to domestic defence industries?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): The University Grants Commission (UGC) has

informed that, based on the recommendations of an Expert Committee to review the existing syllabus of Defence and Strategic Studies at the Under-Graduate/ Post-Graduate and M.Phil./ Ph.D. levels, a model syllabus for National Security Studies at post-graduate level has been developed. The UGC has also decided to upgrade Department of Defence and Strategic Studies to Departments of National Security Studies in five Universities viz., (i) University of Allahabad (ii) University of Madras (iii) University of Pune (iv) University of Manipur (v) University of Punjab, during the Twelfth Plan Period.

Untouchability in Mid-Day-Meal Scheme

541. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of the media report regarding prevalence of untouchability in Mid Day Meal Scheme in schools in various parts of the country;

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

(c) what action Government has taken on these incidents and what action Government proposes to take to prevent such incidents in future?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The half yearly report for the period 1st October 2011 to 31st March 2012 of Monitoring Institutes (Mis) for Odisha, Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh reported cases of children not taking their mid-day meal because of caste factors. Based on the report of the Monitoring Institutes, a Central team was deputed to the said States. The Central team, after its field visit, found that there was a case of caste discrimination in Amthapada PUPS, Boudh block of District Boudh, Odisha. This was brought to the notice of State Government of Odisha, who took immediate action and suspended the Headmaster of the school. However, the Central teams did not find any case of caste discrimination in Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh.

(c) The States/UTs have formed Committees with members from Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes to inspect the preparation and distribution of mid day meals. Priority is given to recruitment of cook-cum-helpers from Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes, wherein more than 36% cook-cum-helpers are from the SC and the ST communities. The States / UTs have been advised that the nodal officer or nodal agency in the States should make regular field visits and conduct surprise inspections every month. States and UTs have been advised to hold periodic interactive sessions in schools against caste discrimination.

The MDM guidelines lay down that on an average 25% of schools should be inspected every quarter by State Government officers belonging to different departments at District, Sub-Division, Tehsil/Taluka, block and other suitable levels. In addition, the Joint Review Mission consisting of representatives of Central Government, State Government, UNICEF and Supreme Court Commissionerate, also help in detecting anomalies in the scheme. Similarly, 41 independent Monitoring Institutions such as IIT Chennai and Visva-Bharati etc. also monitor the MDM scheme.

Disability aspect in curriculum of schools of architecture

542. SHRI RITABRATA BANERJEE: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether a disability aspect in curriculum exists in schools of architecture across the country;
- (b) whether Government intends to include this curriculum in other schools;
- (c) if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) Yes, Sir. The disability aspect in curriculum exists in various schools of architecture across the country. Designing barrier free buildings and creating urban infrastructure has been inducted in the syllabus of most of the Institutions/ Universities. It is also being taught as a topic in allied subjects under various heads/part of subjects of under graduate architectural curriculum in various Universities like Pune University, Birla Institute of Technology, Mesra, School of Planning and Architecture, Bhopal, School of Planning and Architecture, Vijayawada, University of Calicut etc.

(b) to (d) The Government does not prescribe the curriculum for Architectural programmes. However, the curriculum in the schools of architecture is decided by the Academic Council/Governing Body of the respective Schools/Universities/Institutions, as per the Minimum Standards of Architectural Education prescribed by the Council of Architecture, a statutory body under the Architects Act, 1972.

Study on social exclusion and inclusive policy

†543. SHRI ISHWARLAL SHANKARLAL JAIN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the University Grants Commission (UGC) has approved the guidelines

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

regarding the study on social Exclusion and Inclusive Policy in various universities of the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The University Grants Commission (UGC) in its 494th meeting, held on 31st July, 2013, approved the continuation of the scheme on study of social exclusion and inclusive policy. The Twelfth Plan guidelines for establishment of centres in universities for study of social exclusion and inclusive policy, issued by the UGC are available on its website at <http://www.ugc.ac.in/pdfnews/2118716-social-exclusion-colleges.pdf>.

Proposals under RUSA

†544. SHRI ISHWARLAL SHANKARLAL JAIN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of States which have submitted proposals under the Rashtriya Uchcharat Shiksha Abhiyan (RUSA) in the country so far;

(b) whether Government is taking any measures or has taken any steps to promote RUSA; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) As on date, 23 States and 04 Union Territories (UTs) are participating in Rashtriya Uchcharat Shiksha Abhiyan (RUSA), while 05 other states have indicated their willingness to participate in the Scheme. So far, State Higher Education Plans (SHEPs) of 13 States have been received.

(b) and (c) An amount of ₹ 310.40 crores has been released to different States/UTs under various components of RUSA as on 30.06.2014. Preparatory grants of ₹ 74.04 crores and 'Management Monitoring Evaluation and Research' funds of ₹ 2.24 crores

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

have been released to 23 States and 04 Union Territories. Four States and one Union Territory have been granted ₹ 177.07 crores as first instalment for 45 Model Degree Colleges (MDC), while 02 States have been granted an amount of ₹ 20.68 crore as second instalment for 23 MDCs. An amount of ₹ 30.26 crores has been released as 'Infrastructure Grants to Colleges' for 165 colleges in 06 States and 10 universities in 4 States have been granted ₹ 18.12 crore under 'Infrastructure Grants to Universities'. In addition, two States have been granted ₹ 1.80 crores for upgradation of 4 existing colleges into MDCs, while ₹ 2.06 crores and ₹ 0.79 crores have been released for 'Vocationalisation of Higher Education' in 3 States and 'Equity Initiatives' in 2 States respectively.

Land for Central University Campuses

545. SHRI AMBETH RAJAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether State Governments, in which Central Universities were established, have allotted land free of cost for establishing the permanent campuses;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. Most of the State Governments in which new Central Universities were established *i.e.*, after the year 2000, have allotted land free of cost. The details thereof, Central University-wise, are given in the Statement.

Statement*The details of the land allocated to Central Universities by various States*

Sl. No.	Name of the Central University	State where established	Year of establishment	Details of Land Allocated to Central University.
1	2	3	4	5
1.	The English and Foreign Languages University (EFLU), Hyderabad.	Andhra Pradesh	2007	EFLU has been upgraded from Central Institute of English and Foreign Languages to Central University. Hence, the question of land from the State Govt. does not arise.
2.	Rajiv Gandhi University, Itanagar.	Arunachal Pradesh	2007	The University has been converted from State University to Central University. Hence, the question of land from the State Govt. does not arise.
3.	Central University of Bihar, Patna.	Bihar	2009	300 acres of land has been provided by Ministry of Defence at Gaya. ₹ 22.18 crore has been paid by the University to the Ministry of Defence for the same.
4.	Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya, Bilaspur.	Chhattisgarh	2009	The University has been converted from State University to Central University. Hence, the question of land from the State Govt. does not arise.

5. Central University of Gujarat, Gandhinagar. Gujarat 2009
Transfer of land measuring 500 acres is under active consideration of the State Govt.
6. Central University of Haryana, Narnaul. Haryana 2009
428 Acres land of villages Jant and Pali was leased out by Gram Panchayats Jant and Pali to the Central University of Haryana for a period of 99 years *i.e.*, ₹ 1.0 per acre per year as per direction of State Govt. of Haryana and 55 Acres land was also given by State Govt. of Haryana free of cost to the Central University of Haryana.
7. Central University of Himachal Pradesh, Kangra. Himachal Pradesh 2009
Land measuring 156-66-20 Hectare in Dharamshala and land measuring 81-79-16 Hectare in Dehra are yet to be transferred by the State Govt. as clearance from M/o Environment and Forests is awaited as diversion of forest land is involved. The land will be transferred by the Govt. of HP once the clearance under Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 is accorded by MoEF.
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1	2	3	4	5
8.	Central University of Kashmir, Srinagar.	Jammu and Kashmir	2009	Land measuring 572 acres has been allocated by the State Govt. Out of this, 415 acres has already been transferred. Another 87 Acres of land stands transferred to the State Higher Education Deptt. for its usage by the CU of Kashmir. This land will be transferred to CU once MoU/lease deed is signed between State Govt. and M/o HRD.
9.	Central University of Jammu.	Jammu and Kashmir	2011	Land measuring 319.28 Acres has already been transferred by the State Govt.
10.	Central University of Jharkhand, Ranchi	Jharkhand	2009	Land measuring 500 Acres has been allotted by the State Govt. Out of this, 319.28 Acres of land has already been transferred by State Govt. Remaining 180.72 Acres of land will be transferred after the payment of compensation by the State Govt. to the occupants.
11.	Central University of Karnataka, Gulbarga.	Karnataka	2009	Land measuring 653 has already been transferred by the State Govt.

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| 12. | Central University of Kerala,
Kasaragod. | Kerala | 2009 | Land measuring 310 Acres has already been transferred by the State Govt free of cost. |
| 13. | Indira Gandhi National Tribal
University, Amarkantak. | Madhya Pradesh | 2008 | 150.144 hectare of land has been allotted by the State Govt. free of cost with Rs. 1 annual rent. |
| 14. | Dr. Harisingh Gour
Vishwavidyalaya, Sagar. | Madhya Pradesh | 2009 | The University has been converted from State University to Central University. Hence, the question of land from the State Govt. does not arise. |
| 15. | Manipur University, Imphal. | Manipur | 2005 | The State Govt. has allotted land measuring 287.53 acres free of cost for establishing the university. |
| 16. | Mizoram University, Aizawl. | Mizoram | 2001 | Facing financial constraint, the State Govt. of Mizoram was unable to meet the cost of acquisition of land. Central Govt. therefore, agreed to meet out the compensation for acquisition of land as a one-time special grant for the establishment of the University. |
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1	2	3	4	5
17.	Central University of Orissa, Bhubaneswar.	Odisha	2009	430.37 acres of land in two villages has been allotted by the State Govt. as advance possession to the University pending sanction of the lease. The lease proposals are under process at Govt. level for sanction.
18.	Central University of Punjab, Bhatinda.	Punjab	2009	The State Govt. of Punjab has transferred approximately 500 acres of land to the University. However, out of the approx 500 acres of land transferred, the University has yet to be shown owner for land measuring approx 65 acres for which the case is under consideration with the Govt. of Punjab. Also the University has not paid any money to the State Govt. for the said land.
19.	Central University of Rajasthan, Jaipur.	Rajasthan	2009	The land measuring 518 acres has already been allotted by the State Govt. and the University has moved to its new Campus at Bandarsindri, Kishangarh, Ajmer, and Rajasthan.
20.	Sikkim University, Gangtok.	Sikkim	2007	Out of 300 acres of the identified land, the State Govt. has handed over 265.94 acres of land to the University. The Union

- Govt. shared 50% of the cost of the land.
21. Central University of Tamil Nadu, Tiruvarur. Tamil Nadu 2009
Out of 516.76 acres of the identified land, the State Govt. has transferred 170.00 acres of land in the name of the University.
22. Tripura University, Agartala. Tripura 2007
Out of 92.29 acres of the identified land, the State Govt. has transferred 74.38 acres of land in the name of the University.
23. University of Allahabad, Allahabad. Uttar Pradesh 2005
This University was earlier a State University established in 1887 and it was converted into a Central University in 2005. Hence, the question of allotment of land by the State Government does not arise.
24. Hemawati Nandan Bahuguna Garhwal University, Srinagar. Uttarakhand 2009
This University was earlier a State University which was established by the name of Garhwal University in 1973. It was converted into a Central University under the Central Universities Act, 2009 alongwith its Campuses already in existence. Hence, the question of allotment of land by the State Govt. does not arise.
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Coverage of RTE Act

†546. SHRIMATI KANAK LATA SINGH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the children below the age of six years have been kept out of the ambit of the Right to Education Act;
- (b) whether it is also a fact that the Committees constituted earlier in this regard had recommended to bring such children under the ambit of this Act;
- (c) whether there is an acute shortage of teachers at present to implement the Right to Education successfully;
- (d) the details of shortage of teachers at different levels throughout the country; and
- (e) the number of students studying from Class I to Class XII and the ratio of students and teachers, at present?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) to (e) The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009 provides for free and compulsory elementary education to all the children of the age of 6 to 14 years in a neighbourhood school. Section 11 of the RTE Act also provides that the appropriate Government may make necessary arrangements for pre-school education. A Central Advisory Board of Education (CABE) sub-committee was set up on 4th August, 2011 to consider the extension of RTE Act, 2009 to pre-primary classes. Final recommendations have not been received. 25.83 crore children are enrolled in classes I to XII in the country. Teacher availability in elementary education has improved with the additional recruitment of 15.06 lakh teachers funded under the Sarva Siksha Abhiyan programme. The national pupil teacher ratio in Government and Government aided schools is 28:1 at primary, 31:1 at upper primary and 34:1 at secondary level as per Unified District Information System for Education (UDISE) of 2013-14.

Shifting of CESCK

547. SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Ministry has received any proposals from the Karnataka

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Government to shift the Centre of Excellence for Studies in Classical Kannada (CESCK) functioning at Central Institute of Indian Languages (CIIL), from Mysore to Bengaluru;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of the States that have removed their respective language centres from the ambit of CIIL and are functioning autonomously and the grants are given to these autonomous centres; and

(d) the details of the documentation of the six mother tongues/languages of Karnataka namely, Asalaru, Siddi, Iruliga, Malaikudiya, Maratta and Tokri Koli ?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The State Government of Karnataka (Department of Kannada, Culture and Information) had written to this Ministry for according autonomous status and to locate the Centre of Classical Studies in Kannada at Bengaluru at par with the Central Institute of Classical Tamil (CICT) at Chennai. The Chief Secretary to the Government of Karnataka had also written a letter stating that the Government of Karnataka has already identified 3.00 acres of land in the Bangalore University Campus and the Government is willing to make available this land free of cost. The Government of Karnataka has now again written a letter on 2nd July, 2014 stating that pending construction of a new complex, the Bangalore University has agreed to provide 3000 Sq. ft. space for starting the centre immediately.

(c) The Centre for Classical Tamil which was originally started in the Central Institute of Indian Languages (CIIL) at Mysore was shifted to Chennai on the request of the State Govt. of Tamil Nadu in the year 2008, and is now functioning from Chennai as the Central Institute for Classical Tamil. The details of the grants given to the Central Institute of Classical Tamil is as follows.

Year	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
Grant received	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹
	4,50,00,000	8,58,93,000	10,88,95,000	12,00,00,000	6,44,47,637	9,00,00,000

(d) A Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) has been signed on 12.04.2013 between the CIIL, Mysore and Karnataka State Tribal Research Institute (KSTRI),

Mysore to conduct research on six selected tribal mother tongues/ language of Karnataka, namely Asalaru, Siddi, Iruliga, Malaikudiya, Maratha/ Maratta and Tokri Koli for a period of 12 months. The Pilot study in these six languages was undertaken and the report on the same has been submitted to KSTRI. The report contains the vocabulary items, ethnographic details of these tribes including their present status, education, profession, food and culture, dress, festivals, marriage and death ceremonies, nature of language maintenance and loss etc.

Implementation of RTE

548. SHRI D. RAJA:

SHRI M. P. ACHUTHAN:

Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the implementation of the Right to Education (RTE) has been tardy; and

(b) if so, the details of the achieved targets so far and the measures being taken for the effective implementation of RTE?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) and (b) No, Sir. The progress under the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act 2009 indicates that 19.88 crore children have been enrolled in elementary school, with a Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) of 96.5% as per unified District Information System for Education (UDISE) 2013-14. The annual average drop out rate has come down from 6.8% (2009-10) to 4.7% (2013-14) at primary level.

To meet the objectives of the RTE Act, the Central Government supports the States/UTs under the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan programme wherein 47488 schools, 753733 additional classrooms, 583748 toilets, 40161 drinking water facilities and 7.02 lakh teachers have been sanctioned since 2009-10.

Overhauling of framework of education system

†549. SHRI DARSHAN SINGH YADAV: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has considered any proposal to overhaul the framework

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

of the present education system, especially in view of the changing standard of the school level education system;

(b) whether Government is considering to incorporate the ancient Indian tradition in the school level education; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) to (c) No, Sir. The present National Curriculum Framework (NCF-2005) takes care of any new development and concern in the school level education system. Addressing these concerns, the NCF-2005 follows five guiding principles *i.e.* (i) connecting knowledge to life outside the school, (ii) ensuring that learning is shifted away from rote methods, (iii) enriching the curriculum to provide for overall development of children rather than remain text book centric, (iv) making examinations more flexible and integrated into classroom life and, (v) nurturing an over-riding identity informed by caring concerns within the democratic polity of the country.

Various curriculum material developed by the NCERT provide children opportunities to bring experiences in the classroom and also provide scope of infusing arts, heritage craft and work across the subjects at all levels. This help in developing sensitivity towards all culture. Cultural aspects in education are an integral part of school curriculum at all the stages.

Massive Open Online Courses and virtual classrooms

550. SHRI RAM NATH THAKUR: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is planning to set up Massive Open Online Courses (MOOCs) and virtual classrooms;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether a national E-Library is being set up to empower school teachers and students;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps being taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) to (e) Yes, Sir. Presently the Ministry is doing consultation with different stakeholders to finalize the Implementation Plan of Massive Open Online Courses (MOOCs), Virtual Class rooms and National E-Library.

Enrolment in private schools

551. SHRIMATI WANSUK SYIEM: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether according to findings of the Annual Status of Education Report (ASER), 2013 there has been a slight increase in private school enrolment over 2012;

(b) whether, according to ASER 2013, report, there have been wide variations in private schools enrolment across rural areas with Manipur and Kerala, recording enrolment of more than 2/3rd of all children in age group of 6 to 14 years in private schools; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. As per the Annual Status of Education Report (ASER) 2013, which is a sample survey by a civil society organization, there has been an increase in enrolment of children at elementary level in private schools from 28.3% in 2012 to 29.0% in 2013. As per ASER 2013 report, State-wise percentage of children enrolled at elementary level in private schools is including Manipur and Kerala is given in the Statement (*See below*).

The Government of India does not support the ASER survey findings. As per Unified- District Information System for Education (U-DISE) data base in 2013-14 30.33% children in elementary education were enrolled in private schools, while 54.91% in Manipur and 35.22% in Kerala.

Statement

*State-wise percentage of enrolment of children at elementary level
in Private schools as per ASER Report 2013.*

States	Private School % Children (Age 6-14) in Private schools
1	2
Andhra Pradesh	34.0
Assam	17.1
Bihar	8.4

1	2
Chhattisgarh	15.9
Gujarat	15.1
Haryana	51.4
Himachal Pradesh	33.9
Jammu and Kashmir	45.5
Jharkhand	15.7
Karnataka	22.5
Kerala	68.6
Madhya Pradesh	20.3
Maharashtra	37.5
Manipur	70.5
Meghalaya	45.3
Mizoram	32.4
Nagaland	39.4
Odisha	7.3
Puducherry	54.3
Punjab	46.7
Rajasthan	39.5
Sikkim	23.1
Tamil Nadu	26.8
Tripura	6.7
Uttar Pradesh	49.0
Uttarakhand	39.4
West Bengal	7.0
ALL INDIA	29.0

National Achievement Survey

552. SHRIMATI WANSUK SYIEM: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has been making use of the findings of National Achievement Survey (NAS) conducted by NCERT every three years;

(b) how far the NAS findings are useful in making mid-term corrections on long-term educational policies and programmes;

(c) how different are the survey findings of ASER from that of the NAS and whether Government has ever attempted to compare and combine both the survey findings to get a balanced assessment of the state of primary/secondary education in the country; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) to (d) The findings of the National Achievement Surveys (NAS) by National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT) are disseminated to State/UTs for taking corrective measures to improve the learning levels of children. Furthermore, under the national Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) programme, specific focused strategies for early grades reading, writing and comprehension as well as early mathematics have been developed to address foundational learning amongst children. Similarly, emphasis on science and mathematics in upper primary classes has also been taken up as a sub-programme under the SSA.

The findings of Annual Status of Education Report (ASER) and NAS cannot be compared as the methodologies of the surveys are totally different. NAS is a formal testing conducted using multiple points of learning levels expected in each class, while ASER is conducted in an informal setting with oral testing by a volunteer force. The NAS provides a balanced assessment of learning levels at various stages of school education.

Uniformity in fee structure of private schools

†553. SHRI PRABHAT JHA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is no uniformity in school fee to be

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

charged by private schools in the country and schools charge fee arbitrarily from the parents;

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

(c) whether Government proposes to formulate any clear policy at national level in this regard taking cognizance of the matter; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) and (b) Ministry of Human Resource Development does not regulate the fee structure of private schools. However, presently CBSE has about 15000 affiliated schools including private schools.

- As per CBSE affiliation Bye Laws fees charges should be commensurate with the facilities provided by the institution. Fees should normally be charged under the heads prescribed by the Department of Education of the State/U.T. for schools of different categories. No capitation fee or voluntary donations for gaining admission in the school or for any other purpose should be charged / collected in the name of the school and the school should not subject the child or his or her parents or guardians to any screening procedure. In case of such malpractices, the Board may take drastic action leading to disaffiliation of the school.

Further, any school or person who violates the above provisions is liable for the following—

- Receives capitation fee, shall be punishable with fine which may extend to ten times the capitation fee charged.

(c) and (d) No such proposal is under consideration of the Ministry of Human Resource Development.

Kendriya Vidyalayas in Gujarat

554. SHRI DILIPBHAI PANDYA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the actual number of Kendriya Vidyalayas running with full-fledged infrastructure in Gujarat at present, district-wise, as per the requirements of centrally funded schools for weaker section children;

(b) whether Government proposes to open more Kendriya Vidyalayas in the State particularly at Sidhpur, Mehsana, Palanpur and Patan of North Gujarat region;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) Presently, 44 Kendriya Vidyalayas (KVs) are functioning in the State of Gujarat out of which, 40 are functioning with full-fledged infrastructure. The district-wise details of these 40 KVs are given below:-

Sl. No.	Name of Districts	Number of KVs
1.	Ahmedabad	06
2.	Vadodara	04
3.	Jamnagar	07
4.	Kutch	05
5.	Gandhinagar	05
6.	Surat	03
7.	Bhavnagar	01
8.	Banaskantha	01
9.	Sabarkantha	01
10.	Junagarh	01
11.	Porbander	01
12.	Rajkot	01
13.	Surendra Nagar	01
14.	Anand	01
15.	Bharuch	01
16.	Mehsana	01

The remaining 4 KVs *i.e.* AFS Darjeepura, Distt. Baroda, Jetpur, Distt. Jetpur, Panchmahal (Godhra) and Freeland Ganj Railway Colony, Dahod are being run in temporary accommodation provided by the Sponsoring Authority concerned. Children of weaker sections and economically disadvantaged groups are granted admissions in KVs as per provisions of Right to Education Act, 2009.

(b) to (d) As of now, there is no proposal with this Ministry to open new KVs in the Sidhpur, Mehsana, Palanpur and Patan of North Gujarat region.

Ban on junk food in and around schools

555. SHRIMATI GUNDU SUDHARANI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that an Expert Committee has recommended to ban the sale of junk food and aerated drinks in and around schools;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the Delhi High Court has also directed the Centre to submit its course of action on the above; and

(c) if so, the reasons for the delay in issuing directives to all the schools in the country to ban sale of junk food and aerated drinks?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) An Expert Group was constituted on 16.09.2013 by Food Safety and Standards Authority of India (FSSAI), Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, New Delhi on the direction of Hon'ble High Court, Delhi to assist the Central Advisory Committee (CAC) of FSSAI to develop guidelines for making available quality and safe food in schools. The Expert Group has recommended the restriction/limitation of the availability of most common HFSS (High in Fat, Salt and Sugar) Foods in schools and area within 50 metres.

(b) No such directions has been received.

(c) Does not arise. However, the Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) has advised schools to ensure that school canteens provide healthy snacks and that junk food, carbonated and aerated beverages are replaced with healthy snacks, juices and dairy products.

Potential of wind and solar energy

556. SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the potential of wind and solar energy in the country;

(b) how much of the potential is being exploited as on date; and

(c) the details of measures proposed by Government to popularize the use of wind and solar energy in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) A wind power potential of 1,02,788 MW has been estimated at 80 m height. India is endowed with vast solar energy potential. About 5000 trillion kWh per year energy is incident over India's land area with most parts receiving 4-7 kWh per sq.m. per day.

(b) A grid connected wind power capacity of 21,609 MW and solar power capacity of 2.635 MW has been installed in the country upto June, 2014.

(c) The Government is promoting wind power projects through private sector investment by providing fiscal and promotional incentives such as concessional import duty on certain components of wind electric generators, excise duty exemption to manufacturers. 10 years tax holiday on income generated from wind power projects is also available. Loans for installing windmills are available from Indian Renewable Energy Development Agency (IREDA) and other Financial Institutions. Technical support including wind resource assessment is provided by the Centre for Wind Energy Technology (C-WET), Chennai. This apart, preferential tariff is being provided in potential States. Government has also announced a Generation Based Incentive (GBI) under which Rs. 0.50/unit generated from wind power projects, subject to a ceiling of ₹ 1.00 crore per MW, is being provided to the projects.

Measures by Government to popularize the use of solar energy in the country are:

- (i) Government of India has launched Jawaharlal Nehru National Solar Mission (JNNSM) on 11th January, 2010. The Mission targets deployment of 20,000 MW of grid connected solar power by 2022 in three phases.
- (ii) Grant of subsidy on off-grid applications.
- (iii) Provision for Renewable Purchase Obligation for solar has been made in the National Tariff Policy.
- (iv) Concessional Import duty/Excise duty exemption for setting up of solar power plants, accelerated depreciation and tax holiday.

- (v) Generation Based Incentive and facility for bundled power for Grid connected Solar Power Projects through various interventions announced from time to time.
- (vi) Awareness programmes such as exhibitions, training workshops etc. are being conducted.
- (vii) Several R&D efforts have been initiated for new technologies and improvement in efficiency.

Making new and renewable energy grid interactive

557. DR R. LAKSHMANAN: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has undertaken any study to make the new and renewable energy more grid interactive;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) In December, 2011 the Ministry of New and Renewable Energy requested the Power Grid Corporation of India Ltd. (PGCIL) to undertake a study on transmission infrastructure development for the likely renewable power capacity addition during the Twelfth Five Year Plan period in eight renewable resource rich States namely Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu and Jammu and Kashmir.

The PGCIL study report entitled "Green Energy Corridor" was released in September, 2012. It identified intra-State and inter-State transmission systems with locations and voltage levels, and also investment requirement for the same. In addition, it suggested establishment of Renewable Energy Management Centres (REMCs) to serve as single source information repository and coordination point.

- (c) Does not arise.

Exploration of offshore wind farms

558. SHRI BAISHNAB PARIDA: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether India proposes to explore offshore wind farms to meet its demand in power sector;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Indian companies are facing certain difficulties and hurdles to develop such wind farms in the country;

(d) whether land acquisition and environmental clearance are the major hurdles coming in the way of developing this sector in the country; and

(e) if so, the details thereof along with the action plan to address these issues on a fast-footing?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Offshore Wind Energy Steering Committee (OWESC) under the chairmanship of Secretary, MNRE and its sub-committee held several meetings to deliberate on various aspects of offshore wind energy development in the country. As a result, the Draft National Offshore Wind Energy Policy was prepared and placed on the Ministry's website inviting comments and suggestions of stakeholders. After incorporating the comments a Cabinet Note on National Offshore Wind Energy Policy has been prepared.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) and (e) Does not arise.

Policy on bio-gas plants

559. SHRI AVINASH RAI KHANNA: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) what is Government's policy to promote bio-gas plants;

(b) whether Government would consider the proposal to promote bio-gas plants at gaushalas by giving them technical advice and subsidy and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) The Ministry of New and Renewable Energy is promoting setting up of bio-gas plants under three Central Sector Schemes as given below:

- (i) National Biogas and Manure Management Programme, which caters to setting up of family type biogas plants for meeting cooking fuel requirements in rural areas of the country.
- (ii) Biogas Power Generation Programme, for promoting setting up of biogas plants for generation of electricity in the capacity range of 3 kW to 250 kW.
- (iii) Programme on Energy Recovery from urban, industrial and agricultural wastes for setting up of large size biogas plants for production of biogas or bio-CNG or for generation of power.

(b) The Ministry of New and Renewable Energy is providing Central Financial Assistance for setting up of biogas plants at gaushalas under the Programmes on Biogas Power Generation and Energy Recovery from Wastes as per the details given in the Statement (*See below*). Technical assistance for setting up such plants is also available from the State Nodal Agencies, Biogas Development and Training Centres and Khadi and Village Industries Commission.

- (c) Does not arise.

Statement

Central Financial Assistance available for setting up of Biogas Plants at Gaushalas under the Programmes on Biogas Power Generation and Energy Recovery from Wastes

A: Biogas Power Generation Programme

Power generation capacity	Biogas plant capacity	Central Financial Assistance (CFA)*
3-20kW	25 M ³ to 85 M ³	₹ 40,000/- (Rupees Forty thousand only) per kW
>20kW up to 100kW	Any combination of above plants or approved alternate capacity/design	₹ 35,000/- (Rupees Thirty five thousand only) per kW
>100kW up to 250kW	Any combination of above plants or approved alternate capacity/design	₹ 30,000/- (Rupees Thirty thousand only) per kW

* CFA will also be limited to 40% of project cost.

B: Programme on Energy Recovery from Wastes

Type of Projects	Central Financial Assistance (CFA)**
Production of Bio-CNG or Power generation through biomethanation of Urban and Agricultural Waste/residues including cattle dung.	₹ 2.00 crore/MW or bio-CNG from 12000 m ³ biogas/day (Max. ₹ 5 crore/project)
Biogas generation from Urban, Industrial and Agricultural Wastes/residues	₹ 0.50 crore/MWeq. (12000 m ³ biogas/day with maximum of ₹ 5 crore/project)

** CFA shall also be limited to 20% of project cost

Launching of new solar power policy

560. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is gearing up to launch a new solar power policy or solar mission, incorporating a number of concessions and a lot of financial inputs for those involved in the manufacturing of solar power generation equipments;

(b) if so, whether the new policy would be announced soon;

(c) if so, the main features of the policy;

(d) whether the Minister has taken up the issue with the Finance Minister for reducing the customs and other levies being imposed on manufacturing of solar power devices; and

(e) if so, to what extent these measures would help in improving the renewable energy and in improving the solar power capacity?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) Government is promoting development of solar power through various programmes and schemes to strengthen National Solar Mission which includes promotion of solar power manufacturing sector.

(b) Policies and Programmes are brought out from time to time.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) Ministry of New and Renewable Energy has taken up with Department of Revenue, Ministry of Finance for exemption of customs and excise duty on all input raw materials required for manufacturing of solar power devices.

(e) Exemption from custom/excise duty on raw materials/components required for production of solar equipments will result in lowering of production cost and therefore will make the products more affordable and competitive. This will result in higher demand for solar power and so higher installed capacity.

Generation of new and renewable energy in Tamil Nadu

561. DR. V. MAITREYAN: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the effective steps taken by Government to improve the generation of new and renewable energy at various places in Tamil Nadu;

(b) the energy generated during the last three years under various heads and the funds allocated and disbursed to various new and renewable energy projects during the last three years;

(c) whether Government has provided adequate subsidy under Ministry's schemes to support these new and renewable energy projects in the State; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) The Ministry of New and Renewable Energy is promoting generation of renewable energy by providing various fiscal and financial incentives, such as capital/interest subsidy, accelerated depreciation, concessional excise and customs duties to encourage the Indian and foreign investors to invest in new and renewable energy sector. Among the other steps to include preferential tariff for purchase of power generated from renewable sources, introduction of Renewable Energy Certificates and Renewable Purchase Obligation. Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) upto 100% is also permitted on the automatic route, in the renewable energy sector, subject to applicable laws/regulations, security and other conditions in the country including the State of Tamil Nadu.

Further, State Government of Tamil Nadu has launched a State Energy Policy in the year 2012, introducing net-metering for solar rooftops, providing additional State incentive of Rs. 20,000/KW for domestic rooftops. The State has fixed a target of installation of 60,000 solar rooftops annually and converting 20,000 street-lights to solar annually.

(b) The energy generated under various heads and the details of funds allocated and disbursed to various new and renewable energy projects in the State of Tamil Nadu during last three years are given in Statement-I (*See* below).

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. The details of subsidy for various renewable energy programmes/projects are given in the Statement-II (*See* below).

Statement-I

A. Energy generated in the State of Tamil Nadu during the last three years under various heads of renewable energy

(in Million Units)

Sl. No.	Year	Biomass co-generation	Bio-mass Power	Solar	Wind
1	2011-12	1428.52	556.24	11.26	9763.04
2	2012-13	1653.81	588.83	25.88	12948.23
3	2013-14	1217.61	625.39	38.87	10930.23

B. The funds allocated and disbursed to various new and renewable energy projects in the State of Tamil Nadu during the last three years

Sl. No.	Year	Funds allocated and disbursed (₹ in crore)
1	2011-12	54.24
2	2012-13	39.15
3	2013-14	67.85

Statement-II

Incentives/Subsidy available under various schemes/programmes

A. Grid-Interactive Renewable Power Programmes:

1. Wind Power Projects:

Generation Based Incentive (GBI)	Rs.0.50 per unit subject to max of Rs.1.00 crore/MW
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Demonstration Projects in:

Special Category States (NE Region, Sikkim, J&K, H.P. and Uttarakhand)

Rs.3.00 crore X C^{0.646}

Other States

Rs.2.50 crore X C^{0.646}

C: Capacity of the project in MW;

^: raised to the power

2. Solar Power Projects:

Solar PV Power projects under Jawaharlal Nehru National Solar Mission (JNNSM) Phase-II, Batch-I of total 750 MW with Viability Gap Funding (VGF) support from National Clean Energy Fund (NCEF).	Minimum Project Capacity 10MW Maximum Project Capacity 50MW	VGF support upto 30% of Project Cost limited to Rs.2.50 crore/MW based on reverse bidding process.
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3. Small Hydro Power Projects:

Support to new SUP projects in State sector:

Category	Above 100 KW and up to 1000 KW	Above 1 MW - 25 MW
Special category and NE States	75,000 per KW	7.5 crores/MW limited to ₹ 20 crore per project.
Other States	35,000 per KW	3.5 crores/MW limited to ₹ 20 crore per project.

Support to new SHP project in private/co-operative/joint sector:

Areas	Upto 25 MW
N E Region, J&K, H. P. and Uttarakhand (Special Category States)	1.5 crore/MW limited to ₹ 5.00 crore per project
Other States	1.0 crore/MW limited to ₹ 5.00 crore per project

4. Biomass Power and Bagasse Cogeneration Projects:

Private / Joint / Cooperative / Public Sector Sugar Mills:

Project	Special Category and NE States	Other States
1	2	3
Biomass Power projects	₹ 25 lakh per MW*	₹ 20 lakh per MW*
Bagasse Co-generation projects by cooperative/public sector sugar mills	₹ 18 lakh per MW*	₹ 15 lakh per MW*

1	2	3
40 bar & above	₹ 40 lakh	₹ 40 lakh
60 bar & above	₹ 50 lakh	₹ 50 lakh
80 bar & above	₹ 60 lakh	₹ 60 lakh
	Per MW of surplus power (maximum support of ₹ 6.0 crore per project)	Per MW of surplus power (maximum support of ₹ 6.0 crore per project)

*Maximum support of Rs. 1.50 crore per project.

5. Waste to Energy Projects:

Type of Waste	Central Financial Assistance
Municipal Solid Waste	₹ 2.00 crore/MW, Max. Support 10 crore/project.
Urban Waste	₹ 2.00 crore/MW, Max. Support 5 crore/project.
Industrial Waste	₹ 0.20crore to ₹ 1.100cr./MW, Max. Support ₹ 5.00 crore/project

B. Off Grid/Decentralized Renewable Energy Programmes

Sl.No. Programme	Subsidy
6. Family Type Biogas Plants	
NE Region States including Sikkim (except plain areas of Assam)	₹ 15,000 to ₹ 17,000 per plant
Plain areas of Assam	₹ 10,000 to ₹ 11,000 per plant
J&K, Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand (excluding Terai region), Nilgiris of Tamil Nadu, Sadar, Kurseong and Kalimpong sub-divisions of Darjeeling, Sunderbans, Andaman and Nicobar Islands and SC and ST (not included in above areas)	₹ 7,000 to ₹ 11,000 per plant
All Others	₹ 5,500 to ₹ 9,000 per plant

Sl.No.	Programme	Subsidy
7.	Solar Photovoltaic Systems	- Subsidy of 30% of project cost - For solar light through NABARD, Regional Rural Banks (RRBs) and other commercial banks 40% subsidy is available.
8.	Solar Water Heater	60% and 30% of the benchmark cost in special category States and other States respectively. Benchmark cost in the range of ₹ 11,000/sq.m. and 8,000/sq.m for different configuration of systems.
9.	Concentrating Solar Thermal Technology	30% of the project cost.
10.	Small Aero-Generators and Hybrid Systems	₹ 1.00 lakh per KW
11.	Micro-hydel plants/Water mills	- ₹ 1.25 lakh/kw for Micro-hydel upto 100 kw. - ₹ 0.50 lakh per watermill for mechanical application - ₹ 1.50 lakh per watermill for electrical application
12.	Biomass Gasifier	- ₹ 15,000/kW (with 100% producer gas engine) - ₹ 2,500/kw for duel fuel engine - ₹ 2.0. lakh per 300 kw for Thermal Applications - 20% higher CFA for special category States
13.	Improved Cookstoves Family sized /domestic cook-stoves/earthen cookstoves	50% of cost of cook-stoves with maximum ceiling of ₹ 400 for natural draft (including earthen chulhas with metal combustion chambers) and ₹ 800 for forced draft - average support taken at ₹ 600/- per cook-stove.

Sl.No. Programme	Subsidy
Community Cook-stoves for MDM Kitchens, Anganwadis, Tribal/SC/ Backward hostels, Government and forest rest houses etc.	50% of cost of cook-stoves with maximum ceiling of ₹ 2500 for natural draft and ₹ 5000 for forced draft type cook-stoves - average support taken at ₹ 3750 per cook-stove

Jawaharlal Nehru National Solar Mission

562. SHRI D. RAJA: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry had launched a scheme in 2010 under the Jawaharlal Nehru National Solar Mission to encourage installation of Solar Water Heaters;

(b) if so, what are targets set for Solar Power Generations and how far it has been achieved;

(c) whether it is a fact that the cost of Solar Power Generation is high compared to other sources of generating power; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and what steps are being taken to reduce the cost of Solar Power Generation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The target set under Phase I and Phase II of Jawaharlal Nehru National Solar Mission (JNNSM) and the achievements till date are as under:

Application Segment	Target for Phase I (2010-13)	Cumulative Target for Phase II (2013-17)	Cumulative Target for Phase III (2017-22)	Achievement till 30.05.2014
1	2	3	4	5
Grid solar power (large plants, roof top and distribution grid plants)	1,100 MW	10,000 MW	20,000 MW	2631 MW (including those under State initiative)

1	2	3	4	5
Off-grid solar applications	200 MW	1,000 MW	2,000 MW	321.7 MW
Solar Thermal Collectors (SWHs, solar cooking/cooling, industrial process heat applications etc.)	7 million sq. metres	15 million sq. metres	20 million sq metres	11.50 million sq. metres (approx)

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The tariff of solar power as fixed by CERC is ₹ 7.72 per KWh for PV based power plants and ₹11.88 per KWh for solar thermal based power plants. The steps taken to reduce the cost of solar power are:-

- (i) Reverse bidding was done during Phase I of JNNSM due to which cost of solar power came down drastically.
- (ii) Solar power cost is coming down with large scale deployment.
- (iii) Provisions for Concessional Import duty/Excise duty exemption for setting up of solar power plants, accelerated depreciation and tax holiday have been made.

Implementation of National Clean Energy Fund

563. SHRI C.M. RAMESH: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is fact that the Finance Bill 2010-11 has created a National Clean Energy Fund;
- (b) if so, the aims and objectives of the Fund;
- (c) the details of investments made since 2010-11 in the field of clean technologies;
- (d) whether any evaluation about the performance of its implementation has been done as it is more than three years since its creation;
- (e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The National Clean Energy Fund (NCEF) is created for funding research and innovative projects in clean energy technologies.

(c) Since 2010-11 the Inter-Ministerial Group, constituted by the Ministry of Finance to recommend the funding under NCEF, has recommended 44 projects with total NCEF support of Rs 16034.98 crore.

(d) to (f) As operation of NCEF is still in its initial phase, the Ministry of New and Renewable Energy has not done its evaluation.

Bio-gas for cooking in rural areas

564. SHRI K.C. TYAGI: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any plan to provide bio-gas for cooking particularly in the remote/rural areas of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of villages which have installed bio-gas plants for cooking during each of the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise; and

(d) the steps taken by Government to promote bio-gas cooking stove in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) Yes, Sir. The Ministry of New and Renewable Energy is implementing the National Biogas and Manure Management Programme (NBMMP), which caters to setting up of family type biogas plants for meeting cooking fuel requirements in the rural and remote areas of the country.

(b) A target of setting up of 1.10 lakh family type biogas plants has been fixed for the year 2014-15. The State-wise break-up of target is given in the Statement-I (See below).

(c) The State /UT-wise number of family type biogas plants installed during each of the last three years and the target for the current year are given in the Statement-II (See below).

(d) The setting up of biogas plants under the National Biogas and Manure Management Programme (NBMMP) is being promoted by providing capital subsidy, turn-key job fee for supervision of installation and free maintenance warrantee for five years, organization of training courses, workshops and seminars, and information dissemination through print and electronic media.

Statement-I

State-wise break-up of target for installation of family type biogas plants under National Biogas and Manure Management Programme (NBMMP) during the year 2014-15

Sl. No.	State/Agency	Total targets for the year 2014-15
1	2	3
1	Andhra Pradesh	18000
2	Arunachal Pradesh	100
3	Assam	6000
4	Bihar	0
5	Chhattisgarh	4000
6	Goa	100
7	Gujarat	4000
8	Haryana	1700
9	Himachal Pradesh	350
10	Jammu and Kashmir	100
11	Jharkhand	100
12	Karnataka	10500
13	Kerala	4600
14	Madhya Pradesh	10400
15	Maharashtra	13700

1	2	3
16	Manipur	0
17	Meghalaya	500
18	Mizoram	500
19	Nagaland	500
20	Odisha	7100
21	Punjab	9250
22	Rajasthan	1100
23	Sikkim	200
24	Tamil Nadu	800
25	Tripura	400
26	Uttar Pradesh	2300
27	Uttarakhand	900
28	West Bengal	0
29	KVIC Mumbai	12800*
TOTAL		1,10,000

* For all the States.

Statement-II

State / UT-wise number of family type biogas plants installed during each of the last three years and the target for the current year

Sl.No.	State/ Union Territories	Achievement			Target for 2014-15*
		2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	15346	16153	16052	18000
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	150	190	-	100
3.	Assam	6581	7397	6000	6000

1	2	3	4	5	6
4.	Bihar	3285	300	2	0
5	Chhattisgarh	4779	3933	3915	4000
6	Delhi	1	0	0	0
7	Goa	65	58	52	100
8	Gujarat	2631	5623	2367	4000
9	Haryana	1819	1303	1284	1700
10	Himachal Pradesh	426	362	306	350
11	Jammu and Kashmir	136	294	-	100
12	Jharkhand	750	641	-	100
13	Karnataka	12363	13485	10600	10500
14	Kerala	3483	3991	3500	4600
15	Madhya Pradesh	12415	11946	9125	10400
16	Maharashtra	22220	19023	13210	13700
17	Manipur	0	0	-	0
18	Meghalaya	1390	670	50	500
19	Mizoram	100	500	250	500
20	Nagaland	1325	750	254	500
21	Odisha	7186	7002	1774	7100
22.	Punjab	14173	12127	9006	9250
23	Rajasthan	498	526	746	1100
24	Sikkim	635	251	167	200
25	Tamil Nadu	1531	1321	843	800
26	Tripura	117	219	110	400
27	Uttar Pradesh	4759	3923	1806	2300
28	Uttarakhand	2114	1831	999	900
29	West Bengal	19986	10522	315	0
TOTAL		140264	124341	82733	1,10,000*

* Including 12800 for KVIC for all States /UTs

Harnessing of alternative energy resources

†565. SIIRI DARSHAN SINGH YADAV: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is contemplating to harness alternative energy resources, keeping in view the present energy crisis;

(b) if so, the regions of the country selected for harnessing alternative energy resources; and

(c) to what extent the present energy crisis could be averted with alternative energy?

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 is implementing various schemes/programmes to harness alternate energy resources in all the States and union territories of the country.

(c) The present installed capacity of power generation in the country is about 2,48,650 MW which includes 31,833 MW from renewable resources. This constitutes 12.9% contribution of renewable in the total power generation installed capacity in the country. The Ministry has planned a capacity addition of about 29,800 MW grid power from renewable energy sources during Twelfth Plan period. It is expected that the contribution of renewable power in the total installed capacity would be in the range of 16% to 17% at the end of Twelfth Five Year Plan.

Status of PRIs

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

(a) the stage of Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) in the country, at present;

(b) whether elections to these institutions take place in all the States, as per the statutory provisions;

(c) the amount transferred to them by the Central Government during the last three years;

(d) whether these amounts have been used to projects or remained unused;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(e) whether State Governments also transfer an equal or greater amount to them:

(f) the rate of achievement in time bound completion of such projects; and

(g) whether Government envisages any major changes in the decentralized functioning of PRIs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) and (b) As Per Article 243B of the Constitution, three tier Panchayats at the Village, Intermediate and District levels are to be constituted in all States to which Part IX of the Constitution is applicable. However, Panchayats at the Intermediate level may not be constituted in a State having a population not exceeding 20 lakh. Broadly, the three tier Panchayati Raj system operating in the country has been structured according to the relevant provisions in the Constitution. These do not apply to areas listed under Article 243 M of the Constitution. Holding of elections to the Panchayats as per statutory provisions is the responsibility of the respective State Government and the State Election Commission concerned and these are taking place in other areas.

(c) to (e) The position about providing financial assistance to States / UTs under the schemes of this Ministry is as follows:-

(i) The scheme of Backward Region Grants Fund (BRGF) applicable in 272 identified backward districts of the country, broadly aims at increasing the capacity building and training of the Elected Representatives (ERs) and Panchayat Functionaries (PFs) of Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) and for filling certain critical gaps. There is no share of the State Governments under that scheme. During the year 2011-12, 2012-13 and 2013-14, funds released to the States were to the tune of ₹ 3917.00 crore, ₹ 3720.19 crore and ₹ 2800.00 crore respectively and the utilisation has been reported so far of an amount of ₹ 3601.68 crore, ₹ 2203.55 crore and ₹ 90.93 crore respectively.

(ii) The scheme of Panchayat Mahila Evam Yuva Shakti Abhiyan (PMEYSA) broadly aimed at empowering the Elected Women Representatives (EWRs) of Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) and has been subsumed in the newly launched Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Rajiv Gandhi Panchayat Sashaktikaran Abhiyan (RGPSA) with effect from the financial year

2013-14. Under the scheme, the assistance was provided to the States on demand driven basis as per the guidelines of that scheme. In that scheme also, there used to be no share of the State Governments. During the year 2011-12 and 2012-13, funds released to the States were to the tune of ₹ 3 crore and ₹ 1.74 crore (approximately) respectively and the utilisation has been reported so far of an amount of ₹ 93.90 lakh (approximately) and ₹ 4.94 lakh (approximately) respectively.

- (iii) The scheme of Rashtriya Gram Swaraj Yojana (RGSY) which was being implemented till financial year 2012-13 in the districts not covered by the scheme of BRGF broadly aimed at increasing the capacity building and training of Elected Representatives (ERs) and Panchayat Functionaries (PFs) of Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs). The State's share was 25%. The scheme has been subsumed in the newly launched Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Rajiv Gandhi Panchayat Sashaktikaran Abhiyan (RGPSA) with effect from the financial year 2013-14. During the year 2011-12 and 2012-13, funds released to the States were to the tune of ₹ 84.89 crore (approximately) and ₹ 89.69 crore (approximately) respectively and the utilisation has been reported so far of an amount of ₹ 38.88 crore (approximately) and ₹ 23.61 crore (approximately) respectively.
- (iv) The Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Rajiv Gandhi Panchayat Sashaktikaran Abhiyan (RGPSA) was approved by the Government on 07.03.2013. This scheme aims at strengthening Panchayats across the country by supporting their need based activities. During the year 2012-13, financial assistance was provided to some States only for certain specified activities. The scheme became operational in full swing from the financial year 2013-14 and financial assistance was released to 26 States as per the guidelines of the scheme. The States are in the process of utilising the amounts released in 2012-13 and 2013-14. During the year 2012-13 and 2013-14, funds released to the States were to the tune of ₹ 42.91 crore (approximately) and ₹ 555.17 crore (approximately) respectively.
- (v) The scheme of Panchayat Empowerment and Accountability Incentive Scheme (PEAIS) was under implementation till the financial year 2012-13. Under the scheme, funds were released to States / UTs for Incentivization

of Panchayats. This scheme was 100% centrally funded scheme. The scheme has subsequently been subsumed in the scheme of RGPSA with effect from the financial year 2013-14. During the year 2011-12, 2012-13 and 2013-14, funds released to the States were to the tune of ₹ 30.40 crore (approximately), ₹ 39.50 crore (approximately) and ₹ 48.62 crore respectively and the utilisation has been reported so far of an amount of ₹ 28.20 Crore (approximately), ₹ 22.75 Crore (approximately) and ₹ 14.08 lakhs (approximately) respectively.

(f) Overall aim of the schemes of the Ministry of Panchayati Raj is broadly to strengthen the Panchayats across the country in all possible ways to enable them to discharge their duties in an effective, accountable and transparent manner. This is an ongoing process and the achievements made by Panchayats across the country vary from State to State at any given point of time.

(g) At present there is no such proposal.

Resources under Twelfth Five Year Plan

567. SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI: Will the Minister of PANCHAYATI RAJ be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Twelfth Five Year Plan has provided sizeable resources to the Ministry;

(b) if so, the provisions made during the Plan and how it compares with that of the previous plan; and

(c) how the resources provided in the Plan are proposed to be utilised ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) and (b) An outlay of ₹ 40,853 crores has been allocated to the Ministry of Panchayati Raj during Twelfth Five Year Plan (2012-17) as against the outlay of ₹ 24,986 crores during Eleventh Plan (2007-12) period.

(c) Ministry of Panchayati Raj is implementing various programmes through the State Governments/UTs for empowerment of Panchayats which *inter-alia* include two major Schemes namely (a) Rajiv Gandhi Panchayat Sashaktikaran Abhiyan (RGPSA), and (b) Backward Regions Grant Fund (BRGF). Under RGPSA, grants-

in-aid is provided to States/UTs based on approved annual plans, for strengthening the Panchayats to become self-Government. Under BRGF, untied grants are provided to State Governments based on the annual district plans duly approved by the District Planning Committees, to fill certain critical gaps in the identified backward districts of the States.

Rural electrification in Maharashtra

†568. SHRI ISHWARLAL SHANKARLAL JAIN: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the targets set for electrification of villages in Maharashtra and other States under the Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana (RGGVY) have been achieved during each year of the last three years;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether any corrective measures have been taken or proposed to be taken by Government in this regard; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) to (c) All projects sanctioned earlier in Eleventh Plan under RGGVY for Maharashtra have been completed and closed. During the last three years only one Detailed Project Report (DPR) of district Solapur was submitted for sanction under RGGVY by the Government of Maharashtra which was approved by Government of India at a project cost of ₹ 33.64 crore in December 2011, for providing free electricity connections to 19279 BPL households. However, no un-electrified villages were proposed for electrification by the State Government.

As regards remaining States, 72 projects under Phase-II of Eleventh Plan have been sanctioned under RGGVY during 2011-12 covering electrification of 1909 un-electrified villages and providing free electricity connections to 45.59 lakh BPL households in the country. The State-wise coverage and achievement during last three years, is given in the Statement-I (*See below*).

(d) and (e) For covering remaining villages, the Government of India has approved continuation of RGGVY during Twelfth Five Year Plan on September, 2013 under which 273 projects have been sanctioned during the financial year 2013-14 covering electrification of 12,468 un-electrified villages and providing free electricity connections to 1.33 crore BPL households. The State-wise coverage for electrification of un-electrified villages, is given in the Statement.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Statement-I*State-wise coverage and achievement for the electrification of un-electrified villages under RGGVY during last three years*

Sl. No.	State	No. of Projects	Coverage		Achievement	
			Un-electrified Villages	BPL households	Un-electrified Villages	BPL households
			2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	
1	Bihar	11	1338	2898328	0	0
2	Chhattisgarh	2	126	84334	64	15592
3	Haryana	3	0	21432	0	0
4	Karnataka	2	0	27782	0	6847
5	Kerala	7	0	18839	0	13687
6	Madhya Pradesh	20	183	496714	69	94398
7	Maharashtra	1	0	19279	0	7683
8	Tamil Nadu	3	0	24369	0	0
9	Uttar Pradesh	22	245	943641	0	0
10	West Bengal	1	17	24423	0	0
GRAND TOTAL			72	4559141	133	138207

The projects under Phase-II of XI Plan were sanctioned during the year 2011-12 and awarded during 2012-13, hence no physical progress received.

Statement-II

*State-wise coverage of un-electrified villages under
RGGVY during XII Plan.*

Sl. No.	Name of State	No. of Projects	Un-electrified Villages	BPL households
1	Assam	16	1009	541953
2	Bihar	27	6882	5442691
3	Chhattisgarh	4	0	63828
4	Jammu and Kashmir	3	45	26233
5	Jharkhand	17	125	471972
6	Karnataka	9	0	116861
7	Madhya Pradesh	34	221	863360
8	Manipur	6	136	36362
9	Mizoram	8	0	0
10	Nagaland	11	1	39314
11	Odisha	31	3144	1668454
12	Rajasthan	28	0	443757
13	Tripura	8	26	89604
14	Uttar Pradesh	64	868	3264185
15	West Bengal	7	11	251488
	TOTAL	273	12468	13320062

Power generation capacity

569. SHRI C.P. NARAYANAN: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

- (a) the power generation in the country in hydro, thermal, nuclear and renewable energy sectors;
- (b) what is the installed capacity in each of these sectors;
- (c) whether they are being utilized to their maximum extent;

(d) how many new projects are under construction and what would be their total capacity once completed; and

(e) the power deficit experienced in the country during different seasons?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) to (c) The source-wise installed capacity and power generation for 2013-14 and 2014-15 (up to June'14) is as given below:

Source	Installed Capacity as on 30.06.2014 MW	Actual Generation (MU)	
		2013-14	2014-15 (up to June 14)*
Thermal	172286.09	792477.11	222635.96
Nuclear	4780	34227.79	8213.6
Hydro	40730.09	140445.44	34726.91
Total	217796.18	967150.34	265576.47
RES**	31833	53224.49	Not Available
GRAND TOTAL	249629.18	1020374.83	

* Provisional based on Actual-cum-Assessment.

** Renewable Energy Sources.

The utilization of power generating stations is dependent on a number of factors, like type / category of plant (hydro or thermal), design and age of the units, forced outages and planned maintenance, availability of water, quantity and quality of fuel and schedule given by beneficiary States.

(d) Presently 86 and 48 numbers of power projects of capacity 83485.3 MW and 14211.33 MW (above 25 MW) in thermal and hydro sectors respectively are under construction in the country. The total capacity once completed in both the sector would add 97696.6 MW to the present installed capacity.

(e) The month-wise total power deficit experienced in the country and as reported by the States during different seasons from April 2013 to June 2014 is given in the Statement.

Statement*Power Shortage in the country during April, 2013 to June, 2014*

Month and Year	Energy		Peak	
	Surplus / Deficit (-)		Surplus / Deficit (-)	
	(MU)	(%)	(MW)	(%)
Apr, 2013	-6911	-8.1	-9720	-7.4
May, 2013	-5211	-5.7	-8597	-6.3
Jun, 2013	-3407	-4.1	-7680	-5.8
Jul, 2013	-3555	-4.1	-7376	-5.6
Aug, 2013	-2517	-3.0	-5266	-4.0
Sep, 2013	-2809	-3.4	-5340	-4.0
Oct, 2013	-2835	-3.5	-5657	-4.3
Nov, 2013	-3150	-4.0	-4803	-3.7
Dec, 2013	-3155	-3.8	-5318	-4.1
Jan, 2014	-2789	-3.3	-6760	-5.0
Feb, 2014	-2994	-3.8	-6285	-4.6
Mar, 2014	-3095	-3.6	-6412	-4.7
Apr, 2014	-3935	-4.4	-6914	-4.9
May, 2014	-3476	-3.8	-7061	-5.0
Jun, 2014*	-3418	-3.7	-5295	-3.7

* Provisional figures.

Demand and supply of power

†570. DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of existing power generation capacity and power generation target, source-wise and estimated annual increase from each source during the next decade;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) the special provision made to fulfil the peak demand in the country and the status of maximum demand and supply and shortage during June, 2014; and

(c) the details of the policy and implementation status of power generation, transmission and demand-supply between the Centre and States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) The source-wise details of existing Installed Generation Capacity as on 30.06.2014 is given in the Statement-I (*See* below) and the source-wise generation target set for the year 2014-15 is given in the Statement-II (*See* below).

The estimated addition of Generation Capacity from conventional sources during 2012-13 to 2021-22 is given in the Statement-III (*See* below).

(b) The special provisions made to fulfill the demand in the country *inter-alia* are:

- (i) Acceleration in generation capacity addition during Twelfth Plan with a proposed target of 88,537 MW, excluding 30,000 MW renewable. 43,708 MW capacity has already been commissioned in the years 2012-13, 2013-14 and 2014-15 (upto 30th June, 2014) against this target.
- (ii) Development of Ultra Mega Power Projects (UMPP) of 4,000 MW each to reap benefits of economies of scale as well as build large capacity power plants.
- (iii) Focusing on hydro capacity addition.
- (iv) Augmentation of domestic manufacturing capacity of power equipment through Joint Ventures.
- (v) To meet the shortfall in coal supplies to thermal power stations from indigenous sources, the power utilities have been allowed to import coal.
- (vi) Renovation, modernization and life extension of old and inefficient generating units.
- (vii) Coordinated operation and maintenance of hydro, thermal, nuclear and gas based power stations to optimally utilize the existing generation capacity.
- (viii) Strengthening of inter-State and inter-regional transmission capacity for evacuation of power.

- (ix) Strengthening of sub-transmission and distribution network as a major step towards loss reduction.
- (x) Promoting energy conservation, energy efficiency and demand side management measures.

The status of maximum demand and supply and shortage of power during June, 2014 (as reported by the States) is given in the Statement-IV (*See below*).

(c) Under the Electricity Act, 2003, there are various policies, rules, regulations framed for power system development.

As regards power generation capacity addition, 43,708 MW capacity which includes 9,170 MW from Centre and 8,611 MW from State Sector has already been commissioned in Twelfth Plan (upto June 2014) against the target of 88,537 MW from conventional sources. Government has advised States to tie up power to meet their demand based on anticipated demand supply scenario.

As regards transmission lines, 36345 ckm. which includes 15459 ckm. for Centre and 15916 ckm. for State has been commissioned in Twelfth Plan upto June, 2014 against the target of 1,07,440 ckm. of transmission lines.

Statement-I

Existing Installed Generation Capacity as on 30.06.2014 (Source-wise)

							(in MW)
Thermal							
Coal	Gas	Diesel	Total	Nuclear	Hydro	RES*	Grand Total
148478.39	22607.95	1199.75	172286.09	4780.00	40730.09	31692.14	249488.31

* Renewable Energy Sources (RES).

Statement-II

Generation target for the year 2014-15 (Source-wise)

Source	Target (Billion Unit)
Thermal	858.603
Nuclear	35.300
Hydro	124.297
Bhutan Import	4.800
TOTAL	1023.000

Statement-III

*Estimated Generation Capacity addition from conventional sources
during 2012-13 to 2021-22*

(in MW)

Source	Thermal	Nuclear	Hydro	Total
Capacity addition during Twelfth Plan	72340	5300	10897	88537
Capacity addition during Thirteen Plan (as per National Electricity Plan 2012)	56400	18000	12000	86400

Statement-IV

*Demand and supply and shortage of power during
June, 2014 (as reported by the States)*

Energy*				Peak*			
Require- ment	Availa- bility	Surplus/Deficit (-)		Peak Demand	Peak Met	Surplus / Deficit (-)	
(MU)	(MU)	(MU) (%)		(MW)	(MW)	(MW) (%)	
91765	88347	-3418 -3.7		142647	137352	-5295 -3.7	

*Provisional.

Pit-head power plants

571. SHRI PYARIMOHAN MOHAPATRA: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government would insists on only pit-head power plants to be established to facilitate back-filling of exhausted coal mines and evolve a system of incentives to ensure that use of fly ash improves in preparing materials for roads and buildings as well as fertilizer for afforestation considering that fly ash generations is one of the biggest pollutants of environment, sufficient incentives are not available for transport and conversion of fly ash for beneficial purposes; and

(b) the obstacles, if any, envisaged in implementing the above measures and the steps taken to remove such obstacles?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) To establish a Coal based thermal power plant, the site is selected based on availability of coal, water, land, transportation facilities, proximity to coal mines, load centres etc.

The fly ash is being utilized in different modes such as cement, reclamation of low lying area, ash dyke raising, mine filling, making bricks & tiles and construction of roads & embankments etc.

As per Ministry of Environment and Forests Notification dated 3rd November 2009, all coal or lignite based thermal power stations are free to sell fly ash to the user agencies subject to the following stipulations, namely:

- (i) The pond ash should be made available free of any charge on “as is where is basis” to manufacturers of bricks, blocks or tiles including clay fly ash products manufacturing unit(s), farmers, the Central and the State road construction agencies, Public Works Department, and to agencies engaged in backfilling or stowing of mines.
 - (ii) At least 20% of dry Electro Static Precipitators, fly ash shall be made available free of charge to units manufacturing fly ash or clay-fly ash bricks, blocks and tiles on priority basis over other users and if the demand from such agencies falls short of 20% of quantity, the balance quantity can be sold or disposed of by the power station as may be possible.
- (b) The obstacles in implementing the above measures are:
- (i) Low demand due to higher cost of end products such as bricks and tiles, road construction etc.
 - (ii) Apprehensions that filling of ash in low lying areas/mines and use in agriculture as manure may cause pollution.

A monitoring committee in Ministry of Environment and Forests monitors the provisions of the notification on fly ash utilization.

Power generation by private sector

572. SHRI BAISHNAB PARIDA: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

- (a) the current amount of power generation that is added by the private sector annually;
- (b) the details of the incentives given or are proposed to be given to the private sector to attract them in this sector;

- (c) the current deficit in demand and supply of power in the country; and
- (d) by when, we would attain self-sufficiency?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) The generation capacity added through Private sector during the last three years is given below:

Year	Capacity (MW)
2011-12	11,971
2012-13	11,258
2013-14	11,884

(b) The Electricity Act, 2003 promotes competition and creates a conducive environment for investment in all segments of the electricity industry, both for public sector and private sector. The Act provides for liberal and progressive legal framework including features like open access in transmission and distribution of electricity, non-requirement of licence for thermal generation etc.

(c) and (d) During the year 2013-14, the country experienced peak shortage of 4.5% (6,103 MW) and energy deficit of 4.2% (42,428 MU). Capacity addition target during Twelfth Five Year Plan is 88,537 MW from conventional sources on an all-India basis. In addition to that grid interactive renewable capacity planned during Twelfth Five Year Plan is 30,000 MW. With this level of planned capacity addition, the demand for power in the country is likely to be met by the terminal year of Twelfth Five Year Plan.

Transmission and distribution losses

†573. SHRI ISHWARLAL SHANKARLAL JAIN: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether about 30 per cent power is being wasted during its transmission and distribution;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether Government is taking any measures/formulating any plan to check the wastage of power or appropriate steps have been taken in this regard;
- (d) whether Government is taking any measures to promote the use of renewable energy; and

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) and (b) About 23% of the power is wasted in the country during transmission and distribution. As per the Central Electricity Authority's (CEA) report, Transmission and distribution losses in the country for the year 2012-13 stood at 23.04% (provisional).

(c) Electricity is a concurrent subject and the responsibility of electricity distribution rests with the States. Government of India acts as a facilitator in supplementing the efforts of States to provide power to consumers in an improved manner.

With the aim of reducing AT and C losses and improving power distribution sector of state utilities, Government of India has launched the Restructured-Accelerated Power Development and Reforms Programme (R-APDRP). Projects under the scheme are taken up in two parts in towns having population more than 30,000 (10,000 for special category States) as per census 2001. Part-A of the scheme is for establishing IT enabled system for energy accounting/auditing and Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition (SCADA) for big cities (population lacs and Annual Energy Input: 350 MU) whereas Part-B is for up-gradation, augmentation and strengthening of electrical infrastructure in project towns.

Under Part-A (IT enabled system), projects worth Rs. 5348.34 Crs. for 1412 towns, 72 Part-A (SCADA) projects worth Rs. 1601.28 Crs. and 1244 Part-B projects worth Rs. 31139.71 Crs. have been sanctioned till 30.06.2014 under the R-APDRP programme.

Further, Government has notified mandatory labelling of Distribution transformers to ensure that distribution transformer losses are minimized.

(d) and (e) The Government is giving various fiscal and financial incentives, such as capital/interest subsidy, generation based incentives, accelerated depreciation, concessional excise and customs duties for the promotion of renewable energy sources in the country. Among the other steps to promote renewable energy include setting up of demonstration projects, preferential tariff for purchase of power generated from renewable sources, intensive resource assessment, development of power evacuation and testing facilities, introduction of Renewable Energy Certification and Renewable Purchase Obligation etc. Indian Renewable Energy Development Agency (IREDA), a

Central Public Sector Enterprise (CPSE) under Ministry of New and Renewable Energy, also provides soft term loan for promotion of renewable energy projects. As a result of these, an installed capacity of 31,707 MW from various renewable energy sources has been achieved in the Country till 31.03.2014.

Power shortage in West Bengal

574. SHRI VIVEK GUPTA: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the statistics regarding the difference between the demand and supply gap in power consumption in West Bengal during the last five years;

(b) the details of assistance provided by the Central Government for filling this gap during the above period; and

(c) the principle on which power is allocated to the States from National Power Grid and the data for West Bengal in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) The details of power demand and supply gap in West Bengal as reported by the State during the last five years is as under:

Year	Peak			
	Demand (MW)	Supply (MW)	Surplus/Deficit (-) (MW)	(%)
2009-10	6094	5963	-131	-2.1
2010-11	6162	6112	-50	-0.8
2011-12	6592	6532	-60	-0.9
2012-13	7322	7249	-73	-1.0
2013-14	7325	7249	-31	-0.4
2014-15(upto June* '14)	7544	7524	-20	-0.3

* Provisional.

(b) and (c) The Central Government has provided assistance through allocation of power from Central Generating Stations (CGS) to the State of West Bengal as given below:

Year As on	Firm power (including Bhutan firm power) (MW)	Unallocated power (including Bhutan unallocated power) (MW)	Unallocated Power under Solar Mission (MW)	Total (MW)
31.03.2011	1187	38	0	1225
31.03.2012	1187	38	0	1225
31.03.2013	1333	70	0	1403
31.03.2014	1465	48	35	1548
31.06.2014	1465	48	35	1548

The guidelines for allocation of power from Central Generating Stations (CGSs) to various States is given in the Statement.

Statement

New Delhi, the 27th April, 2000

To

1. Chief Secretaries/All the State Govts./UTs.
2. All the State Govts. (Power Deptts.)
3. State Electricity Boards/State Power Sector Companies
4. All Central Power Sector Utilities

Subject: Formula for allocation of power from Central Sector Generating Stations to the State/UTs-regarding.

Sir,

The allocation of power from the central sector power stations to the States/Union Territories of the region is governed by a formula evolved in late seventies, in case of thermal/nuclear power stations, and early eighties, in case of hydel power stations. The formula was evolved at a time when the power sector was served almost fully by the public sector and the central power sector utilities (CPSUs) were entirely supported by the budgetary allocation of the Central Government or by external assistance. With

Independent Power Producers (IPPs) entering the power industry in large numbers, the operational environment of power sector changing very fast and the role of Central Government being substantially reduced, the allocation of power from new projects of CPSUs to the beneficiary States has lost its original relevance.

2. In recent times, allocation of power from the new projects tends to be guided by necessity and capacity to pay more than any other factor. In the context of cash and carry scheme and pressure of financial institutions on the utilities to recover their dues, the factors which have gained predominance over others are the necessity and financial capability of bulk consumers. Likewise, the surplus power in the Eastern Region is already being exported to Southern, Western and Northern regions.

3. In view of the background explained above, it has been decided to treat the present “formula” as “guidelines” for new central sector power stations. The implications of this change are enumerated below:

- (i) It will not disturb the allocation already made under the “formula”. There will be no change in the contents of formula.
- (ii) Power from the new central sector power stations will be made in accordance with power purchase agreements (PPAs) to be signed between the CPSU and the State/UT or any of their authorised agency/Board.
- (iii) First offer for purchase of power shall be made by the CPSU to each constituent (State/UT or their authorised agency) of the region as per their entitlement.
- (iv) In case any constituent of the region does not buy its share or part thereof, the CPSU shall have the right to sell that power to any other State/UT in accordance with the PPA to be entered into by them. However, such offer by the CPSU shall first be made to the State(s)/UT(s) within the region (where power station is located) before diverting the power to State(s)/UT(s) outside the region.
- (v) Where there are more than one claimants to the surplus power, so offered, weightage in allocation shall be given to the power sector reforming State(s)/UT(s).
- (vi) This does not affect allocation of 10% of the power to the State where the central thermal power plant is located and the 12% free power from Central

hydel power stations to the State(s)/UT(s) of the regions (including the State where the hydel project is located)

Yours faithfully,

Sd/-

(S.K. JAYASWAL)

Deputy Secretary to the Government of India

Copy for information to:-

1. The Principal Secretary to Prime Minister;
2. The Cabinet Secretariat, New Delhi (No. CCEA/5/2000);
3. The Secretary, Ministry of Home Affairs (N.E. Division), New Delhi;
4. The Secretary, Department of Expenditure, Ministry of Finance, Plan Finance-I Division, New Delhi;
5. The Secretary, Department of Economics Affairs, Ministry of Finance, Fund Bank Division, New Delhi; and
6. The Planning Commission, Power and Energy Division, Yojna Bhawan, New Delhi;

Sd/-

(S.K. JAYASWAL)

Deputy Secretary to the Government of India

The details of the present formula for allocation of Central Sector power stations is given below:

A. Thermal and Nuclear Power Stations

- (a) 10% of the power to be allocated to the State in which the Central thermal power plant is located (Home State);
- (b) 15% of the power to be kept unallocated at the disposal of the Central Government for meeting the urgent requirements of the individual states in the region from time to time; and
- (c) 75% of the power to be distributed among the States in the Region (including home State) in accordance with the pattern of Central plan assistance to the States in the Region and the energy consumption in the States of the region

for the previous five years. These two factors are given equal weightage. The requirements of the Union Territories in the Region was to be met through appropriate allocations.

B. Hydro Power Stations

The formula for sharing from Central Sector hydro electric power Stations was evolved in 1981 and modified in 1990. The formula revised in 1990 is now being generally used for sharing of power from hydro power stations:

- (a) 15% of the generation capacity to be kept as “unallocated” at the disposal of the Central Government to be distributed within the region or outside, depending upon over all requirement.
- (b) 12% of power from the energy generated by the power station to be supplied free of cost to those States of the Region (including the State where the hydro electric project is located), where distress like submergence, dislocation of population, etc. is caused due to setting up of the project at the specific site, the allocation being made in proportion to the extent of such distress. The energy generated figures for the purpose to be calculated at the bus bar level *i.e.* after discounting auxiliary consumption but without taking into account the transmission line losses. For the purpose of allocation of 12% free power, the extent of distress caused would be assessed by the Central Electricity Authority in consultation with the concerned States.
- (c) The remaining power (73%) to be distributed between States of the Region on the basis of the pattern of Central Plan Assistance given to various States in the region during the previous five years and on the basis of consumption of electricity in the States of the region in the previous five years, the two factors to be given equal weightage.

Performance of power sector in West Bengal

575. SHRI VIVEK GUPTA: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

- (a) the transmission and distribution losses as a percentage of output in West Bengal, during the last five years;
- (b) the towns and cities that are selected for implementation of Restructured Accelerated Power Development and Reforms Programme (RAPDRP) for reduction in transmission and distribution losses, State-wise;

(c) the amount released for each town under the programme, State-wise and town-wise; and

(d) the percentage change in reduction of transmission and distribution losses, before and after the launch of the Programme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) As per Central Electricity Authority (CEA), the percentage transmission and distribution losses in west Bengal for the past five years are given below:

2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13 (Provisional)
16.79	18.33	22.40	23.19	24.07

(b) and (c) As per guidelines of R-APDRP programme, all towns and cities having population greater than 30000 [10000 for special category States] as per 2001 census are considered for funding under R-APDRP. However, the towns managed by private distribution companies are not eligible for funding under the scheme.

Under Part-A (IT enabled system), projects worth ₹ 5348.34 Crs. for 1412 towns, 72 Part-A (SCADA) projects worth ₹ 1601.28 Crs. and 1244 Part-B projects worth ₹ 31139.71 Crs. have been sanctioned till 30.06.2014 under the R-APDRP programme.

Town-wise and State-wise sanction-disbursement details under R-APDRP for Part A (IT) and Part-B are given in the enclosed Statements (I and II)

(d) According to data available for 34 towns, the reduction in Aggregate Technical and Commercial (AT&C) losses in the State of West Bengal is in the range of 1.6% to 44%.

Statement-I

Sanction Disbursement under R-APDRP Part- A (IT)

(₹ in crore)

(As on 15.06.2014)

State	Borrower	Town	Sanctioned Project Cost	Disbursement
1	2	3	4	5
Bihar	Bihar State Electricity Board	Barh	0.93	0.28

1	2	3	4	5
		Chhapra	2.08	0.62
		Gopal Ganj	0.84	0.25
		Hajipur	2.58	0.77
		Madhepura	0.89	0.27
		Gaya	37.65	11.30
		Bikramganj	0.51	0.15
		Sasaram	1.71	0.51
		Maner	0.67	0.20
		Patna, Dc & Dr	71.75	21.53
		Araria	0.66	0.20
		Arrah	2.27	0.68
		Aurangabad	1.73	0.52
		Bagaha	0.83	0.25
		Bairgania	0.36	0.11
		Bakhtiarpur	0.61	0.18
		Banka	0.89	0.27
		Barahiya	0.46	0.14
		Barauli	0.64	0.19
		Barbigha	0.47	0.14
		Begusarai	1.63	0.49
		Bettiah	1.57	0.47
		Bhabua	0.90	0.27
		Bhagalpur	5.05	1.52
		Biharsarif	3.87	1.16
		Bodh Gaya	0.86	0.26
		Buxar	1.49	0.45
		Darbhanga	3.52	1.06
		Daudnagar	0.59	0.18

1	2	3	4	5
		Dehri	1.25	0.38
		Dhaka	0.59	0.18
		Dumraon	0.65	0.20
		Fatuha	0.95	0.29
		Forbesganj	0.77	0.23
		Gogri Jamalpur	0.56	0.17
		Hilsa	0.70	0.21
		Jamalpur	0.94	0.28
		Jamui	0.84	0.25
		Jahanabad	1.51	0.45
		Jhajha	0.75	0.23
		Katihar	1.99	0.60
		Khagaria	1.07	0.32
		Kishanganj	1.08	0.32
		Lakhisarai	1.20	0.36
		Madhubani	1.08	0.32
		Mahnar Bazar	0.47	0.14
		Makhdumpur	0.48	0.14
		Masaurhi	0.92	0.28
		Mokama	0.68	0.20
		Motihari	1.88	0.56
		Munger	2.11	0.63
		Muzaffarpur	5.61	1.68
		Narkatiaganj	0.77	0.23
		Naugachhia	0.83	0.25
		Nawada	1.00	0.30
		Purnia	2.61	0.78
		Rajgir	0.88	0.26

1	2	3	4	5
		Ramnagar	0.78	0.23
		Raxaul Bazar	0.94	0.28
		Revelganj	0.25	0.08
		Saharsa	1.12	0.34
		Samastipur	1.40	0.42
		Sheikhpura	0.91	0.27
		Sherghati	0.79	0.24
		Sitamarhi	1.44	0.43
		Siwan	1.65	0.50
		Sonepur	0.65	0.20
		Sugauli	0.46	0.14
		Sultanganj	0.71	0.21
		Supaul	0.85	0.26
		Warisaliganj	0.45	0.14
			194.58	58.37
Jharkhand	Jharkhnad State Electricity Borad	Chaibasa	1.86	0.67
		Chakradhapur	0.97	0.35
		Chatra	0.75	0.27
		Dhanbad	12.12	4.37
		Ghatshila	0.75	0.27
		Ranchi	71.21	42.31
		Gumla	1.35	0.49
		Lohardagga	1.12	0.40
		Simdega	0.78	0.28
		Musabani	0.53	0.19
		Dumka	1.82	0.66
		Mihijam	0.70	0.25

1	2	3	4	5
		Deoghar	4.58	1.65
		Madhupur	1.06	0.38
		Godda	0.80	0.29
		Sahebganj	1.46	0.53
		Pakur	0.85	0.31
		Hazaribagh	3.51	1.27
		Ramgarh	2.22	0.80
		Giridih	1.68	0.61
		Gumia	0.71	0.26
		Daltonganj	3.10	1.12
		Garhwa	1.09	0.39
		Jamshedpur	35.90	14.37
		Patratu	0.93	0.34
		Saunda	0.10	0.04
		Phusro	1.22	0.44
		Bokaro Steel City	2.63	0.95
		Chirkunda	2.86	1.03
		Jhumari Tilaiya	1.95	0.70
			160.61	75.96
Odisha	Govt. of Odisha	Anugul	0.39	
		Bhubhaneswar DC	70.50	
		Cuttack DR	31.98	
		Dhenkanal	0.44	
		Jagatsinghapur	0.22	
		Jatni	0.20	
		Kendrapara	0.26	
		Khordha	0.24	
		Paradip	0.15	

1	2	3	4	5
		Pattamundai	0.18	
		Puri	0.91	
		Talcher	0.18	
			105.65	0.00
DPL	Durgapur Projects Ltd.	Durgapur DPL Area	7.64	
			7.64	0.00
West Bengal	Wb State Elc. Distribution Co. Ltd.	Arambag	1.57	0.94
		Baharampur	25.60	19.41
		Bangaon	0.74	0.47
		Bankura	2.03	1.22
		Basirhat	1.39	0.90
		Bishnupur	1.11	0.66
		Bolpur	1.47	1.04
		Chakdaha	1.15	0.76
		Contai	1.16	0.70
		Darjiling	1.53	0.92
		Ghatal	1.09	0.69
		Habra	1.41	0.84
		Islampur	0.75	0.51
		Jangipur	0.65	0.44
		Jhargram	0.84	0.57
		Kalimpong	0.80	0.54
		Kalna	0.96	0.62
		Katwa	1.16	0.70
		Kharagpur	2.90	1.74
		Kolkata Ua	60.58	49.67
		Medinipur	1.73	1.15

1	2	3	4	5
		Memari	1.04	0.62
		Puruliya	1.70	1.03
		Raiganj	1.63	0.98
		Rampurhat	1.36	0.82
		Ranaghat	0.92	0.60
		Suri	1.72	1.00
		Tamluk	1.34	0.80
		Balurghat	1.25	0.76
		English Bazar	2.57	1.54
		Aurangabad	0.59	0.38
		Dhulian	0.48	0.37
		Dubrajpur	0.52	0.39
		Durgapur	1.90	1.14
		Gangarampur	0.71	0.54
		Gobardanga	0.48	0.35
		Jiaganj-Azimganj	0.74	0.60
		Kaliaganj	0.77	0.59
		Kandi	0.64	0.50
		Kurseong	0.94	0.71
		Mursidabad	0.53	0.40
		Sainthia	0.55	0.42
		Taki	0.43	0.33
		Haldia	1.81	1.33
		Bardhaman	3.26	2.07
		Ghuskara	0.57	0.47
		Asansole	7.43	4.46
		Chittaranjan CT		0.36
		Baduria	0.55	0.43

1	2	3	4	5
		Krishnanagar	1.36	0.90
		Nabadwip	0.61	0.46
		Santipur	0.75	0.54
		Diamond Harbour	0.68	0.54
		Baruipur	1.21	0.83
		Birnagar UA	0.81	0.56
		Jalpaiguri	2.25	1.68
		Dhupguri	0.66	0.48
		Kochbihar	1.38	1.03
		Dinhata	0.73	0.57
		Alipurduar	1.09	0.85
		Jaygaon	0.49	0.38
		Siliguri	4.70	3.35
			163.77	120.62
Arunachal Pradesh	Arunachal Pradesh Power Dev. Department	Along	1.65	0.50
		Daporijo	1.47	0.44
		Itanagar	22.05	6.62
		Naharlagun	2.76	0.83
		Namsai	1.20	0.36
		Pasighat	3.04	0.91
		Roing	1.50	0.45
		Seppa	1.24	0.37
		Tezu	1.20	0.36
		Ziro	1.56	0.47
			37.67	11.30

1	2	3	4	5
Assam	Assam Power Distribution Company Ltd.	Abhyapuri	0.46	0.16
		Badarpur	0.77	0.26
		Barpeta	0.88	0.30
		Barpeta Road	0.60	0.20
		Basugaon	0.39	0.14
		Bihpuria	0.42	0.15
		Bijni	0.53	0.18
		Bilasipara	0.48	0.17
		Biswanath Chariali	0.87	0.30
		Bokajan	0.57	0.20
		Bongaigam	1.43	0.48
		Chabua	0.42	0.15
		Chapar	0.39	0.14
		Dhekiajuli	0.60	0.21
		Dhemaji	0.57	0.20
		Dhing	0.46	0.16
		Dhubri	0.83	0.28
		Dibrugarh	36.40	13.59
		Digboi	0.69	0.24
		Diphu	1.88	0.64
		Doboka	0.35	0.12
		Doom Dooma	0.78	0.26
		Dulijan Oil	0.64	0.22
		Gauripur	0.62	0.21
		Goalpara	0.83	0.28
		Golaghat	1.17	0.39

1	2	3	4	5
		Gossaigaon	0.37	0.13
		Guwahati	78.70	39.53
		Halflong	0.78	0.27
		Hailakandi	0.85	0.29
		Hojai	0.76	0.26
		Howli	0.32	0.11
		Jagiroad	0.54	0.19
		Jorhat	3.87	1.29
		Karimganj	1.09	0.36
		Khanupetia	0.67	0.23
		Kokrajhar	1.27	0.43
		Lakhipur	0.34	0.12
		Lala	0.47	0.17
		Lanka	0.72	0.24
		Lumding	0.75	0.25
		Makum	0.56	0.19
		Mangaldai	1.22	0.42
		Mankachar	0.40	0.14
		Margherita	0.76	0.27
		Mariani	0.50	0.18
		Morigaon	0.73	0.25
		Nagaon	2.24	0.76
		Naharkatia	0.43	0.15
		Nalbari	0.91	0.31
		Namrup	0.34	0.13
		Nazira	0.62	0.22
		North Guwahati	1.32	0.45
		North Lakhimpur	1.53	0.52

1	2	3	4	5
		Rangapara	0.43	0.15
		Rangia	1.27	0.44
		Sapatgram	0.36	0.13
		Sivsagar	1.61	0.54
		Solapathar	0.61	0.21
		Silchar	4.08	1.35
		Tangala	0.57	0.20
		Sonari	0.73	0.25
		Sualkuchi	0.80	0.27
		Tezpur	2.32	0.78
		Tinsukia	2.51	0.83
		Udalguri	0.78	0.26
		Dergaon	0.60	0.18
			173.76	73.11
Manipur	Manipur Electricity Deptt.	Bishnupur	0.68	0.20
		Imphal City	24.77	7.43
		Kakching	0.90	0.27
		Lilong Imphal West	0.50	0.15
		Lilong Town	0.49	0.15
		Mayang	0.40	0.12
		Moirang	0.63	0.19
		Moreh	0.62	0.19
		Nambol	0.55	0.17
		Ningthoukhong	0.38	0.11
		Samurou	0.37	0.11
		Thongkhong	0.35	0.11
		Thoubal Town	0.91	0.27
			31.55	9.47

1	2	3	4	5
Meghalaya	Meghalaya Energy Corporation Limited	Cherra	0.70	0.21
		Jowai	1.67	0.50
		Mairang	0.62	0.19
		Nongpoh	0.58	0.18
		Nongstoin	0.95	0.29
		Resubelpara	0.80	0.24
		Tura	2.15	0.65
		Williamnagar	1.48	0.44
		Shillong	25.02	7.51
			33.97	10.19
Mizoram	Power and Electricity Department, Mizoram	Aizawl	25.10	7.53
		Champhai	1.10	0.33
		Khawzawl	0.89	0.27
		Kolasib	1.19	0.36
		Lunglei	3.05	0.92
		Saiha	1.25	0.38
		Saitual	0.67	0.20
		Serchhip	1.01	0.30
		Lawngtlai	0.86	0.26
			35.12	10.54
Nagaland	Deptt. of Power, Gov. of Nagaland	Chumukedima	1.27	0.38
		Dimapur	23.24	6.97
		Kohima	3.68	1.10
		Mokokchung	1.31	0.39
		Mon	0.96	0.29
		Phek	0.78	0.23
		Tuensang	1.50	0.45

1	2	3	4	5
		Wokha	1.02	0.31
		Zunhebotgo	0.82	0.25
			34.58	10.37
Sikkim	Energy and Power Department, Sikkim	Gangtok	25.29	7.58
		Upper Tadong	1.01	0.30
			26.30	7.89
Tripura	Tripura State Electricity Corpn. Ltd.	Agartala	20.71	6.21
		Amarpur	0.65	0.20
		Badharghat	1.67	0.50
		Belonia	0.64	0.19
		Dharmanagar	1.06	0.32
		Gandhigram	0.30	0.09
		Indranagar (Part)	0.57	0.17
		Jogendra Nagar	0.78	0.23
		Kailasahar	0.83	0.25
		Khowai	0.72	0.21
		Kumarghat	3.68	1.10
		Pratap Garh	0.48	0.14
		Ranir Bazar	0.56	0.17
		Sonamura	0.69	0.21
		Teliamura	0.81	0.24
		Udaipur	1.05	0.32
			35.20	10.56
Chandigarh	Electricity Department, UT Chandigarh	Chandigarh	33.34	0.00
			33.34	0.00

1	2	3	4	5
Haryana	Dakshin Haryana Bijli Vitran Nigam Ltd.	Barwala	0.48	0.14
		Bhiwani	2.53	0.76
		Charkhi Dadri	1.06	0.32
		Dabwali	0.75	0.22
		Ellenabad	0.58	0.17
		Faridabad	15.47	4.64
		Fatehabad	0.83	0.25
		Gurgaon	12.50	3.75
		Hansi	0.68	0.20
		Hisar	47.08	14.12
		Hodal	0.65	0.19
		Narnaul	1.15	0.35
		Palwal	1.34	0.40
		Rewari	1.92	0.58
		Sirsa	2.68	0.80
		Tohana	0.76	0.23
			90.46	27.14
Haryana	Uttar Haryana Bijli Vitran Nigam Ltd.	Ambala Cantt.	2.26	0.68
		Panipat	4.32	1.30
		Pehova	0.92	0.28
		Sonipat	2.40	0.72
		Ambala City	3.59	1.08
		Bahadurghar	2.75	0.83
		Cheeka	0.62	0.19
		Gharaunda	0.70	0.21

1	2	3	4	5
		Gohana	0.77	0.23
		Jhajjar	0.73	0.22
		Jind	1.92	0.58
		Kaithal	1.84	0.55
		Kalka	0.41	0.12
		Karnal	3.00	0.90
		Narvana	1.06	0.32
		Panchkula (DR)	33.35	10.01
		Rohtak	4.94	1.48
		Shahabad	0.95	0.29
		Thaneswar	2.77	0.83
		Yamunangar	5.84	1.75
			75.14	22.54
			165.60	49.68
Himachal Pradesh	Himachal Pradesh State Electricity Board	Baddi	1.82	0.72
		Bilaspur	1.70	0.69
		Chamba	1.51	0.61
		Dharmsala	2.74	1.09
		Hamirpur	1.92	0.76
		Kullu	1.64	0.66
		Mandi	2.13	0.88
		Nahan	1.63	0.66
		Paonta Sahib	22.59	9.72
		Shimla	48.74	33.71
		Solan	3.78	1.54
		Sundarnagar	1.75	0.70

1	2	3	4	5
		Una	2.86	1.12
		Yol	1.59	0.63
			96.40	53.48
Jammu and Kashmir	J&K Power Development Department	Akhnoor	0.33	0.10
		Anantnag	1.23	0.37
		Badgam	0.63	0.19
		Bhadherwah	0.56	0.17
		Bandipora	0.50	0.15
		Baramula	1.19	0.36
		Bijbehara	0.53	0.16
		Doda	0.70	0.21
		Duru Verinag	0.55	0.17
		Ganderbal	0.56	0.17
		Handwara	0.49	0.15
		Jammu	45.16	13.55
		Kargil	0.61	0.18
		Kathua	1.66	0.50
		Kishtwar	0.56	0.17
		Kulgam	0.62	0.19
		Kupwara	0.58	0.17
		Leh	0.74	0.22
		Pattan	0.45	0.14
		Punch	0.88	0.26
		Pulwama	0.68	0.20
		Rajauri	1.82	0.55
		Ranbirsinghpora (R.S. Pura)	0.76	0.23

1	2	3	4	5
		Samba	0.56	0.17
		Shupiyan	0.46	0.14
		Sopore	1.33	0.40
		Srinagar	85.31	25.59
		Sumbal	0.55	0.17
		Tral	0.43	0.13
		Udhampur	1.56	0.47
			151.99	45.60
Punjab	Punjab State Electricity Board	Abohar	2.70	1.79
		Amritsar	24.26	13.23
		Barnala	2.55	1.32
		Batala	4.42	2.89
		Bhatinda	7.65	5.14
		Dhuri	1.80	0.98
		Faridkot	2.15	1.44
		Fazilka	1.96	1.29
		Ferozpur Cantt	1.20	0.62
		Ferozpur City	2.82	1.92
		Gobindgarh	4.81	2.50
		Giddarbaha	1.05	0.70
		Gurdaspur	2.17	1.27
		Hoshiarpur	4.51	2.34
		Jagron	1.84	0.96
		Jaito	1.12	0.72
		Jalalabad	1.29	0.89
		Jalandhar (DR)	44.83	24.46
		Jalandhar Cantt	0.59	0.40

1	2	3	4	5
		Kapurthula	3.40	1.76
		Khanna	4.19	2.17
		Kharar	1.49	0.77
		Kotakpura	2.32	1.41
		Ludhiana	25.29	13.13
		Malerkotla	2.01	1.04
		Malout	1.98	1.32
		Mansa	2.51	1.66
		Mohali (S.A.S Ngr.)	7.00	4.88
		Moga	4.77	2.99
		Muktsar	3.12	2.09
		Nabha	2.10	1.15
		Nakodar	1.37	0.90
		Nangal	0.71	0.42
		Nawanshahr	1.74	1.09
		Patiala (DC)	69.64	37.90
		Pathankot	3.13	1.89
		Patti	1.06	0.67
		Phagwara	3.64	2.24
		Rampuraphul	1.97	1.22
		Rajpura	2.94	2.01
		Roop Nagar	2.28	1.18
		Samana	1.34	0.70
		Sangrur	2.93	1.78
		Sirhind	1.62	1.12
		Sunam	1.19	0.62
		Tarn-Taran	2.46	1.54
		Zira	0.91	0.59
			272.83	155.11

1	2	3	4	5
Rajasthan	Ajmer Vidyut Vitran Nigam Ltd.	Ajmer	10.44	3.13
		Udaipur (Raj)	10.07	3.02
		Bhilwara (Raj)	4.34	1.30
		Sikar (Raj)	3.25	0.98
		Beawar	1.92	0.58
		Kishangarh	2.60	0.78
		Jhunjhunu	1.77	0.53
		Chittorgarh	1.42	0.43
		Nagaur	1.30	0.39
		Makrana	1.41	0.42
		Banswara	1.12	0.34
		Fatehpur (Raj)	0.88	0.26
		Nawalgarh	0.51	0.15
		Rajnagarh-Kankroli	1.48	0.44
		Nimbahera	1.23	0.37
		Kuchaman City	0.63	0.19
		Nasirabad Town	0.49	0.15
		Laxmangarh (Raj)	0.59	0.18
		Deedwana	0.58	0.17
		Dungarpur	0.85	0.26
		Pilani	0.35	0.11
		Mertacity	0.72	0.22
		Khetri Town (Raj)	0.53	0.16
		Chirawa	0.47	0.14
		Nathdwara	0.67	0.20
		Pratapgarh	0.55	0.17
		Rawatbhata	0.66	0.10

1	2	3	4	5
		Kekri	0.59	0.18
		Sagwara	0.63	0.19
			52.05	15.62
Rajasthan	Jaipur Vidyut Vitran Nigam Ltd.	Alwar UA	5.89	2.13
		Bari (M)	1.56	0.56
		Bari	0.78	0.29
		Bayana (M)	0.64	0.25
		Bharatpur UA	1.94	0.73
		Bhawani Mandi (M)	0.89	0.32
		Bhiwadi (CT)	4.78	1.72
		Bundi (M)	1.51	0.54
		Chomu (M)	1.03	0.38
		Dausa (M)	2.52	0.91
		Deeg (M)	0.65	0.26
		Dhaulpur UA	2.01	0.73
		Gangapur City UA	1.39	0.49
		Hindaun (M)	2.00	0.73
		Jaipur (Data Center)	112.30	65.89
		Jhalawar (M)	1.15	0.40
		Jhalrapatan (M)	0.75	0.31
		Kaman (M)	0.57	0.22
		Karauli (M)	0.88	0.34
		Kairthal (M)	0.81	0.30
		Kota UA	11.71	4.15
		Kotputli	0.85	0.31
		Lakheri	0.78	0.29
		Niwai	1.17	0.43

1	2	3	4	5
		Ramganj Mandi	1.14	0.41
		Sawai	1.51	0.56
		Madhopur UA		
		Tonk (M C)	2.31	0.83
			163.52	84.46
Rajasthan	Jodhpur Vidyut Vitran Nigam Ltd.	Jodhpur	47.14	14.14
		Bikaner	10.70	3.21
		Sri-Ganga Nagar	4.99	1.50
		Pali	3.21	0.96
		Hanuman Garh	2.92	0.88
		Churu	1.57	0.47
		Sujargarh	1.21	0.36
		Barmer	2.13	0.64
		Sardar Sahar	1.01	0.30
		Ratangarh	1.52	0.46
		Balotra	1.82	0.55
		Surat Garh	1.06	0.32
		Jaisalmer	1.56	0.47
		Ladnau	0.86	0.26
		Rajgarh	0.68	0.20
		Nokha	1.21	0.36
		Abu-Road	1.48	0.44
		Sri Dungargarh	0.74	0.22
		Phalodi	1.31	0.39
		Jalore	2.35	0.71
		Nohar	0.85	0.26
		Bhinmal	0.79	0.24

1	2	3	4	5
		Sojat City	0.86	0.26
		Bilara	3.11	0.93
		Sirohi	0.99	0.30
		Bhadra	0.59	0.18
		Sangariya	0.77	0.23
		Pili Banga	0.75	0.23
		Pipar City	0.74	0.22
		Sumerpur	0.99	0.30
		Bidasar	0.47	0.14
			100.38	30.11
			315.95	130.19
Uttar Pradesh	Dakshinanchal Vidyut Vitran Nigam Ltd.	Atrauli	0.92	0.28
		Aligarh	14.74	4.42
		Sikandararao	0.62	0.19
		Hathras	3.79	1.14
		Sadabad	1.20	0.36
		Kosikalan	1.15	0.35
		Vrindavan	1.53	0.46
		Mathura	4.38	1.31
		Agra	0.00	0.00
		Tundla	3.62	0.35
		Firozabad	5.41	1.62
		Shikohabad	1.98	0.59
		Mainpuri	3.44	1.03
		Kasganj	2.41	0.72
		Ganjdundwara	0.64	0.19

1	2	3	4	5
		Etah	3.46	1.04
		Jalesar	1.00	0.30
		Mauranipur	0.95	0.29
		Jhansi	9.54	2.86
		Lalitpur	1.98	0.59
		Jalaun	0.70	0.21
		Kalpi	0.75	0.23
		Orai	2.65	0.80
		Konch	0.80	0.24
		Hamirpur	1.76	0.53
		Rath	0.74	0.22
		Moudaha	0.76	0.23
		Mahoba	1.45	0.44
		Banda	3.20	0.96
		Atarra	0.70	0.21
		Chitrakoot	1.43	0.43
		Kaimganj	0.65	0.20
		Farukhabad	4.53	1.36
		Chhibramau	0.83	0.25
		Gursahaganj	0.60	0.18
		Kannauj	1.51	0.45
		Etawah	4.79	1.44
		Bharthana	0.73	0.22
		Auraiya	1.68	0.50
		Ghatampur	0.67	0.20
			93.69	27.37
Uttar Pradesh	Madhyanchal Vidyut Vitran Nigam Ltd.	Aonla	0.36	0.16

1	2	3	4	5
		Baheri	0.30	0.13
		Badaun	1.28	0.53
		Ujhani	0.34	0.15
		Kakrala	0.21	0.09
		Akbarpur	1.4.1	0.54
		Bahraich	2.81	1.04
		Balrampur	1.64	0.65
		Bangarmau	0.60	0.22
		Barabanki	2.60	0.94
		Bisalpur	0.51	0.19
		Biswan	0.53	0.20
		Faizabad	6.89	2.62
		Faridpur	0.56	0.20
		Gangaghat	0.89	0.32
		Gola Gokarannath	1.06	0.41
		Gonda	3.18	1.16
		Hardoi	3.78	1.47
		Jalalbad	1.05	0.42
		Khairabad	0.59	0.22
		Laharpur	0.46	0.17
		Lakhimpur	3.87	1.40
		Mahmudabad	0.53	0.21
		Mallawan	0.45	0.17
		Mohamdi	0.47	0.18
		Nanpara	0.57	0.21
		Nawabganj (Bareilly)	0.65	0.25
		Palia Kalan	0.73	0.28
		Pilibhit	2.16	0.80

1	2	3	4	5
		Puranpur	0.65	0.24
		Raibareilli	4.81	1.81
		Rudauli	0.63	0.24
		Sahaswan	0.60	- 0.22
		Sahabad	0.98	0.36
		Sandila	0.82	0.32
		Shahjahanpur	5.32	1.99
		Sitapur	4.24	1.62
		Sultanpur	3.18	1.22
		Tilhar	0.89	0.34
		Tanda	2.06	0.76
		Unnao	2.99	1.13
		Zaidpur	0.43	0.16
		Lucknow	162.75	103.84
		Bareilly	14.15	4.25
			244.99	133.84
Uttar Pradesh	Paschimanchal Vidyut Vitran Nigam Ltd.	Amroha	2.66	1.08
		Baghpat	1.41	0.87
		Bahjoi (MB)	0.46	0.26
		Baraut	1.60	0.68
		Bijnor	1.95	1.10
		Bilari	0.55	0.23
		Bilaspur	0.66	0.25
		Budhana	0.57	0.33
		Bulandsahar	4.43	2.44
		Chandausi	1.85	1.00
		Chandpur	1.01	0.41

1	2	3	4	5
		Dadri	1.33	0.86
		Debai	0.74	0.43
		Deoband	1.19	0.46
		Dhampur	1.38	0.85
		Gajraula (NP)	1.01	0.65
		Gangoh (MP)	0.76	0.29
		Garhmukteshwar	1.07	0.65
		Ghaziabad	32.09	14.54
		Gulaothi	0.61	0.35
		Hapur	4.34	2.28
		Hasanpur	0.59	0.35
		Jahangirabad (MP)	0.65	0.36
		Kairana	0.73	0.43
		Kandhla (MB)	0.42	0.18
		Khatauli (MB)	1.02	0.52
		Khekada (NP)	0.72	0.41
		Khurja	1.82	1.12
		Kiratpur (MB)	0.64	0.26
		Loni	4.25	1.73
		Mawana	1.10	0.64
		Meerut	28.22	26.27
		Modinagar	2.56	1.37
		Moradabad	10.54	4.21
		Muradnagar (MB)	1.55	0.91
		Muzaffarnagar	8.16	3.14
		Nagina	0.79	0.32
		Najibabad	1.71	0.98
		Nehtaur	0.50	0.26

1	2	3	4	5
		Noida	50.65	32.30
		Noorpur	0.54	0.22
		Pilkhuwa (MB)	1.42	0.54
		Rampur	4.20	1.60
		Saharanpur	7.86	4.30
		Sambhal	2.30	0.88
		Sardhana	0.84	0.34
		Seohara	0.61	0.34
		Shahabad	0.46	0.18
		Shamli	2.11	1.17
		Sherkot	0.42	0.24
		Shikarpur	0.54	0.30
		Siana	0.58	0.30
		Sikandrabad (MB)	1.43	0.81
		Tanda (MB)	0.45	0.17
		Thakurdwara (MB)	0.58	0.24
		Thana Bhawan (NP)	0.40	0.22
			203.03	117.60
Uttar Pradesh	Purvanchal Vidyut Vitran Nigam Ltd.	Allahabad	18.71	9.78
		Azamgarh	4.72	2.24
		Balia	2.30	0.96
		Bansi	0.70	0.41
		Barhaj Town	0.60	0.29
		Basti	2.89	1.25
		Belapratapgarh	2.54	1.08
		Bhadohi	2.06	0.89
		Bindki	1.14	0.54

1	2	3	4	5
		Chunar	0.96	0.56
		Deoria	2.38	1.03
		Fatehpur	3.44	1.51
		Ghazipur	1.96	0.84
		Ghosi	1.52	0.73
		Gorakhpur	13.60	6.80
		Jaunpur	4.30	1.84
		Khalilabad	2.01	0.92
		Kopaganj	0.73	0.30
		Maunath Bhanjan	4.10	1.80
		Mirzapur-cum Vindhyachal	5.07	2.21
		Mohammadabad	1.32	0.62
		Mohammadabad Gohna	0.97	0.45
		Mubarkpur	0.97	0.38
		Mughalsarai	1.40	0.61
		Obra	0.40	0.17
		Padrauna	1.71	0.76
		Renukoot	0.89	0.43
		Robertsganj	1.54	0.69
		Varanasi	24.04	20.51
			108.97	60.60
			650.68	339.41
Uttarakhand	Uttarakhand Power Corporation Ltd.	Gopeshwar	1.10	0.62
		Haridwar	5.61	3.18
		Kichha	0.88	0.50
		Mussoorie	1.23	0.70

1	2	3	4	5
		Risikhesh	1.97	1.12
		Kashipur	2.50	1.42
		Haldwani	33.00	18.71
		Roorkee	2.60	1.47
		Uttarkashi	1.76	1.00
		Laksar	0.81	0.46
		Srinagar	1.32	0.75
		Gadarpur	0.80	0.45
		Almora	2.03	1.15
		Bazpur	1.49	0.84
		Dehradun	51.83	29.39
		Jaspur	0.81	0.46
		Joshimath	0.49	0.28
		Khatima	0.60	0.34
		Kotdwara	1.63	0.92
		Landhaura	0.45	0.26
		Manglore	0.58	0.33
		Nainital	1.27	0.72
		Pauri	1.25	0.71
		Pithoragarh	1.16	0.66
		Ramnagar	1.41	0.80
		Ranikhet	1.04	0.59
		Rudrapur	2.48	1.41
		Sitarganj	0.81	0.46
		Tanakpur	0.76	0.43
		Tehri	1.21	0.69
		Vikasnagar	0.94	0.53
			125.82	71.34

1	2	3	4	5
Andhra Pradesh	AP Northern Power Distribution Co. Ltd.	Adilabad	2.12	1.17
		Badhrachalam	1.08	0.59
		Bellampally	0.81	0.44
		Bhainsa	0.88	0.48
		Bodhan	0.83	0.46
		Jagityal	1.30	0.71
		Jangaon	1.01	0.55
		Kamareddy	1.16	0.64
		Karimnagar	3.17	1.74
		Khammam	3.21	1.76
		Korutla	0.81	0.44
		Kothagudem	1.50	0.82
		Mancherial	1.36	0.75
		Mandamarri	0.81	0.44
		Manuguru	0.97	0.53
		Nirmal	1.13	0.62
		Nizamabad	3.37	1.85
		Paloncha	1.10	0.60
		Ramagundam	3.84	2.10
		Sirpur Kagaznagar	1.08	0.59
		Warangal	12.09	6.78
		Yellandu	0.87	0.48
		Kyathampalle	0.58	
			45.08	24.54
Andhra Pradesh	Central Power Distribution Company A.P.	Adoni	1.89	1.14

1	2	3	4	5
		Anantapur	3.86	2.32
		Bethamcherla	0.95	0.57
		Kadiri	1.36	0.82
		Nalgonda	2.48	1.48
		Bhongiri	0.86	0.52
		Dharmavaram	0.84	0.50
		Gadwal	0.47	0.28
		Gooty	0.85	0.51
		Guntakal	0.58	0.35
		Hindupur	0.97	0.58
		Hydrabad City	142.57	85.83
		Kurnool	3.26	1.96
		Mahabubnagar	1.61	0.96
		Medak	0.45	0.28
		Miryalanguda	0.85	0.52
		Nandyal	2.34	1.40
		Narayanpet	0.41	0.24
		Ramachandrapuram	0.97	0.29
		Rayadurg	0.47	0.28
		Sadashivpet	0.41	0.24
		Sangareddy	0.74	0.44
		Siddipet	0.87	0.52
		Suryapet	0.91	0.54
		Tadipatri	0.60	0.36
		Tandur	0.84	0.50
		Uravakonda	0.52	0.32
		Vikarabad	0.57	0.34
		Wanaparthy	0.47	0.28

1	2	3	4	5
		Yemmiganur	0.52	0.32
		Zaheerabad	0.56	0.34
		Farooqnagar	0.82	
			175.87	105.03
Andhra Pradesh	Eastern Power Distribution Co. A.P.	Amadalavalasa	0.52	0.26
		Amalapuram	0.79	0.39
		Anakapalle	1.01	0.50
		Bheemunipatnam	0.53	0.26
		Bhimavaram	1.44	0.71
		Bobbili	0.64	0.31
		Eluru	2.98	1.47
		Ichchapuram	0.38	0.18
		Kakinada	4.07	2.01
		Kovvur	0.66	0.33
		Mandapeta	0.82	0.41
		Narasapur	0.62	0.31
		Narsipatnam	0.64	0.31
		Nidadavole	0.60	0.30
		Palacole	0.57	0.28
		Palasa Kasibugga	0.74	0.36
		Parvathipuram	0.58	0.28
		Peddapuram	0.81	0.40
		Pithapuram	0.95	0.47
		Rajahmundry	5.37	2.65
		Salur	0.39	0.20
		Samalkot	1.19	0.59
		Srikakulam	1.49	0.74

1	2	3	4	5
		Tadepalligudem	1.01	0.50
		Tanuku	0.86	0.43
		Tuni	0.65	0.33
		Visakhapatnam	27.44	13.54
		ViziAnagAram	2.91	1.43
		Ramachandrapuram	0.79	0.39
			61.45	30.34
Andhra Pradesh	Southern Power Distribution Company A.P.	Bapatla	0.77	0.46
		Chilakaluripet	1.37	0.82
		Chirala	1.31	0.78
		Chittoor	2.90	1.73
		Gudivada	2.16	1.29
		Gudur	1.62	0.97
		Guntur	5.84	3.48
		Jaggaiahpet	1.00	0.60
		Jammalamadugu	0.99	0.59
		Kadapa	2.98	1.77
		Kandukuru	0.91	0.54
		Kavali	1.70	1.01
		Macherla	0.99	0.59
		Machilipatnam	2.51	1.49
		Madanapalli	2.08	1.24
		Markapur	1.32	0.79
		Narasaraopet	1.97	1.17
		Nellore	5.07	3.02
		Nuzvid	0.93	0.56

1	2	3	4	5
		Ongole	3.64	2.17
		Ponnuru	0.99	0.59
		Proddutur	2.99	1.78
		Punganuru	0.87	0.52
		Rayachoti	1.29	0.77
		Repalle	0.62	0.37
		Sattenapalli	1.03	0.62
		Srikalahasti	1.57	0.93
		Tenali	1.60	0.95
		Tirupati	38.73	23.09
		Venkatagiri	1.00	0.60
		Vijayawada	14.18	8.45
		Vinukonda	0.90	0.54
			107.83	64.28
			390.23	224.19
Karnataka	Bangalore Electricity Supply Company	Anekal	4.59	2.58
		Bangalore	225.25	126.38
		Bangarpet	0.98	0.55
		Challakera	1.26	0.71
		Channapatna	1.40	0.78
		Chintamani	1.06	0.59
		Chitradurga	1.78	1.00
		Davangere	3.98	2.23
		DB Pura	1.33	0.75
		Gowribidanor	1.01	0.57
		Harihara	1.00	0.56
		Harpanahalli	0.65	0.37

1	2	3	4	5
		Hiriyur	1.14	0.64
		Hoskote	1.07	0.60
		Kanakapura	0.76	0.42
		Kolar	1.54	0.86
		Kunigal	0.74	0.41
		Mulbagal	0.67	0.37
		Ramnagar	1.45	0.82
		Robertson	1.62	0.91
		Shindalagatta	0.69	0.39
		Sira	0.78	0.44
		Tiptur	2.12	1.19
		Tumkur	3.71	2.08
		Chik Ballapur	0.79	0.44
			261.37	146.65
Karnataka	Chamundeshwari Electricity Supply Corp.	Arasikere	0.84	0.50
		C R Patna	0.99	0.59
		Chamarajanagar	1.30	0.78
		Hassan	2.85	1.71
		Hunsur	0.74	0.44
		K R Nagar	0.75	0.45
		Kollegal	0.87	0.52
		Malavall	0.64	0.38
		Mandya	2.31	1.39
		Medikeri	1.03	0.62
		Mysore	14.55	8.73
		Nanjanagud	0.87	0.52
			27.74	16.64

1	2	3	4	5
Karnataka	Gulbarga Electricity Supply Co. Ltd.	Aland	0.62	0.31
		Bellary	3.90	1.95
		Bhalki	0.79	0.41
		Bidar	3.89	2.06
		Gulbarga	8.79	4.40
		Humnabad	0.88	0.44
		Koppal	1.39	0.70
		Manni	0.95	0.48
		Raichur	3.01	1.51
		Sadam	0.81	0.43
		Sahapur	1.11	0.56
		Shorapur	0.81	0.41
		Sindhanur	1.16	0.58
		Siruguppa	0.87	0.44
		Yadgeer	1.35	0.68
		Basavakalyan	0.93	0.89
		Gangawati	1.27	0.69
		Hospet	2.24	0.99
		Kampli	1.34	0.59
		Shahabad	0.80	0.36
		Wadi	0.48	0.33
			37.38	19.20
Karnataka	Hubli Electricity Supply Co. Ltd.	Athani	0.79	0.47
		Bagalkot	2.62	1.57
		Bailhonhal	0.89	0.53
		Banahatti	0.70	0.42
		Belgaum	7.96	4.77

1	2	3	4	5
		Bhatkal	0.69	0.41
		Bijapur	4.73	2.84
		Chikkodi	0.74	0.44
		Dandeli	0.80	0.48
		Dharwad	5.26	3.15
		Gadag	2.10	1.26
		Gokak	1.14	0.68
		Guledgudd	0.54	0.32
		Haveri	0.96	0.58
		Hubli	9.16	5.50
		Ilkal	1.15	0.69
		Indi	0.61	0.37
		Jamakhandi	0.88	0.53
		Karwar	1.48	0.89
		Kumta	0.88	0.53
		Laxmeshwar	0.80	0.48
		Mahalingpur	0.58	0.35
		Mudhol	0.90	0.54
		Nargunda	0.57	0.34
		Nippani	0.87	0.52
		Rabakavi	0.60	0.36
		Ramdurga	0.65	0.39
		Ranebennur	1.33	0.80
		Saudatti	0.67	0.40
		Savanur	0.51	0.30
		Sirsi	1.05	0.63
			52.61	31.56

1	2	3	4	5
Karnataka	Mangalore Electricity Supply Company	Kadur	0.86	0.52
		Mangalore	3.09	1.85
		Shikaripura	0.71	0.42
		Tarikere	0.68	0.41
		Bantwala	0.96	0.58
		Bhadrawati	0.62	0.37
		Chickmagalur	1.09	0.65
		Puttur	0.90	0.54
		Sagara	0.74	0.44
		Shimoga	1.31	0.78
		Udupi	1.11	0.67
			12.07	7.24
			391.17	221.29
Kerala	Kerala State Electricity Board	Alappuzha	4.02	1.21
		Aroor	1.22	0.37
		Attingal	1.40	0.42
		Chalakydy	1.37	0.41
		Changanacherry	1.19	0.36
		Cherthala	2.32	0.70
		Chittur- Tattamangalam	1.81	0.54
		Chokli-Peringathur	1.37	0.41
		Ernakulam/Kochi	52.49	15.75
		Guruvayur	2.55	0.77
		Kanhangad	2.75	0.83
		Kannur	5.55	1.67

1	2	3	4	5
		Kasaragod	1.89	0.57
		Kayamkulam	2.54	0.76
		Kodungallur	2.40	0.72
		Kollam	6.67	2.00
		Kothamangalam	1.11	0.33
		Kottayam	5.62	1.69
		Koyilandy	1.78	0.53
		Kozhikode	13.69	4.11
		Kunnamkulam	1.78	0.53
		Malappuram	1.74	0.52
		Mattannur	1.25	0.38
		Nedumangad	1.32	0.40
		Neyyattinkara	1.21	0.36
		Ottapalam	0.73	0.22
		Palakkad	4.78	1.43
		Pappinissery	1.03	0.31
		Paravur	0.76	0.23
		Pathanamthitta	1.12	0.34
		Payyanur	1.78	0.53
		Perinthalmanna	1.71	0.51
		Ponnani	1.37	0.41
		Punalur	1.11	0.33
		Shoranur	0.87	0.26
		Thaliparamba	1.43	0.43
		Thiruvalla Urban Area	2.52	0.76
		Thiruvananthapuram	61.03	18.3
		Thodupuzha	1.68	0.50
		Thrissur	4.84	1.45

1	2	3	4	5
		Tirur	2.65	0.80
		Vadakara	2.74	.082
		Varkala	1.19	0.36
			214.38	64.31
Puducherry	Electricity Dept. Govt. Of Puducherry	Poducherry	20.17	3.4
		Mahe	4.87	0.4
		Karaikal	1.38	0.3
		Yanam	1.11	0.2
			27.53	4.50
Tamil Nadu	Tamil Nadu Generation & Distribution Corporation Limited	Coimbatore	14.07	4.22
		Coonoor	1.20	0.36
		Gudallur	1.08	0.32
		Palladam	1.75	0.53
		Tirupur	6.86	2.06
		Udumalpet	1.41	0.42
		Vikramasingapuram	0.84	0.25
		Aruppukottai	1.60	0.48
		Kollenkode	0.80	0.24
		Muthiahpuram	0.98	0.29
		Nagercoil	4.09	1.23
		Rajapalayam	7.08	2.12
		Sattur	0.81	0.24
		Srivilliputhur	1.42	0.43
		Thoothukkudi	4.11	1.23

1	2	3	4	5
		Tiruchendur	0.77	0.23
		Virudhunagar	1.79	0.54
		Attur	1.48	0.44
		Bhavani	0.85	0.26
		Gobichettipalayam	1.17	0.35
		Ambasamudram	0.82	0.25
		Kadayanallur	1.39	0.42
		Kovilpatti	1.81	0.54
		Puliangudi	0.99	0.30
		Sankarakovil	1.22	0.37
		Tenkasi	1.38	0.41
		Tirunelveli	8.27	2.48
		Ambur	1.51	0.45
		Arakkonam	1.06	0.32
		Arani	1.16	0.35
		Aranthangi	0.86	0.26
		Arcot	0.90	0.27
		Bodinayakanur	1.06	0.32
		Chennai (Dc)	162.71	48.81
		Chengalpattu	1.16	0.35
		Chidambaram	0.95	0.29
		Chinnamanur	0.78	0.23
		Cuddalore	3.34	1.00
		Devakottai	1.31	0.39
		Dharapuram	1.01	0.30
		Dharmapuri	1.87	0.56
		Dindigul	3.07	0.92
		Edappady	1.06	0.32

1	2	3	4	5
		Erode	6.35	1.91
		Gudaloore	0.78	0.23
		Gudiyatham	1.42	0.43
		Hosur	2.15	0.65
		Jayankondam	0.65	0.19
		Kallakurichi	1.16	0.35
		Kambam	0.85	0.25
		Kanchipuram	2.73	0.82
		Karaikudi	2.01	0.60
		Karur	3.74	1.12
		Keelakkarai	0.57	0.17
		Kodaikanal	0.67	0.20
		Krishnagiri	1.08	0.33
		Kumbakonam	2.38	0.71
		Madurai (DR)	44.71	13.41
		Mallasamudram	0.64	0.19
		Manapparai	0.87	0.26
		Mannargudi	1.18	0.36
		Maraimalainagar	1.48	0.44
		Myladuthurai	1.45	0.43
		Melur	0.74	0.22
		Melvisharam	0.66	0.20
		Mettupalayam	1.12	0.34
		Mettur	1.25	0.38
		Nagapatnam	1.67	0.50
		Namakkal	1.32	0.40
		Nelikuppan	0.54	0.16
		Palani	1.19	0.36

1	2	3	4	5
		Panruti	1.20	0.36
		Paramakudi	1.21	0.36
		Pattukottai	1.30	0.39
		Perambalur	1.04	0.31
		Periyakulam	0.77	0.23
		Periyasemur	0.87	0.26
		Pernampattu	0.81	0.24
		Pollachi	1.10	0.33
		Pudukottai	2.47	0.74
		Ramanathapuram	1.13	0.34
		Rameswaram	0.62	0.19
		Rasipuram	0.88	0.26
		Salem	14.60	4.38
		Sathyamanglam	1.08	0.32
		Sirkali	0.71	0.21
		Sivagangai	1.07	0.32
		Sivkasi	1.96	0.59
		Thanjavur	3.42	1.03
		Theni	1.62	0.48
		Thirumangalam	1.16	0.35
		Thiruvallur	1.28	0.39
		Thiruvarur	1.24	0.37
		Thuraiyur	0.72	0.22
		Tindivanam	1.35	0.41
		Tiruchengode	2.15	0.64
		Tiruchirapalli	13.11	3.93
		Tirupattur	0.94	0.28
		Tiruttani	1.03	0.31

1	2	3	4	5
		Tiruvanaamalai	2.43	0.73
		Tiruvettipuram	0.80	0.24
		Udhagamandalam	1.68	0.50
		Usulampatti	0.72	0.22
		Valparai	1.47	0.44
		Vaniyambadi	1.36	0.41
		Vedaraniyam	0.70	0.21
		Vellore	3.32	1.00
		Villupuram	1.69	0.51
		Vridhachalam	1.48	0.44
			417.05	125.10
	Chhattisgarh Chhattisgarh State Power Distribution Co	Ambikapur	2.06	0.75
		Chirmiri	0.50	0.20
		Manendrgarh	0.76	0.29
		Naila-Janjgir	0.91	0.34
		Champa	0.81	0.35
		Dalli Rajhara	0.77	0.28
		Dongargarh	0.65	0.27
		Rajnandgaon	2.38	0.99
		Mungeli	0.65	0.25
		Kawardha	0.67	0.30
		Mahasamund	0.97	0.42
		Dhamtari	1.76	0.81
		Ranker	0.61	0.24
		Jagdulpur	2.09	0.80
		Bhatapara	0.99	0.46

1	2	3	4	5
		Raigarh	2.49	1.15
		Korba	3.94	1.81
		Durg Bhilai Nagar	12.78	5.86
		Raipur town	55.64	42.54
		Bilaspur town	31.02	13.16
			122.45	71.28
Goa	Goa Electricity Department	Mapusa	13.88	4.16
		Panaji	78.81	21.89
		Margao	14.40	4.32
		Marmagoa	3.65	1.09
			110.74	31.47
Gujarat	Dakhin Gujrat Vij Compant Ltd.	Surat	16.36	9.18
		Jambusar	0.61	0.28
		Bardoli	0.72	0.38
		Rajpipla	0.72	0.36
		Navsari	2.13	1.17
		Vyara	0.75	0.36
		Vapi	2.42	1.52
		Valsad	1.91	1.22
		Billimora	0.91	0.50
		Bharuch	2.67	1.37
		Ankleshwar	1.61	0.82
			30.81	17.16
Gujarat	Madhay Gujrat Vij Co. Ltd	Baroda City	56.70	33.93
		Dahod	17.04	10.34
		Godhra	1.70	1.02

1	2	3	4	5
		Balasinor	0.74	0.44
		Chaklasi	0.76	0.45
		Mehmdabad	0.77	0.46
		Petlad	0.88	0.53
		Halol	0.81	0.48
		Lunawada	0.76	0.45
		Borsad	0.96	0.57
		Dabhoi	0.85	0.51
		Umreth	0.78	0.47
		Kapadvanj	0.82	0.49
		Khambat	1.05	0.63
		Nadiad	2.00	1.20
		Padra	0.74	0.44
		Anand City	2.13	1.28
			89.49	53.70
Gujarat	Paschim Gujrat Vij Co. Ltd	Rajkot	19.80	15.90
		Bhavnagar	5.65	4.55
		Jamnagar-Navagam Ghed	5.75	4.61
		Junagadh	4.40	3.54
		Porbandar + Chhaya	2.85	2.30
		Wadhwan	3.12	2.51
		Amreli	1.80	1.44
		Bhuj	1.87	1.50
		Veraval-Patan	1.68	1.36
		Botad	1.46	1.17
		Gandhidham	2.44	1.96
		Morvi	2.28	1.83

1	2	3	4	5
		Jetpur Navagadh	2.12	1.70
		Dhrangadhra	0.88	0.70
		Mahuva	1.23	0.98
		Una	1.13	0.90
		Savarkundla	1.10	0.89
		Keshod	0.99	0.80
		Upleta	0.88	0.70
		Palitana	0.93	0.75
		Gondal	1.36	1.09
		Anjar	0.87	0.70
		Mangrol	0.66	0.53
		Dhoraji	1.36	1.09
		Kodinar	0.58	0.47
		Wankaner	0.87	0.69
		Gariadhar	0.67	0.53
		Thangadh	0.85	0.68
		Jasdan	0.78	0.63
		Limbdi	0.63	0.51
		Bagasara	0.53	0.43
		Rajula	0.55	0.44
		Khambhalia	0.90	0.73
		Dwarka	0.55	0.44
		Mandvi	0.60	0.48
		Sihor	0.99	0.80
			75.11	60.35
Gujarat	Uttar Gujrat Vij Company Ltd.	Mehsana City	7.26	4.04
		Ahmedabad	8.71	5.02
		Bavla	0.77	0.46

1	2	3	4	5
		Deesa	1.12	0.74
		Dehgam	0.60	0.32
		Dholka	0.68	0.45
		Himatnagar	1.74	1.03
		Idar	0.76	0.44
		Kalol	1.42	0.90
		Kadi	1.02	0.86
		Modasa	1.39	0.79
		Planpur	2.02	1.24
		Patan	1.47	0.92
		Radhanpur	0.80	0.50
		Sanand	0.58	0.33
		Sidhpur	1.01	0.63
		Unjha	1.06	0.70
		Vijapur	0.70	0.42
		Visnagar	1.48	0.91
		Viramgam	0.72	0.47
			35.31	21.18
			230.72	152.39
Madhya Pradesh	M.P.Madhya Kshetra Vidyut Vitaran Co. Ltd	Ambah (M)	1.16	0.70
		Ashoknagar (M)	1.06	0.64
		Asshta (M)	0.92	0.55
		Basoda (M)	1.09	0.65
		Begamganj (M)	0.78	0.47
		Betul (M)	1.97	1.18
		Bhind (M)	2.11	1.27

1	2	3	4	5
		Bhopal (M.Corp.)	53.75	32.25
		Biaora (M)	1.08	0.65
		Dabra (M)	1.27	0.76
		Datia (M)	1.22	0.73
		Gohad (M)	1.02	0.61
		Guna (M)	2.12	1.27
		Gwalior (M.Corp.)	13.78	8.26
		Harda (M)	1.03	0.62
		Hoshangabad (M)	1.67	1.00
		Itarsi (M)	1.40	0.84
		Joura (M)	0.75	0.45
		Mandideep (M)	1.28	0.77
		Morena (M)	4.62	2.77
		Pipariya (M)	0.70	0.42
		Porsa (M)	0.75	0.45
		Radhogarh-Vijpur	1.05	0.63
		Raisen (M)	1.03	0.62
		Sabalgarh (M)	0.88	0.53
		Sarangpur (M)	0.90	0.54
		Sarni (M)	0.96	0.58
		Sehore (M)	1.69	1.01
		Sheopur (M)	1.10	0.66
		Shivpuri (M)	2.20	1.32
		Sironj (M)	0.80	0.48
		Vidisha (M)	1.75	1.05
			107.89	64.73
Madhya Pradesh	M.P. Paschim Kshetra Vidyut Vitaran Co. Ltd.	Agar	0.79	0.40

1	2	3	4	5
		Barnagar	0.67	0.43
		Barvah	0.83	0.61
		Barwani	1.35	0.75
		Burhanpur	1.66	1.03
		Dewas	3.19	1.69
		Dhar	1.75	0.82
		Indore City	16.05	7.85
		Jaora	1.28	0.72
		Jhabua	1.19	0.49
		Khandwa	2.28	1.01
		Khargone	1.86	1.08
		Mandsaur	2.25	1.25
		Mhow	0.59	0.53
		Nagda	0.92	0.66
		Neemuch	1.74	0.90
		Nepanagar	0.44	0.40
		Pithampur	1.01	0.92
		Ratlam	3.11	1.70
		Sanavad	0.51	0.46
		Sendhwa	0.81	0.61
		Shajapur	1.19	0.72
		Shujalpur	0.75	0.53
		Ujjain	5.83	2.16
			52.05	27.74
Madhya Pradesh	M.P.Poorv Kshetra Vidyut Vitran Co. Ltd.	Balaghat	1.18	0.86
		Bina-Etawa	1.00	0.66
		Chhatarpur	1.38	1.10

1	2	3	4	5
		Chhindwara	1.54	1.20
		Daboh	1.19	0.85
		Dhanpuri	0.69	0.38
		Gadarwara	0.89	0.50
		Jabalpur	81.52	51.29
		Katni	2.59	1.61
		Khurai	0.89	0.55
		Maihar	0.85	0.58
		Malajkhand	0.80	0.41
		Mandla	1.28	0.59
		Narsingpur	1.07	0.77
		Pandhurna	1.02	0.67
		Panna	0.97	0.61
		Parasia	0.71	0.46
		Rewa	2.48	1.66
		Sagar	2.70	1.77
		Satna	2.26	1.81
		Seoni	1.47	1.04
		Shahdol	1.08	1.05
		Sidhi	1.19	0.58
		Sihora	0.91	0.61
		Singrauli	1.72	1.53
		Tikamgarh	1.28	0.89
		Nowgaon	1.03	0.24
			115.69	74.28
			275.63	166.74
	Maharashtra	Amalner	0.84	0.50
	Maharashtra State Elec. Distr. Co. Ltd.			

1	2	3	4	5
		Ambejogil	0.63	0.37
		Arvi	0.54	0.32
		Ausa	0.37	0.26
		Baramati	1.17	0.69
		Barshi	0.65	0.51
		Chandrapur	2.13	1.27
		Chiplun	0.67	0.40
		Chopda	0.57	0.34
		Degloor	0.72	0.42
		Dharangaon	0.38	0.23
		Dondaichi	0.40	0.24
		Gadchiroli	0.98	0.58
		Gangakhed	0.41	0.25
		Gondla	1.45	0.86
		Islampur	0.90	0.54
		Jalna	1.38	0.83
		Jaysingpur	1.13	0.67
	Jintur	0.38	0.23	
		Kamptee	0.89	0.53
		Kopergaon	0.63	0.38
		Latur	1.79	1.05
		Majalgaon	0.43	0.26
		Malegaon	1.45	0.87
		Nagpur	63.00	37.17
		Nasik	10.88	6.53
		Ozar	1.08	0.64
		Pandharpur	0.77	0.46
		Pabhani	1.84	1.09

1	2	3	4	5
		Pathri	0.36	0.22
		Purna	0.31	0.19
		Ratnagiri	1.62	0.96
		Sailu	0.40	0.24
		Sangammer	0.90	0.54
		Sangli	3.07	1.81
		Satana	0.53	0.31
		Satara	1.76	1.05
		Shahada	0.90	0.53
		Sillod	0.61	0.36
		Sirpur	0.80	0.49
		Solapur	47.96	4.58
		Tasgaon	0.35	0.23
		Tuljapur	0.66	0.39
		Udgir	0.95	0.56
		Vasai	0.46	0.28
		Yawai	1.42	0.83
		Achalpur City	1.17	0.69
		Ahamadpur	0.50	0.30
		Ahmednagar	2.63	1.56
		Akola	2.71	1.63
		Akot Urban	0.87	0.51
		Anjangaon	0.38	0.23
		Ashta	0.42	0.25
		Aurangabad		2.10
		Balapur	0.26	0.16
		Basmath	0.45	0.27
		Beed	1.26	0.75
		Bhadrawati	0.55	0.33

1	2	3	4	5
		Bhandara	1.20	0.71
		Bhusawal	6.69	0.41
		Bramhapuri	0.64	0.38
		Buldhana	6.82	0.49
		Chalisgaon	0.76	0.45
		Dahanu	1.03	0.61
		Deolali	1.42	0.85
		Dhule City	3.25	1.94
		Erandol	0.35	0.21
		Hinganghat	0.69	0.41
		Hingoli	0.70	0.42
		Igatpuri	0.40	0.24
		Kannad	0.31	0.19
		Karad	0.69	0.46
		Katol	0.52	0.31
		Khopoli	0.56	0.33
		Kolhapur Urban	4.49	2.69
		Lonavala	0.90	0.54
		Manmad	0.83	0.49
		Morshi	0.46	0.27
		Murtizapur	0.48	0.29
		Nalasopara	0.52	0.31
		Nandarbar	1.14	0.68
		Nanded	2.36	1.42
		Nandura	0.36	0.22
		Navi Mumbai	48.32	30.84
		Nilanga	1.18	0.69
		Osmanabad	1.18	0.70
		Panchora	0.77	0.46

1	2	3	4	5
		Paithan	0.41	0.25
		Palghar	1.02	0.61
		Panvel	3.72	2.23
		Parli	0.65	0.39
		Parola	0.44	0.26
		Pen	0.96	0.57
		Phaltan	0.61	0.39
		Pulgaon	0.37	0.22
		Pune City	22.60	13.56
		Shegaon	0.46	0.28
		Sinnar-U	1.06	0.63
		Talegaon	0.96	0.57
		Tumsar	0.60	0.36
		Umred	0.49	0.29
		Vaijapur	0.38	0.23
		Vita	0.57	0.34
		Wai	0.42	0.31
		Wardha	1.54	0.91
		Warora	0.66	0.39
		Yeola	0.42	0.25
		Akkalkot	0.54	0.32
		Amravati	5.26	3.15
		Ballarpur	0.52	0.31
		Chikhali	0.70	0.42
		Daryapur	0.50	0.30
		Daund	0.65	0.39

1	2	3	4	5
		Digras	0.61	0.37
		Ichalkaranji	4.40	2.64
		Jalgaon		0.60
		Karanja	0.65	0.39
		Khamgaon	1.18	0.71
		Malkapur	0.81	0.49
		Mehkar	0.57	0.34
		Pusad	0.70	0.42
		Umarkhed	0.34	0.20
		Umarga	1.26	0.76
		Virar	1.27	0.76
		Wadgaon	0.63	0.38
		Wani	1.07	0.64
		Warud	0.45	0.27
		Washim	0.86	0.52
		Yavatmal	1.42	0.85
		Greater Mumbai(DR)	45.98	27.59
			315.45	194.66
			5348.35	2499.11

(Source: PFC)

Statement-II*A. Sanction Disbursement Under R-APDRP Part-A (SCADA)*

State	Borrower	Town	Sanctioned Project Cost	(Rs. in crore)	
				(As on 15.06.2014)	Disbursement
1	2	3	4	5	5
Bihar	Bihar State Electricity Board	Patna	22.02	6.61	
			22.02	6.61	
Jharkhand	Jharkhand State Electricity Board	Dhanbad	19.66	0.00	
		Ranchi	29.99	0.00	
		Jamshedpur	20.58	0.00	
			70.23	0.00	
Orissa	Govt. Of Orissa	Bhubhaneswar	14.38		
		Cuttack	12.19		
			26.57	0.00	
West Bengal	WB State Elc. Distribution Co. Ltd.	Kolkata UA	18.22	5.47	
		Asansol	7.11	2.13	

	Siliguri		7.61	2.28
			32.94	9.88
Assam	Assam Power Distribution Company Ltd.	Guwahati	21.82	6.55
			21.82	6.55
Haryana	Dakshin Haryana Bijli Vitran Nigam Ltd.	Faridabad	24.29	0.00
			24.29	0.00
Jammu & Kashmir	J&K Power Development Department	Jammu	27.69	8.31
		Srinagar	25.20	7.56
			52.89	15.87
Punjab	Punjab State Power Corporation Ltd.	Amritsar	15.77	0.00
		Jalandhar	15.17	0.00
		Ludhiana	21.42	0.00
			52.36	0.00
Rajasthan	Ajmer Vidyut Vitran Nigam Ltd.	Ajmer	19.55	5.87
			19.55	5.87
Rajasthan	Jaipur Vidyut Vitran Nigam Ltd.	Jaipur	52.32	15.70
		Kota	22.30	6.69
			74.62	22.39

1	2	3	4	5
Rajasthan	Jodhpur Vidyut Vitran Nigam Ltd.	Jodhpur	32.77	9.83
		Bikaner	23.96	7.19
			56.73	17.02
			150.90	45.27
Uttar Pradesh	Dakshinanchal Vidyut Vitran Nigam Ltd.	Aligarh	17.92	5.38
		Firozabad	12.67	3.80
		Jhansi	15.76	4.73
			46.35	13.91
Uttar Pradesh	Madhyanchal Vidyut Vitran Nigam Ltd.	Lucknow	33.16	9.94
		Bareilly	14.26	
			47.42	9.94
Uttar Pradesh	Paschimanchal Vidyut Vitran Nigam Ltd.	Ghaziabad	46.93	4.90
		Meerut	30.05	5.88
		Moradabad	19.61	9.02
		Saharanpur	16.34	14.08
			112.93	33.88
Uttar Pradesh	Purvanchal Vidyut Vitran Nigam Ltd.	Allahabad	25.48	8.77

					19.39	7.64
					29.24	5.82
					74.11	22.23
					280.81	79.96
Uttarakhand		Uttarakhand Power Corporation Ltd.		Dehradun	16.55	0.00
Andhra Pradesh		AP Northern Power Distribution Co. Ltd.		Warangal	12.47	3.74
Andhra Pradesh		Central Power Distribution Company A.P.		Hyderabad UA	65.15	19.55
Andhra Pradesh		Eastern Power Distribution Co. AP		Visakhapatnam	9.75	0.00
Andhra Pradesh		Southern Power Distribution Company A.P.		Guntur	12.42	3.73
				Nellore	10.77	3.23
				Vijayawada	16.00	4.80
					39.19	11.76
					126.56	35.05

1	2	3	4	5
Kerala	Kerala State Electricity Board	Ernakulam-Kochi	29.76	8.93
		Kozhikode	24.40	7.32
		Thiruvananthapuram	28.99	8.70
			83.15	24.95
Puducherry	Electricity Dept. Govt. Of Puducherry	Puducherry	13.89	4.17
			13.89	4.17
Tamil Nadu	Tamil Nadu Generation And Distribution Corporation Limited	Coimbatore	23.24	6.97
		Tiruppur	13.38	4.01
		Tirunelveli	9.92	2.98
		Chennai	93.67	28.10
		Madurai	18.28	5.48
		Salem	10.52	3.16
		Tiruchirapalli	13.16	3.95
			182.17	54.65
Chhattisgarh	Chhattisgarh State Power Distribution Co.	Durg-Bhilai- Charoda	15.96	4.79
		Raipur	25.10	7.53

Gujarat	Dakhin Gujrat Vij Company Ltd.	Surat	41.06	12.32
			14.84	4.45
			14.84	4.45
Gujarat	Madhay Gujrat Vij Co. Ltd.	Vadodara	26.18	7.85
			26.18	7.85
Gujarat	Pasehim Gujrat Vij Co. Ltd.	Rajkot	25.90	7.77
		Bhavnagar	16.03	4.81
		Jamnagar -Navagam Ghed	21.74	6.52
			63.67	19.10
Gujarat	Uttar Gujrat Vij Company Ltd.	Ahmedabad	33.82	10.15
			33.82	10.15
			138.51	41.55
Madhya Pradesh	M.P.Madhya Kshetra Vidyut Vitaran Co Ltd.	Bhopal	33.65	10.10
		Gwalior	18.62	5.59
			52.27	15.68
Madhya Pradesh	M.P.Paschim Kshetra Vidyut Vitaran Co. Ltd.	Indore	22.87	6.86
		Ujjain	11.24	3.37
			34.11	10.23

1	2	3	4	5
Madhya Pradesh	M.P.Poorv Kshetra Vidyut Vitran Co. Ltd.	Jabalpur	16.56	4.97
			16.56	4.97
			102.94	30.88
Maharashtra	Maharashtra State Elec. Distr. Co. Ltd.	Malegaon	8.03	2.41
		Nashik	20.35	6.11
		Sangli	11.06	3.32
		Solapur	12.16	3.65
		Kolhapur	12.26	3.68
		Pune	50.11	15.03
		Amravati	11.07	3.32
		Gr. Mumbai	36.58	10.97
			161.62	48.49
			1601.28	416.19

Source: PFC

B. Sanction Disbursement Under R-APDRP Part- B

		(Rs. in crore)			
		(As on 15.06.2014)			
State	Borrower	Town	Sanctioned Project Cost	GoI Loan Sanction	Disbursement
1	2	3	4	5	6
Bihar	North Bihar Power Distribution Company Limited	Chapra	18.94	4.74	2.84
		Gopalganj	4.19	1.05	0.63
		Hajipur	27.33	6.83	4.11
		Madhepura	3.88	0.97	0.59
		Araria	6.83	1.71	1.02
		Bagaha	4.81	1.20	0.72
		Bairgania	0.81	0.20	0.12
		Barauli	2.14	0.54	0.32
		Darbhanga	29.56	7.39	4.43
		Dhaka	1.01	0.25	0.15

1	2	3	4	5	6
		Forbesganj	4.05	1.01	0.61
		Gogri Jamalpur	0.97	0.24	0.14
		Katihar	18.73	4.68	2.81
		Khagariya	6.71	1.68	1.01
		Kishanganj	13.34	3.34	2.00
		Madhubani	8.73	2.18	1.31
		Mahnar Bazar	1.22	0.31	0.19
		Muzaffarpur	61.72	15.43	9.26
		Narkatiyaganj	2.35	0.59	0.35
		Purina	27.79	6.95	4.17
		Ramnagar	1.76	0.44	0.26
		Raxaul Bazar	5.03	1.26	0.75
		Revelganj	0.79	0.20	0.12
		Saharsa	12.02	3.01	1.80
		Sitamarhi	7.26	1.82	1.09
		Siwan	7.68	1.92	1.15
		Sonepur	1.61	0.40	0.24

Sugauli	1.06	0.27	0.16
Supaul	4.87	1.22	0.73
Barh	287.19	71.80	43.08
South Bihar Power Distribution Company Limited	10.35	2.59	1.55
Gaya	65.40	16.35	9.81
Bikramganj	6.79	1.70	1.02
Sasaram	20.39	5.10	3.06
Maner	0.95	0.24	0.14
Patna	506.14	126.53	75.92
Aurangabad	12.98	3.25	1.95
Bakhtiarpur	5.70	1.43	0.86
Banka	4.66	1.17	0.70
Barahiya	4.60	1.15	0.69
Barbigha	5.71	1.43	0.86
Bhabua	9.59	2.40	1.44
Bhagalpur	55.71	13.93	8.36

1	2	3	4	5	6
		Bodhgaya	15.89	3.97	2.38
		Daudnagar	1.83	0.46	0.28
		Dehri	18.66	4.67	2.80
		Dumraon	3.96	0.99	0.59
		Fatuha	12.97	3.24	1.94
		Hilsa	1.86	0.47	0.28
		Jamalpur	10.54	2.64	1.58
		Jamul	7.46	1.87	1.12
		Jajanabad	11.88	2.97	1.78
		Jhajha	3.13	0.78	0.47
		Lakhisarai	9.08	2.27	1.36
		Makdumpur	4.93	1.23	0.74
		Masaurhi	1.89	0.47	0.28
		Mokama	4.24	1.06	0.64
		Munger	23.51	5.88	3.52
		Naugauchiya	4.33	1.08	0.65
		Nawada	5.75	1.44	0.86

Rajgir	2.50	0.63	0.38
Shekhpura	6.07	1.52	0.91
Sherghati	3.05	0.76	0.46
Sultanganj	3.37	0.84	0.50
Warsaliganj	2.15	0.54	0.32
	868.02	217.01	130.20
	1155.21	288.80	173.28
Chaibasa	6.97	1.74	0.00
Chakradharpur	6.83	1.71	0.00
Chatra	2.75	0.69	0.00
Dhanbad	183.72	45.93	0.00
Ghatshila	3.31	0.83	0.00
Ranchi	397.12	99.28	0.00
Gumla	8.59	2.15	0.00
Lohardagga	4.28	1.07	0.00
Simdega	3.08	0.77	0.00
Musabani	9.74	2.44	0.00

Jharkhnad
Jharkhnad State
Electricity Board

1	2	3	4	5	6
		Dumka	15.95	3.99	0.00
		Mihijam	4.29	1.07	0.00
		Deoghar	39.02	9.76	0.00
		Madhupur	11.20	2.80	0.00
		Godda	11.70	2.93	0.00
		Sahebganj	9.62	2.41	0.00
		Pakur	4.83	1.21	0.00
		Hazaribagh	23.28	5.82	0.00
		Ramgarh	8.71	2.18	0.00
		Giridih	19.60	4.90	0.00
		Gomia	6.98	1.75	0.00
		Daltonganj	19.35	4.84	0.00
		Garwha	5.02	1.26	0.00
		Jamshedpur	282.04	70.51	0.00
		Patratu	1.77	0.44	0.00
		Saunda	1.30	0.33	0.00

Written Answers to

[14 July, 2014]

Unstarred Questions

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Phusro	5.52	1.38	0.00
Bokaro	52.99	13.25	0.00
Chirkunda	16.93	4.23	0.00
Jhumri Tilaiya	14.97	3.74	0.00
	1181.46	295.41	0.00
Odisha			
Govt. Of Orissa			
Anugul	9.12	2.28	
Bhubaneswar	117.04	29.26	
Cuttack	80.37	20.09	
Dhenkanal	8.02	2.01	
Jagatsinghapur	3.36	0.84	
Jatni	4.21	1.05	
Kendrapara	4.96	1.24	
Khordha	5.90	1.48	
Paradip	3.98	1.00	
Pattamundai	5.20	1.30	
Puri	8.99	2.25	
Talcher	12.49	3.12	
	263.64	65.92	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6
West Bengal	Wb. State Elc. Distribution Co. Ltd.	Arambagh	9.32	2.33	1.40
		Berhampore	13.37	3.34	2.01
		Bangaon	15.83	3.96	2.37
		Bankura	17.79	4.45	2.67
		Basirhat	15.22	3.81	2.28
		Bishnupur	5.78	1.44	0.87
		Bolpur			0.80
		Chakdah	9.76	2.44	1.46
		Contai	6.94	1.74	1.04
		Darjeeling	10.23	2.56	0.00
		Ghatal	7.80	1.95	1.17
		Habra	20.46	5.12	3.07
		Islampur	5.74	1.44	0.86
		Jangipur	7.63	1.91	1.14
		Jhargram	12.74	3.19	1.91
		Kalimpong	9.54	2.38	0.00

Kalna	5.78	1.45	0.87
Katwa	8.29	2.07	1.24
Kharagpur	34.40	8.60	5.16
Kolkata (UA)	119.63	29.91	16.72
Midnapore	35.15	8.79	5.27
Memari	2.57	0.64	0.39
Purulia	9.94	2.48	1.49
Raiganj	10.95	2.74	1.64
Rampurghat	4.00	1.00	0.60
Ranaghat	7.86	1.96	1.18
Suri	7.14	1.79	1.07
Tamluk	5.28	1.32	0.79
Balurghat	8.12	2.03	1.22
English Bazaar	25.54	6.39	3.83
Aurangabad	5.36	1.34	0.00
Dhulian	3.23	0.81	0.48
Dubrajpur	4.03	1.00	0.00
Durgapur	10.84	2.71	1.63

1	2	3	4	5	6
		Gangarampur	7.14	1.79	1.07
		Gobardanga	6.19	1.55	0.93
		Jiaganj Azimganj	9.10	2.27	1.37
		Kaliaganj	8.81	2.20	1.32
		Kandi	4.09	1.02	0.61
		Kurseong	5.58	1.40	0.00
		Murshidabad	6.60	1.65	0.99
		Sainthia	3.16	0.79	0.47
		Taki	5.92	1.48	0.00
		Haldia	28.88	7.22	0.00
		Burdwan	22.73	5.68	3.41
		Guskara	3.75	0.94	0.56
		Asansol UA	83.20	20.80	10.60
		Baduria	8.88	2.22	1.33
		Krishnanagar	15.54	3.88	2.33
		Nabadwip			1.12
		Santipur	11.79	2.95	1.77

Diamond Harbour	12.09	3.02	1.81
Baruipur	9.02	2.26	1.35
Birnagar	5.17	1.29	0.78
Jalpaiguri	17.11	4.28	0.00
Dhupguri	5.64	1.41	0.85
Coochbehar	8.34	2.09	1.25
Dinhata	4.77	1.19	0.72
Alipurduar	5.23	1.31	0.00
Jaygaon	5.11	1.28	0.00
Siliguri	28.68	7.17	0.00
	808.78	202.23	101.28
Assam Assam Power Distribution Company Ltd.	1.55	1.40	0.47
Abhayapuri			
Badarpur	5.54	4.99	1.66
Barpeta	1.72	1.55	0.52
Barpeta Road	5.29	4.76	1.59
Basugaon	0.91	0.82	0.27
Bhipuria	1.45	1.31	0.44

1	2	3	4	5	6
		Bijni	1.37	1.23	0.41
		Bilaspata	1.59	1.43	0.48
		Biswanat Charali	3.37	3.03	1.01
		Bokajan	4.76	4.28	1.43
		Bongaigaon	8.92	8.03	2.68
		Chabua	2.20	1.98	0.66
		Chapar	1.57	1.41	0.47
		Dekhijuli	3.14	2.83	0.94
		Dhemaji	2.39	2.15	0.72
		Dhing	2.83	2.55	0.85
		Dubri	3.30	2.97	0.99
		Dibrugarh	24.54	22.09	7.36
		Digboi	11.29	10.16	3.39
		Diphu	10.52	9.47	3.16
		Doboka	0.38	0.34	0.11
		Doom Dooma	6.34	5.71	1.90
		Duliajan	3.56	3.20	1.07

Gauripur	2.70	2.43	0.81
Goalpara	6.57	5.91	1.97
Golaghat	6.77	6.09	2.03
Gasaigaon	1.53	1.38	0.46
Guwahati	227.85	205.07	68.35
Haflong	5.12	4.61	1.54
Hailakandi	4.18	3.76	1.25
Hojai	4.65	4.19	1.40
Howli	1.11	1.00	0.33
Jagiroad	2.57	2.31	0.77
Jorhat	34.51	31.06	10.35
Karimganj	8.05	7.25	2.42
Kharupatia	3.59	3.23	1.08
Kokrajhar	4.24	3.82	1.27
Lakhipur	1.98	1.78	0.59
Lala	2.43	2.19	0.73
Lanka	7.77	6.99	2.33
Lumding	2.52	2.27	0.76

1	2	3	4	5	6
		Makum	2.59	2.33	0.78
		Mangaldoi	5.38	4.84	1.61
		Mankachar	1.16	1.04	0.35
		Margerita	7.43	6.69	2.23
		Mariani	5.90	5.31	1.77
		Morigaon	3.79	3.41	1.14
		Nagaon	16.10	14.49	4.83
		Naharkatiya	6.09	5.48	1.83
		Nalbari	8.95	8.06	2.69
		Namrup	2.15	1.94	0.64
		Nazira	2.50	2.25	0.75
		North Guwahati	19.39	17.45	5.82
		North Lakhimpur	5.00	4.50	1.50
		Rangapara	2.83	2.55	0.85
		Rangia	4.14	3.73	1.24
		Sapatgram	1.27	1.14	0.38
		Sibsagar	27.36	24.62	8.21

Manipur						
	Manipur Electricity Deptt					
	Bishnupur	14.30	12.87	4.29		
	Imphal City	180.60	162.54	54.18		
	Kakching	25.65	23.10	7.70		
	Lilong Imphal West	14.26	12.83	4.28		
	Lilong Town	13.28	11.95	3.98		
	Mayang	12.39	11.15	3.72		
	Moirang	31.19	28.07	9.36		
	Moreh	28.05	25.25	8.42		
	Silapathar	2.32	2.09	0.70		
	Silchar	42.82	38.54	12.85		
	Tangla	2.51	2.26	0.75		
	Sonari	2.65	2.39	0.80		
	Sulakuchi	6.42	5.78	1.93		
	Tezpur	8.12	7.31	2.44		
	Tinsukia	13.63	12.27	4.09		
	Udalguri	3.16	2.84	0.95		
	Dergaon	3.72	3.35	1.12		
		644.05	579.69	193.21		

1	2	3	4	5	6
		Nambol	22.58	20.32	6.77
		Ningthoukhong	9.69	8.72	2.91
		Samurou	12.57	11.31	3.77
		Thongkhong	9.52	8.57	2.86
		Thoubal Town	24.79	22.31	7.44
			398.87	358.99	119.66
Meghalaya	Meghalaya Seb	Cherra	4.97	4.47	0.00
		Jowai	13.40	12.06	0.00
		Mairang	6.83	6.15	0.00
		Nongpoh	2.49	2.24	0.00
		Nongstoin	6.86	6.17	0.00
		Resubelpara	12.20	10.98	0.00
		Tura	28.95	26.06	0.00
		Williamnagar	11.23	10.11	0.00
		Shillong	72.80	65.52	0.00
			159.73	143.76	0.00
Mizoram	Mizoram Power Development Department	Aizawl	156.84	141.15	37.51

	Champhai	11.93	10.74	2.86
	Khawzawl	4.66	4.19	1.11
	Kolasib	12.66	11.38	3.02
	Lunglei	18.22	16.40	4.36
	Saiha	10.81	9.74	2.59
	Saitual	7.10	6.39	1.70
	Serchhip	8.87	7.98	2.12
	Lowngtlai	9.32	8.39	2.23
		240.41	216.36	57.50
Sikkim	Gangtok	44.19	39.77	13.26
	Upper Tadong	24.27	21.84	7.28
		68.46	61.61	20.54
	Agartala	55.82	50.24	16.75
Tripura	Tripura State Electricity Corpn. Ltd.			
	Amarpur	2.38	2.14	0.71
	Badharghat	20.98	18.88	6.29
	Belonia	6.66	5.99	2.00
	Dharmanagar	8.54	7.69	2.56

1	2	3	4	5	6
		Gandhigram	3.79	3.41	1.14
		Indranagar (Part)	5.19	4.67	1.56
		Jogendra Nagar	7.51	6.76	2.25
		Kailasahar	10.19	9.17	3.06
		Khowai	7.03	6.33	2.11
		Kumarghat	4.68	4.21	1.40
		Pratap Garh	5.98	5.38	1.80
		Ranir Bazar	4.07	3.66	1.22
		Sonamura	4.56	4.10	1.37
		Teilamura	6.73	6.06	2.02
		Udaipur	10.98	9.88	3.29
			165.09	148.57	49.53
Haryana	Dakshin Haryana Bijli Vitran Nigam Ltd.	Barwala	7.16	1.79	0.00
		Bhiwani	59.78	14.95	0.00
		Dabwali	15.19	3.80	0.00
		Ellenabad	7.96	1.99	0.00

Faridabad	120.61	30.15	0.00
Fatehabad	18.02	4.51	0.00
Hansi	15.28	3.82	0.00
Hissar	122.07	30.52	
Hodal	5.19	1.30	0.00
Narnaul	22.57	5.64	0.00
Palwal	13.00	3.25	0.00
Rewari	47.04	11.76	0.00
Sirsa	45.82	11.46	0.00
Tohana	12.41	3.10	0.00
	512.10	128.04	0.00
Haryana	53.16	13.29	0.00
Uttar Haryana Bijli Vitran Nigam Ltd.			
Ambala Cantt.			
Panipat	73.75	18.44	0.00
Pehova	14.61	3.65	0.00
Sonipat	61.81	15.45	0.00
Ambala City	66.03	16.51	0.00
Bahadurgarh	49.15	12.29	0.00
Cheeka	16.24	4.06	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6
		Gharonda	10.92	2.73	0.00
		Gohana	17.16	4.29	0.00
		Jhajjar	13.38	3.36	0.00
		Jind	52.52	13.13	0.00
		Kaithal	49.05	12.26	0.00
		Kalka	9.01	2.25	0.00
		Karnal	92.94	23.23	0.00
		Narwana	23.67	5.92	0.00
		Panchkula	70.10	17.52	0.00
		Rohtak	95.85	23.96	0.00
		Shahabad	16.78	4.19	0.00
		Thanesar	54.98	13.75	0.00
		Yamunanagar	89.98	22.50	0.00
			931.09	232.78	0.00
			1443.19	360.82	0.00
Himachal Pradesh	Himachal Pradesh State Electricity Board Ltd.	Baddi	84.10	75.69	26.22
		Bilaspur	2.08	1.87	0.62

Chamba	2.93	2.64	0.88
Dhamsala	10.31	9.28	3.09
Hamirpur	6.46	5.81	1.94
Kullu	7.40	6.66	2.22
Mandi	19.24	17.32	5.77
Nahan	6.07	5.46	1.82
Paonta Sahib	36.63	32.97	10.99
Shimla	120.34	108.30	35.11
Solan	22.58	20.32	6.77
Sundarnagar	6.55	5.90	1.97
Una	7.31	6.58	2.19
Yol	6.97	6.27	2.09
	338.97	305.07	101.68
Jammu & Kashmir Department	13.64	12.28	4.09
Anantnag	31.54	28.39	9.46
Badgam	10.15	9.14	3.05
Bhadherwah	6.75	6.08	2.03
Bandipora	8.40	7.56	2.52

1	2	3	4	5	6
		Baramula	32.80	29.52	9.84
		Bijbehara	8.62	7.76	2.59
		Doda	7.28	6.55	2.18
		Duru-Verinag	4.54	4.09	1.36
		Ganderbal	15.96	14.36	4.79
		Handwara	7.39	6.65	2.22
		Jammu	610.48	549.43	183.14
		Kargil	7.90	7.11	2.37
		Kathua	62.41	56.17	18.72
		Kishtwar	7.42	6.68	2.23
		Kulgam	6.16	5.54	1.85
		Kupwara	7.39	6.65	2.22
		Leh	9.30	8.37	2.79
		Pattan	4.57	4.11	1.37
		Punch	7.74	6.97	2.32
		Pulwama	11.79	10.61	3.54
		Rajauri	11.72	10.55	3.52
		Ranbirsinghpura (R.S Pura)	12.36	11.12	3.71

Samba	10.08	9.07	3.02
Shupiyan	6.65	5.99	2.00
Sopore	36.38	32.74	10.91
Srinagar	669.36	602.42	200.81
Sumbal	4.70	4.23	1.41
Tral	5.96	5.36	1.79
Udhampur	25.83	23.25	7.75
	1665.27	1498.75	499.58
Punjab			
Punjab State Power Corporation Ltd.	22.85	5.71	3.43
Amritsar	259.88	64.97	38.98
Barnala	14.33	3.58	2.15
Bhatinda	47.50	11.88	7.13
Faridkot	11.37	2.84	1.70
Fazilka	13.10	3.28	1.97
Ferozpur Cantt	10.68	2.67	1.60
Ferozpur City	20.87	5.22	3.13
Giddabaha	8.33	2.08	1.25
Jagraon	12.41	3.10	1.86

1	2	3	4	5	6
		Jalandhar Cantt	29.86	7.47	0.00
		Khanna	38.08	9.52	0.00
		Kotakpura	11.91	2.98	1.79
		Mansa	27.96	6.99	4.19
		Mohali	36.99	9.25	0.00
		Nakodar	10.08	2.52	1.51
		Nawashahr	18.04	4.51	0.00
		Patiala	37.92	9.48	5.69
		Tarn-Taran	16.23	4.06	2.44
		Batala	37.97	9.49	5.70
		Dhuri	7.47	1.87	1.12
		Gurdaspur	14.92	3.73	2.24
		Hoshiyarpur	38.01	9.50	5.70
		Jaito	8.07	2.02	1.21
		Jalalabad	11.11	2.78	1.67
		Jalandhar City	195.42	48.86	29.31
		Kapurthala	20.35	5.09	3.05

Kharar	10.77	2.69	1.62
Ludhiana	371.71	92.93	55.76
Malerkotla	19.54	4.89	2.93
Malout	12.57	3.14	1.89
Moga	22.88	5.72	3.43
Muktsar	24.30	6.08	3.65
Nabha	15.06	3.77	2.26
Nangal	3.35	0.84	0.50
Pathankot	25.55	6.39	3.83
Patti	4.30	1.08	0.65
Phagwara	28.99	7.25	4.35
Rampuraphool	8.28	2.07	1.24
Rajpura	25.23	6.31	3.78
Roopnagar	6.13	1.53	0.92
Samana	11.82	2.96	1.77
Sangrur	24.56	6.14	3.68
Sirhind	13.44	3.36	2.02
Sunam	12.75	3.19	1.91

1	2	3	4	5	6
		Zira	9.76	2.44	1.46
Rajasthan	Ajmer Vidyut Vitran Nigam Ltd.	Ajmer	1632.70	408.23	226.46
		Udaipur	47.43	11.86	7.11
		Bhilwara	35.08	8.77	5.26
		Sikar	19.34	4.83	2.90
		Beawar	10.61	2.65	1.59
		Kishangarh	11.46	2.87	1.72
		Jhunjhunu	10.02	2.50	1.50
		Chittorgarh	26.21	6.55	3.93
		Nagaur	15.06	3.76	2.26
		Makrana	29.70	7.42	4.46
		Banswara	17.93	4.48	2.69
		Fatehpur (Raj)	3.41	0.85	0.51
		Nawalgarh	2.03	0.51	0.30
		Rajsamand-Kankroli	7.12	1.78	1.07
		Nimbahera	9.47	2.37	1.42

Kuchaman City	3.47	0.87	0.52
Nasirabad	3.09	0.77	0.46
Laxmangarh (Raj)	2.72	0.68	0.41
Deedwana	2.63	0.66	0.39
Dungarpur	7.54	1.89	1.13
Pilani	2.86	0.72	0.43
Merta City	1.31	0.33	0.20
Khetri Town	2.35	0.59	0.35
Chirawa	1.96	0.49	0.29
Nathdwara	2.96	0.74	0.44
Pratapgarh	4.17	1.04	0.63
Rawatbhata	2.82	0.70	0.42
Kekri	4.67	1.17	0.70
Sagwara	4.05	1.01	0.61
	391.09	97.77	58.66
Rajasthan			
Jaipur Vidyut	14.48	3.62	2.17
Vitran Nigam Ltd.			
Bari	5.45	1.36	0.82
Bayana	5.58	1.39	0.84

1	2	3	4	5	6
		Bharatpur	35.06	8.77	5.26
		Bhawani Mandi	5.14	1.29	0.77
		Bundi	12.50	3.13	1.88
		Dausa	11.40	2.85	1.71
		Deeg	4.06	1.02	0.61
		Dholpur	7.19	1.80	1.08
		Gangapur City	14.44	3.61	2.17
		Hindaun	10.13	2.53	1.52
		Jhalawar	7.92	1.98	1.19
		Jhalara Patan	5.94	1.49	0.89
		Kaman	3.68	0.92	0.55
		Karauli	6.64	1.66	1.00
		Khairthal	7.42	1.86	1.11
		Kota	249.70	62.43	37.46
		Kotputli	9.01	2.25	1.35
		Lakheri	3.13	0.78	0.47
		Ramganj Mandi	5.40	1.35	0.81

Rajasthan	Sawai Madhopur	15.97	3.99	2.40
	Tonk	24.99	6.25	3.75
	Jodhpur	465.23	116.33	69.78
	Jodhpur Vidyut Vitran Nigam Ltd.	265.99	66.50	39.90
	Bikaner	132.84	33.21	19.93
	Sriganganagar	43.90	10.98	6.59
	Pali	39.70	9.93	5.96
	Hanumangarh	16.80	4.20	2.52
	Churu	14.60	3.65	2.19
	Sujangarh	7.81	1.95	1.17
	Barmer	22.67	5.67	3.40
	Sardar Shahar	6.75	1.69	1.01
	Ratangarh	8.83	2.21	1.32
	Balotra	15.01	3.75	2.25
	Surat Garh	9.07	2.27	1.36
	Jaiselmer	11.77	2.94	1.77
	Ladhu	3.12	0.78	0.47
	Rajgarh-Sadulpur	6.60	1.65	0.99

1	2	3	4	5	6
		Nokha	6.41	1.60	0.96
		Abu Road			0.66
		Sri Dungargarh	5.14	1.29	0.77
		Phalodi	6.20	1.55	0.93
		Jalore	10.10	2.53	1.52
		Nohar	4.38	1.10	0.66
		Bhinmal	4.18	1.05	0.63
		Sojat City	6.99	1.75	1.05
		Bilara	3.78	0.95	0.57
		Sirohi	4.39	1.10	0.66
		Bhadra	3.61	0.90	0.54
		Sangariya	4.60	1.15	0.69
		Pilibanga	2.72	0.68	0.41
		Pipar City	4.40	1.10	0.66
		Sumerpur	5.49	1.37	0.82
		Bidasar	1.92	0.48	0.29
			679.77	169.98	102.63
			1536.09	384.08	231.07

Uttar Pradesh	Dakshinanchal Vidyut Vitran Nigam Ltd.	Atrauli	5.20	1.30	0.78
	Aligarh		325.00	81.25	35.09
	Sikandara Rao		7.61	1.90	1.14
	Hathras		21.72	5.43	3.26
	Sadabad		10.43	2.61	1.56
	Kosikalan		9.62	2.41	1.44
	Vrindavan		59.08	14.77	3.61
	Mathura		302.55	75.64	9.48
	Tundla		12.02	3.01	1.80
	Firozabad		227.36	56.84	18.05
	Shikohabad		18.36	4.59	2.75
	Mainpuri		24.78	6.20	3.72
	Kasganj		16.40	4.10	2.46
	Ganjdundwara		6.79	1.70	1.02
	Etah		20.02	5.01	3.00
	Jalesar		7.29	1.82	1.09
	Mauranipur		9.22	2.31	1.38
	Jhansi		169.26	42.32	24.29

1	2	3	4	5	6
		Lalitpur	15.64	3.91	2.35
		Jaluan	8.31	2.08	1.25
		Kalpi	7.76	1.94	1.16
		Orai	26.78	6.70	4.02
		Konch	8.59	2.15	1.29
		Hamirpur	8.42	2.11	1.26
		Rath	10.28	2.57	1.54
		Maudaha	9.53	2.38	1.43
		Mahoba	12.59	3.15	1.89
		Banda	16.28	4.07	2.44
		Attara	6.46	1.62	0.97
		Chitrakoot	45.27	11.32	1.85
		Kaimganj	8.32	2.08	1.25
		Farrukhabad	38.11	9.53	5.72
		Chhibramau	10.20	2.55	1.53
		Gursahaiganj	4.51	1.13	0.68
		Kannauj	12.21	3.05	1.83

Etawah	33.66	8.42	5.05
Bharthana	10.58	2.65	1.59
Auraiya	15.48	3.87	2.32
Ghatampur	3.08	0.77	0.46
	1564.77	391.26	157.80
Uttar Pradesh	5.29	1.32	0.79
Madhyanchal Vidyut Vitran Nigam Ltd.			
Baheri	8.64	2.16	1.30
Badaun	31.44	7.86	4.72
Ujhani	10.54	2.64	1.58
Kakrala	4.09	1.02	0.61
Akbarpur	9.79	2.45	1.47
Bahraich	21.43	5.36	3.21
Balrampur	10.56	2.64	1.58
Bangarmau	4.96	1.24	0.74
Barabanki	17.54	4.39	2.63
Bisalpur	4.42	1.11	0.66
Biswan	5.07	1.27	0.76
Faizabad	31.85	7.96	4.78

1	2	3	4	5	6
		Faridpur	6.37	1.59	0.96
		Gangaghat	14.63	3.66	2.19
		Gola Gokarannath	8.24	2.06	1.24
		Gonda	16.85	4.21	2.53
		Hardoi	17.44	4.36	2.62
		Jalalabad	2.90	0.73	0.44
		Khairabad	6.54	1.64	0.98
		Laharpur	3.10	0.78	0.47
		Lakhimpur Kheri	18.06	4.52	2.71
		Mahmudabad	4.79	1.20	0.72
		Mallawan	3.70	0.93	0.56
		Mohammadi	3.70	0.93	0.56
		Nanpara	5.15	1.29	0.77
		Nawabganj	5.27	1.32	0.79
		Palia Kalan	3.81	0.95	0.57
		Pilibhit	18.19	4.55	2.73
		Puranpur	5.08	1.27	0.76

Raibareilly	26.13	6.53	3.92
Rudauli	4.49	1.12	0.67
Sahaswan	5.27	1.32	0.79
Sahabad	4.03	1.01	0.60
Sandila	5.63	1.41	0.84
Shahjahanpur	33.38	8.35	5.01
Sitapur	19.24	4.81	2.89
Sultanpur	19.82	4.96	2.97
Tihar	4.75	1.19	0.71
Tanda	15.65	3.91	2.35
Unnao	18.70	4.68	2.81
Zaidpur	4.40	1.10	0.66
Lucknow	594.98	148.75	89.25
Bareilly	319.61	79.90	0.00
	1385.52	346.45	159.89
Uttar Pradesh	18.48	4.62	2.77
Paschimanchal Vidyut Vitrans Nigam Ltd.			
Baghpat	4.63	1.16	0.69
Bahjoi	7.56	1.89	0.76

1	2	3	4	5	6
		Baraut	8.11	2.03	1.22
		Bijnore	18.04	4.51	1.76
		Bilari	3.01	0.75	0.33
		Bilaspur	3.69	0.92	0.55
		Budhana	2.24	0.56	0.34
		Bulandshahr	28.50	7.13	4.28
		Chandausi	17.25	4.31	1.71
		Chandpur	8.47	2.12	0.84
		Dadri	6.12	1.53	0.92
		Dibai	7.29	1.82	1.09
		Deoband	6.43	1.61	0.96
		Dhampur	11.72	2.93	1.18
		Gajraula	3.36	0.84	0.50
		Ganjoh	3.88	0.97	0.58
		Garhmukteswar	5.24	1.31	0.79
		Ghaziabad	695.72	173.93	0.00
		Gulawti	3.44	0.86	0.52

Hapur	24.58	6.15	3.69
Hasanpur	4.43	1.11	0.66
Jahangirabad	4.22	1.06	0.63
Kairana	3.87	0.97	0.58
Khandala	2.02	0.51	0.30
Khatauli	6.08	1.52	0.91
Khakra	4.39	1.10	0.66
Khurja	13.85	3.46	2.08
Kiratpur	6.91	1.73	0.69
Loni	22.23	5.56	3.33
Mawana	5.97	1.49	0.90
Meerut	487.51	121.88	0.00
Modinagar	23.30	5.83	3.50
Moradabad	242.58	60.65	30.19
Muradnagar	7.86	1.97	1.18
Muzaffarnagar	56.37	14.09	8.46
Nagina	7.93	1.98	0.80
Najibabad	15.88	3.97	1.64
Nehtor	5.68	1.42	0.57

1	2	3	4	5	6
	Noorpur	3.25	0.81	0.32	
	Pilkhua	7.59	1.90	1.14	
	Rampur	48.66	12.17	7.30	
	Saharanpur	178.10	44.53	20.92	
	Shambhal	22.78	5.70	2.40	
	Sardhana	5.88	1.47	0.88	
	Sheohar	6.34	1.59	0.65	
	Shahbad	1.95	0.49	0.29	
	Shamli	11.42	2.86	1.71	
	Sherkot	5.49	1.37	0.53	
	Shikarpur	2.33	0.58	0.35	
	Siyana	3.75	0.94	0.56	
	Sikandrabad	8.41	2.10	1.26	
	Tanda	2.85	0.71	0.43	
	Thakurdwara	4.72	1.18	0.48	
	Thana Bhawan	2.87	0.72	0.43	
		2125.23	531.37	122.23	
		292.42	73.10	0.00	
Uttar Pradesh	Purvanchal Vidyut Vitran Nigam Ltd.	Allahabad			

Azamgarh	26.77	6.69	4.02
Ballia	19.19	4.80	2.88
Bansi	1.22	0.31	0.18
Barhaj	2.34	0.59	0.35
Basti	22.36	5.59	3.35
Pratapgarh	13.70	3.43	2.06
Bhadohi	15.36	3.84	2.30
Bindki	4.46	1.12	0.67
Chunar	5.98	1.50	0.90
Deoria	22.47	5.62	3.37
Fatehpur	28.98	7.25	4.35
Ghazipur	25.32	6.33	3.80
Ghosi	6.41	1.60	0.96
Gorakhpur	98.28	24.57	0.00
Jaunpur	20.94	5.24	3.14
Khalilabad	12.73	3.18	1.91
Kopaganj	7.73	1.93	1.16
Maunath Bhanjan	29.45	7.36	4.42
Mirzapur	38.96	9.74	5.84

Roorkee	33.20	29.88	9.96
Uttarkashi	6.46	5.81	1.94
Laksar	6.09	5.48	1.83
Srinagar	2.75	2.48	0.83
Gadarpur	3.83	3.45	1.15
Almora	9.73	8.76	2.92
Bazpur	7.67	6.90	2.30
Dehradun	191.46	172.31	0.00
Jaspur	11.24	10.12	3.37
Joshimath	2.78	2.50	0.83
Kathima	10.00	9.00	3.00
Kotdwar	7.47	6.72	2.24
Landhora	4.30	3.87	1.29
Manglore	14.03	12.63	4.21
Nainital	6.88	6.19	2.06
Pauri	3.78	3.40	1.13
Pithoragarh	8.73	7.86	2.62
Ramnagar	11.65	10.49	3.50
Ranikhet	3.59	3.23	1.08

1	2	3	4	5	6
		Rudhrapur	21.58	19.42	6.47
		Sitarganj	4.24	3.82	1.27
		Tanakpur	2.42	2.18	0.73
		Tehri	4.86	4.37	1.46
		Vikas Nagar	3.93	3.54	1.18
			584.09	525.69	117.79
		Adilabad	8.22	2.06	1.23
Andhra Pradesh	AP Northern Power Distribution Co. Ltd.				
		Badhrachalam	2.79	0.70	0.42
		Bellampally	2.67	0.67	0.40
		Bhainsa	3.03	0.76	0.45
		Bodhan	2.65	0.66	0.40
		Jagtial	5.65	1.40	0.85
		Jangaon	3.61	0.90	0.54
		Kamareddy	4.63	1.16	0.69
		Karimnagar	10.39	2.60	1.56
		Khammam	17.72	4.42	2.66
		Korutla	3.22	0.81	0.48

Kothagudem	5.93	1.48	0.89
Mancherial	6.50	1.62	0.97
Mandamarri	2.67	0.67	0.40
Manuguru	1.94	0.49	0.29
Nirmal	4.90	1.23	0.73
Nizamabad	16.00	4.00	2.40
Paloncha	3.19	0.80	0.48
Ramagundam	7.41	1.85	1.11
Sirpur-Kag haznagar	3.36	0.84	0.50
Warangal	60.76	15.18	9.11
Yellandu	1.90	0.48	0.28
Kyathampalle	1.35	0.34	0.00
	180.49	45.12	26.87
Andhra Pradesh Central Power Distribution Company A.P.	10.23	2.56	1.53
Bhongir	2.51	0.63	0.38
Dharmavaram	4.98	1.25	0.75
Gadwal	2.89	0.72	0.43
Gooty	1.46	0.36	0.22

1	2	3	4	5	6
		Guntakal	6.82	1.70	1.02
		Hindupur	3.69	0.92	0.55
		Hyderabad	915.92	228.98	137.39
		Mahabubnagar	7.19	1.80	1.08
		Medak	3.08	0.77	0.46
		Nandyal	7.97	1.99	1.20
		Narayanpet	1.38	0.34	0.21
		Rayadurg	1.80	0.45	0.65
		Shadashivpet	2.51	0.63	0.00
		Sangareddy	2.76	0.69	1.39
		Siddipet	4.73	1.18	0.71
		Suryapet	6.54	1.63	0.45
		Tadipatri	4.95	1.24	0.91
		Tandur	2.98	0.75	0.00
		Urvakonda	1.13	0.28	0.00
		Vikarabad	2.79	0.70	0.42
		Wanaparthy	2.24	0.56	0.34
		Yemmiganur	3.02	0.76	0.45

	Zaheerabad	2.28	0.57	0.34
		1005.85	251.46	150.88
Andhra Pradesh	Eastern Power Distribution Co. A.P.	1.92	0.48	0.29
	Amalapuram	7.48	1.87	0.00
	Bhimavaram	14.01	3.50	2.10
	Eluru	21.53	5.38	3.23
	Ichapuram	1.49	0.37	0.22
	Mandapeta	4.42	1.10	0.66
	Narsipatnam	3.31	0.83	0.50
	Palasa	2.83	0.71	0.42
	Pithapuram	1.97	0.49	0.30
	R Puram	2.86	0.72	0.43
		61.82	15.45	8.15
Andhra Pradesh	Southern Power Distribution Company A.P.	5.43	1.35	0.81
	Chilakaluripeta	4.91	1.23	1.04
	Chirala	2.00	0.50	0.92
	Chittoor	6.13	1.53	0.20

1	2	3	4	5	6
		Gudiwada	6.16	1.54	1.31
		Jaggaihpeta	1.31	0.33	2.31
		Jammalamadugu	2.56	0.64	0.16
		Kadapa	15.36	3.84	0.00
		Kandukuru	1.08	0.27	0.00
		Kavali	4.64	1.16	1.42
		Macherla	4.35	1.09	1.21
		Machilipatnam	4.82	1.21	0.00
		Madanapalle	3.73	0.93	1.41
		Nuzived	3.62	0.90	0.80
		Ongale	7.62	1.91	1.67
		Proddatur	9.37	2.34	2.52
		Punganuru	1.74	0.44	0.00
		Ravachoti	3.52	0.88	0.00
		Repalle	4.53	1.13	0.68
		Satenapalli	1.53	0.38	0.23
		Tirupati	16.81	4.20	0.00

Venkatagiri	4.39	1.10	0.66
Vinukonda	3.30	0.83	0.50
	118.91	29.73	17.84
	1367.07	341.76	203.73
Karnataka			
Bangalore Electricity Supply Company	15.44	3.86	2.32
Anekal	8.06	2.01	1.21
Bangarpet	4.55	1.14	0.68
Challakera	7.72	1.93	1.16
Channapatna	11.47	2.86	1.72
Chintamani	20.84	5.21	3.13
Chitradurga	51.83	12.96	7.78
Davanagere	14.51	3.62	2.17
Doddaballapura	5.97	1.50	0.90
Gowribidanur	11.53	2.89	1.73
Harihara	2.93	0.73	0.44
Harpanahalli	3.89	0.98	0.59
Hiriyur	6.11	1.53	0.92
Hoskote	6.08	1.52	0.91
Kanakpura			

1	2	3	4	5	6
		Kolar	13.08	3.27	1.96
		Kumigal	2.65	0.66	0.40
		Mulabagilu	8.66	2.16	1.30
		Ramnagara	11.80	2.95	1.77
		Robertsonpet/KGF	14.74	3.68	2.21
		Sidlaghatta	5.61	1.40	0.84
		Sira	4.23	1.06	0.64
		Tiptur	8.17	2.04	1.22
		Tumkur	42.76	10.70	6.42
		Chikkaballapur	7.65	1.91	1.15
			290.28	72.57	43.54
Karnataka	Chamundeshwari Electricity Supply Corp.	Arasikere	4.75	1.18	0.71
		C R Patna	2.99	0.75	0.45
		Chamarajanagar	4.17	1.04	0.62
		Hassan	11.65	2.91	1.75
		Hunsur	2.49	0.62	0.37
		KR. Nagar	3.72	0.93	0.56

Kollegal	4.10	1.03	0.62
Malavalli	2.84	0.71	0.43
Mandya	4.70	1.18	0.71
Madikeri	4.13	1.03	0.62
Mysore	128.35	32.09	19.25
Nanjanagud	5.68	1.42	0.85
	179.56	44.89	26.93
Karnataka			
Gulbarga Electricity Supply Co. Ltd.	3.61	0.90	0.54
Bellary	19.51	4.87	2.93
Bhalki	6.37	1.59	0.96
Bidar	23.41	5.84	3.51
Gulbarga	33.57	8.38	5.04
Humnbad	6.58	1.65	0.99
Koppal	3.01	0.75	0.45
Manvi	4.67	1.17	0.70
Raichur	21.39	5.35	3.21
Sedam	3.90	0.98	0.59
Shahapur	6.78	1.70	1.02

1	2	3	4	5	6
		Shorapur	5.10	1.28	0.77
		Sindhanoor	4.75	1.19	0.71
		Sirguppa	3.04	0.76	0.46
		Yadgir	11.69	2.92	1.75
		Basavakalyan	5.83	1.46	0.87
		Gangavathi	6.50	1.63	0.98
		Hospet	16.61	4.15	2.49
		Kampli	5.42	1.36	0.81
		Shahabad	4.66	1.17	0.70
		Wadi	4.39	1.10	0.66
			200.79	50.20	30.12
Karnataka	Hubli Electricity Supply Co. Ltd.	Athani	2.46	0.62	0.37
		Bagalkot			0.95
		Bailhongal	2.51	0.63	0.38
		Banahatti	3.57	0.89	0.54
		Belgaum			8.58
		Bhatakhal	3.96	0.99	0.59

Bijapur	29.06	7.26	4.36
Chikkodi	1.70	0.43	0.26
Dandeli	4.88	1.22	0.73
Dharwad			2.52
Gadag	9.87	2.47	1.48
Gokak	3.49	0.87	0.52
Guledgudd	1.33	0.33	0.20
Haveri			0.51
Hubli			11.15
Ilkal			0.65
Indi	1.18	0.30	0.18
Jamakhandi	6.72	1.68	1.01
Karwar	4.69	1.16	0.70
Kumta	3.79	0.95	0.57
Laxmeshwar	1.26	0.32	0.19
Mahalingpur	2.01	0.50	0.30
Mudhol	3.79	0.95	0.57
Nargund	3.20	0.80	0.48
Nippani	5.10	1.28	0.77

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1	2	3	4	5	6
		Rabakavi	2.26	0.57	0.34
		Ramadurga	3.27	0.82	0.49
		Rannebennur	5.80	1.45	0.87
		Saudatti	4.60	1.15	0.69
		Savanur	0.78	0.20	0.12
		Sirsi	4.66	1.16	0.70
			115.94	29.00	41.75
			786.57	196.66	142.35
Kerala	Kerala State Electricity Board	Alappuzha	35.22	8.81	5.28
		Aroor	19.03	4.76	2.86
		Attingal	10.02	2.50	1.50
		Chalakkudy	4.72	1.18	0.71
		Changanassery	12.42	3.11	1.86
		Cherthala	12.70	3.18	1.91
		Chittur	6.30	1.58	0.95
		Chokli-Peringathur	8.76	2.19	1.31
		Ernakulam-Kochi	207.96	51.99	31.19

Guruvayoor	10.64	2.66	1.60
Kanhangad	12.71	3.18	1.91
Kannur	80.20	20.05	12.04
Kasargod	11.72	2.93	1.76
Kayamkulam	9.98	2.50	1.50
Kodungallur	14.28	3.57	2.14
Kollam	26.93	6.73	4.04
Kothamangalam	10.14	2.53	1.52
Kottayam	23.89	5.97	3.58
Koyilandy	7.24	1.81	1.09
Kozhikode	160.78	40.19	24.12
Kunnamkulam	5.53	1.38	0.83
Malappuram	7.26	1.81	1.09
Mattannur	8.69	2.17	1.30
Nedumangad	7.05	1.76	1.06
Neyyattinkara	5.77	1.44	0.86
Ottappalam	2.54	0.64	0.38
Palakkad	50.65	12.66	7.60

1	2	3	4	5	6
		Pappinissery	5.40	1.35	0.81
		South-Paravur	5.19	1.30	0.78
		Pathnamthitta	2.91	0.73	0.44
		Payyannur	5.18	1.29	0.77
		Perinth alam anna	4.42	1.11	0.66
		Ponnani	3.54	0.89	0.53
		Punalur	3.42	0.86	0.52
		Shoranur	3.79	0.95	0.57
		Thaliparamba	6.57	1.64	0.99
		Thiruvalla-Urban	16.60	4.15	2.49
		Thiruvananthapuram	178.77	44.69	26.81
		Thodupuzha	13.97	3.49	2.10
		Thrissur	29.15	7.29	4.37
		Tirur	5.70	1.42	0.85
		Vadakara	13.33	3.33	2.00
		Varkala	7.23	1.81	1.09
			1078.30	269.58	161.74

Puducherry	Electricity Dept. Govt. Of Puducherry	Puducherry	84.78	21.20	12.72
Tamil Nadu	Tamil Nadu Generation And Distribution Corporation Limited	Coonoor	84.78	21.20	12.72
		Palladam	8.01	2.00	1.20
		Udhumalpet			1.67
		Vikramasingapuram			1.40
		Attur	10.38	2.60	0.64
		Bhavani			1.56
		Ambasamudram	6.31	1.58	0.66
		Kadayanallur	5.18	1.30	0.95
		Shankarakoil	7.72	1.93	0.78
		Tenkasi			1.16
		Ambur	18.75	4.68	0.80
		Arakkonam	7.43	1.86	2.81
		Arni	7.95	1.99	1.11
		Aranthangi	6.99	1.75	1.19
					1.05

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
			Arcot			0.61
			Chengalapattu	8.53	2.13	1.28
			Chidambaram	6.19	1.55	0.93
			Cuddalore	42.44	10.61	6.37
			Devakottai	5.64	1.41	0.85
			Dharapuram	4.12	1.03	0.62
			Dharmapuri	12.87	3.22	1.93
			Dindigul			2.74
			Edappady	7.58	1.90	1.14
			Gudiyatam	15.40	3.85	2.31
			Hosur	10.79	2.70	1.62
			Kallakurichi	8.90	2.22	1.34
			Khambam	4.56	1.14	0.68
			Kanchipuram	27.70	6.92	4.16
			Karur	20.02	5.01	3.00
			Krishnagiri	10.21	2.55	1.53
			Kumbakonam	22.14	5.54	3.32
			Mallasamudram	8.85	2.21	1.33

Mannargudi	8.31	2.08	1.25
Melur			0.87
Melvisharam	3.78	0.95	0.57
Mettur	4.35	1.09	0.65
Nagapattinam	9.87	2.47	1.48
Namakkal	7.50	1.88	1.13
Nellikuppam	3.09	0.77	0.46
Palani	9.40	2.35	1.41
Panruti	11.44	2.86	1.72
Pattukottai	10.56	2.64	1.58
Perambalur	5.23	1.31	0.78
Pernampet			0.68
Pollachi			1.15
Pudukottal	17.48	4.37	2.62
Rasipuram	6.91	1.73	1.04
Sirkali	5.57	1.39	0.84
Shivangai	4.87	1.22	0.73
Thanjavur	20.79	5.20	3.12

1	2	3	4	5	6
		Theni Allinagaram	10.28	2.57	1.54
		Thiruvallur	9.34	2.34	1.40
		Thiruvarur			0.87
		Tindivanam			1.74
		Thiruchengode	17.93	4.48	2.69
		Thirupattur	6.38	1.60	0.96
		Vaniyambadi	11.69	2.92	1.75
		Vedaraniyam			0.50
		Vellore	64.09	16.02	9.61
		Villupuram			2.03
		Vridhachalam	13.51	3.37	2.03
		Coimbatore			47.91
		Gudalur	5.23	1.31	0.78
		Aruppukottai	8.44	2.11	1.27
		Kollencode	1.56	0.39	0.23
		Nagercoil	26.32	6.58	0.00
		Sattur	2.87	0.72	0.00

Srivilliputhur	3.96	0.99	0.59
Thoothukkudi			2.99
Tiruchendur	6.47	1.62	0.97
Virudhunagar	8.85	2.21	0.00
Kovilpatti			2.38
Puliyangudi	4.27	1.07	0.00
Tirunelveli	65.78	16.45	9.87
Bodiyakanur	3.20	0.80	0.48
Chennai	1473.74	368.44	221.06
Chinnamanur	3.58	0.90	0.00
Gudalur	2.52	0.63	0.38
Jayankondam	6.27	1.57	0.94
Keelakarai			0.83
Kodaikanal	12.97	3.24	0.00
Madurai			26.17
Mayiladuthurai	11.73	2.93	1.76
Mettupalayam	9.30	2.33	1.40
Paramkudi	5.53	1.38	0.00
Periyakulam	2.23	0.56	0.33

1	2	3	4	5	6
		Ramanathapuram	9.58	2.40	1.44
		Rameswaram	4.98	1.25	0.75
		Salem			44.44
		Sathyamangalam	11.26	2.82	0.00
		Thirumangalam			0.52
		Thuraiyur			0.90
		Tiruchirapalli			20.41
		Tiruttani	10.01	2.50	0.00
		Udhagamandalam	14.49	3.62	2.17
		Usilampatti	5.15	1.29	0.00
		Valparai			1.04
			2277.32	569.40	491.94
Chhattisgarh	Chhattisgarh State Power Distribution Co.	Ambikapur	31.50	7.88	4.73
		Manendragarh	4.71	1.18	0.71
		Naila-Janjgir	6.99	1.75	1.05
		Champa	7.26	1.82	1.09
		Dalli Rajhara	4.80	1.20	0.72

Dongargarh	5.94	1.49	0.89
Rajnandgaon	16.18	4.05	2.43
Mungeli	5.01	1.25	0.75
Kawardha	7.13	1.78	1.07
Mahasamund	6.34	1.59	0.95
Dhamtari	10.70	2.68	1.61
Kanker	6.44	1.61	0.97
Jagdulpur	21.19	5.30	3.18
Bhatapara	9.94	2.49	1.49
Raigarh	31.97	7.99	4.80
Korba	40.46	10.12	6.07
Durg-Bhilai-Charoda	155.13	38.78	23.27
Raipur	251.19	62.80	37.68
Bilaspur	87.36	21.84	13.10
	710.24	177.60	106.53
Surat	142.18	35.55	21.33
Gujrat			
Dakhin Gujrat Vij Company Ltd.			
Jambusar	3.20	0.80	0.48
Rajpipla	2.86	0.71	0.43

1	2	3	4	5	6
		Vyara	2.62	0.65	0.39
		Vapi	13.10	3.28	1.97
		Valsad	17.04	4.26	2.56
		Billimora	4.09	1.02	0.61
		Bharuch	15.47	3.87	2.32
			200.56	50.14	30.08
Gujrat	Madhya Gujrat Vij Co. Ltd.	Dahod	13.95	3.49	0.00
		Godhra	37.60	9.40	5.64
		Balasinor	3.57	0.89	0.53
		Chaklasi	1.89	0.47	0.28
		Mehmdabad	4.25	1.06	0.64
		Halol	5.22	1.31	0.79
		Lunawada	2.97	0.74	0.44
		Borsad	4.61	1.15	0.69
		Dabhoi	4.15	1.04	0.62
		Umreth			0.29
		Kapadvani	6.51	1.63	0.98

Gujrat	Khambat			1.03
	Nadiad			2.69
	Padra	5.44	1.36	0.82
	Anand	29.22	7.31	
		119.38	29.84	15.45
	Rajkot	156.19	39.05	23.43
	Paschim Gujrat Vij Co. Ltd.			
	Bhavnagar	62.02	15.51	9.30
	Jamnagar-Navagam	145.31	36.33	21.80
	Ghed			
	Junagadh	37.84	9.46	5.68
	Porbandar + Chhaya			1.34
	Wadhwan	31.35	7.83	4.70
	Amreli	8.90	2.22	1.33
Bhuj	10.41	2.60	1.56	
Veraval-Patan	40.33	10.08	6.05	
Botad	8.61	2.15	1.29	
Gandhidham	16.27	4.07	2.44	
Morvi	16.76	4.19	2.51	

1	2	3	4	5	6
		Jetpur Navagadh	6.86	1.71	1.03
		Dhrangadhra	8.78	2.19	1.31
		Mahuva	5.81	1.45	0.87
		Una	4.15	1.04	0.62
		Savarkundla	4.38	1.10	0.66
		Keshod	3.43	0.86	0.52
		Upleta	3.95	0.99	0.59
		Palitana	7.67	1.92	1.15
		Gondal	8.22	2.06	1.24
		Anjar	6.39	1.60	0.96
		Mangrol	1.88	0.47	0.28
		Dhoraji	5.53	1.38	0.83
		Kodinar	4.87	1.22	0.73
		Wankaner	5.87	1.47	0.88
		Gariadhar	4.38	1.10	0.66
		Thangadh	7.34	1.84	1.10
		Jasdan	7.80	1.95	1.17

	Limbdi	4.90	1.23	0.74
	Bagasara	2.71	0.68	0.41
	Rajula	2.51	0.63	0.38
	Khambhalia	5.24	1.31	0.79
	Dwarka	1.81	0.45	0.27
	Mandvi	4.62	1.16	0.70
	Sihor	3.57	0.89	0.53
		656.66	164.19	99.88
Gujrat	Uttar Gujrat Vij Company Ltd.			0.61
	Dehgam	1.84	0.46	0.28
	Kalol	6.36	1.59	0.95
	Radhanpur	2.01	0.50	0.30
	Sanand	2.68	0.67	0.40
	Viramgam	7.69	1.92	1.15
		20.58	5.14	3.69
		997.18	249.31	149.07
Madhya Pradesh	M.P. Madhya Kshetra Vidyut Vitran Co. Ltd.	6.47	1.62	0.97

1	2	3	4	5	6
		Ashoknagar	7.77	1.94	1.16
		Astha	4.20	1.05	0.63
		Basoda	9.49	2.37	1.42
		Beganganj	2.24	0.56	0.34
		Betul	11.53	2.88	1.73
		Bhind	31.82	7.96	4.78
		Bhopal	277.61	69.40	41.64
		Biaora	7.12	1.78	1.07
		Dabra	17.06	4.27	2.56
		Datia	17.80	4.45	2.67
		Gohad	7.81	1.95	1.17
		Guna	26.93	6.73	4.04
		Gwalior	215.37	53.84	32.31
		Harda	10.41	2.60	1.56
		Hoshangabad	15.00	3.75	2.25
		Itarsi	10.55	2.64	1.58
		Joura	5.87	1.47	0.88
		Morena	34.84	8.71	5.23

Pipariya	5.41	1.35	0.81
Porsa	7.03	1.76	1.05
Ragogarh	4.15	1.04	0.62
Raisen	4.34	1.09	0.65
Sabalgarh	5.79	1.45	0.87
Sarangpur	3.88	0.97	0.58
Sarni	5.74	1.44	0.86
Sehore	12.24	3.06	1.83
Sheopur	9.65	2.41	1.45
Shivpuri	29.94	7.49	4.49
Sironj	4.48	1.12	0.67
Vidisha	20.85	5.21	3.13
	833.39	208.36	125.01
Agar	4.04	1.01	0.61
Badnagar Town	3.25	0.81	0.49
Barwaha	2.21	0.55	0.33
Barwani	2.11	0.53	0.32
Burhanpur	9.00	2.25	1.35

Madhya Pradesh M.P. Paschim Kshetra
Vidyut Vitaran Co. Ltd.

1	2	3	4	5	6
		Dewas	54.01	13.50	8.10
		Dhar	2.49	0.62	0.37
		Indore	276.24	69.06	41.44
		Jaora	12.57	3.14	1.88
		Jhabua	1.80	0.45	0.27
		Khandwa	3.64	0.91	0.55
		Khargone	5.09	1.27	0.76
		Mandsour	4.39	1.10	0.66
		Mhow	6.64	1.66	1.00
		Nagda	8.55	2.14	1.28
		Neemach	8.55	2.14	1.28
		Nepanagar	1.52	0.38	0.23
		Pithampur			0.28
		Ratlam	14.54	3.64	2.18
		Sanawad	6.22	1.56	0.94
		Sendhwa Town	8.94	2.24	1.34
		Shajapur	8.16	2.04	1.22
		Sujalpur	3.70	0.93	0.56

Ujjain	91.10	22.78	13.67
	538.76	134.71	81.11
Balaghat	10.48	2.62	1.57
Bina Etawa	8.12	2.03	1.22
Chhatarpur Town	19.48	4.87	2.92
Chhindwara	19.29	4.82	2.89
Damoh	24.75	6.19	3.71
Dhanpuri Town	4.74	1.19	0.71
Gadarwara	6.83	1.71	1.03
Jabalpur	189.51	47.38	28.43
Katni	52.45	13.11	7.87
Khurai	6.84	1.71	1.03
Maihar	9.01	2.25	1.35
Malazkhand	2.27	0.57	0.34
Mandla Town	13.55	3.39	2.03
Narsinghpur	15.46	3.87	2.32
Pandhurna	4.85	1.21	0.73
Panna Town	11.62	2.91	1.75

Madhya Pradesh M.P.Poorv Kshetra
Vidyut Vitaran Co. Ltd.

1	2	3	4	5	6
		Parasia	4.48	1.12	0.67
		Rewa	53.43	13.36	8.02
		Sagar City	59.32	14.83	8.90
		Satna	53.00	13.25	7.95
		Seoni	10.13	2.53	1.52
		Shahdol	11.34	2.84	1.70
		Sidhi (T)	15.80	3.95	2.37
		Sihora	10.18	2.55	1.53
		Singrauli	18.81	4.70	2.82
		Tikamgarh	17.27	4.32	2.59
		Nowgaon	9.44	2.36	1.42
			662.45	165.64	99.39
			2034.60	508.71	305.51
Maharashtra	Maharashtra State Elec. Distr. Co. Ltd.	Amalner	6.81	1.70	1.02
		Ambajogai	8.40	2.10	1.26
		Arvi	1.73	0.43	0.26
		Ausa	4.97	1.24	0.75

Baramati	49.60	12.40	7.44
Barshi	8.02	2.01	1.20
Chandrapur	23.01	5.75	3.45
Chiplun	22.81	5.70	3.42
Chopda	6.96	1.74	1.04
Degloor	8.17	2.04	1.23
Dharangaon	2.95	0.74	0.44
Dondaicha	7.52	1.88	1.13
Gadchiroli	8.99	2.24	1.34
Gangakhed	5.23	1.31	0.78
Gondia	38.55	9.64	5.78
Islampur	25.88	6.47	3.88
Jalna City	87.62	21.91	13.14
Jaisinghpur	7.14	1.79	1.07
Jintur	4.56	1.14	0.68
Kamptee	9.03	2.26	1.36
Kopergaon	8.06	2.02	1.21
Latur	48.84	12.21	7.33
Majalgaon	2.62	0.66	0.39

1	2	3	4	5	6
		Malegaon	34.94	8.74	5.24
		Nagpur	296.86	74.21	44.53
		Pandharpur	30.00	7.50	4.50
		Parbhani	24.75	6.19	3.71
		Pathri	3.65	0.91	0.55
		Purna	4.96	1.24	0.74
		Ratnagiri	17.24	4.31	2.59
		Sailu	5.78	1.45	0.87
		Sangamner	9.29	2.32	1.39
		Sangli	52.26	13.06	7.84
		Satana	5.78	1.45	0.87
		Satara	8.00	2.00	1.20
		Shahada	7.80	1.95	1.17
		Sillod	11.85	2.96	1.78
		Shirpur	6.51	1.63	0.98
		Solapur	128.47	32.12	19.27
		Tasgaon	3.95	0.99	0.59
		Tuljapur	5.37	1.34	0.81

Udgir	13.60	3.40	2.04
Vasai	32.88	8.22	4.93
Yawal	4.44	1.11	0.67
Achalpur	23.17	5.79	3.48
Ahmedpur	13.34	3.34	2.00
Ahmednagar	55.90	13.98	8.39
Akola	107.65	26.91	16.15
Akot	6.45	1.61	0.97
Anjangaon	5.19	1.30	0.78
Ashta	17.60	4.40	2.64
Balapur	1.00	0.25	0.15
Basmath	6.47	1.62	0.97
Beed	56.23	14.06	8.43
Bhadrawati	3.04	0.76	0.46
Bhandara	5.74	1.43	0.86
Bhusawal	24.91	6.23	3.74
Bramhapuri	2.40	0.60	0.36
Buldhana	10.38	2.60	1.56

1	2	3	4	5	6
		Chalisingaon	10.20	2.55	1.53
		Dahanu	15.95	3.99	2.39
		Deolali	10.25	2.56	1.54
		Dhule	26.09	6.52	3.91
		Erandol	2.53	0.63	0.38
		Hinganghat	7.42	1.86	1.12
		Hingoli	6.22	1.55	0.93
		Igatpuri	5.13	1.28	0.77
		Kannad	11.03	2.76	1.65
		Karad	5.95	1.49	0.89
		Katol	4.44	1.11	0.67
		Khopoli	20.50	5.12	3.07
		Kolhapur	34.41	8.60	5.16
		Lonawala	20.88	5.22	3.13
		Mannad	9.15	2.29	1.37
		Morshi	4.20	1.05	0.63
		Murtijapur	6.30	1.58	0.95
		Nalasopara	27.00	6.75	4.05

Nandurbar	10.28	2.57	1.54
Nanded	30.13	7.53	4.52
Nandura	2.66	0.67	0.40
Nilanga	4.49	1.12	0.67
Osmanabad	11.83	2.96	1.78
Pachora	14.09	3.52	2.11
Paithan	5.51	1.38	0.83
Palghar	5.98	1.50	0.90
Parli	9.20	2.30	1.38
Parola	3.49	0.87	0.52
Pen	9.24	2.31	1.39
Phaltan	2.58	0.65	0.39
Pulgaon	2.14	0.54	0.32
Shegaon	4.18	1.05	0.63
Talegaon	25.10	6.27	3.76
Tumsar	5.58	1.40	0.84
Umred	5.56	1.39	0.83
Vaijapur	3.96	0.99	0.59
Vita	6.91	1.73	1.04

1	2	3	4	5	6
		Wai	3.79	0.95	0.57
		Wardha	25.67	6.42	3.85
		Warora	2.59	0.65	0.39
		Yeola	6.68	1.67	1.00
		Akkalkot	4.12	1.03	0.62
		Amravati	60.88	15.22	9.13
		Ballarpur	1.70	0.43	0.26
		Chikhli	8.87	2.22	1.33
		Daryapur	7.41	1.85	1.11
		Daund	10.71	2.68	1.61
		Digras	3.48	0.87	0.52
		Ichalkaranji	79.37	19.84	11.90
		Jalgaon			9.07
		Karanja	7.60	1.90	1.14
		Khamgaon	7.04	1.76	1.06
		Mailkapur	8.97	2.24	1.35
		Mehkar	3.71	0.93	0.56
		Pusad	13.84	3.46	2.08

Umerkhed	3.68	0.92	0.55
Umarga	2.00	0.50	0.30
Virar	59.15	14.78	8.87
Wadgaon	7.00	1.75	1.05
Wani	13.70	3.43	2.06
Warud	3.75	0.94	0.56
Washim	7.72	1.93	1.16
Yawatmal	25.02	6.25	3.75
Gr. Mumbai	1193.91	298.48	179.08
	3408.24	852.12	520.31
TOTAL	31139.92	10557.97	4478.02

Source: PFC

Purchase of equipments by power firms

576. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether public sector power firms are buying the equipments locally; and
- (b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) and (b) Public Sector power firms are procuring power equipments as per their need and their procurement policy on competitive rates from local (indigenous) as well as foreign companies.

An advisory was issued by Central Electricity Authority (CEA) on 30th August, 2013 where it was stated that in the bids to be invited by Central/State Sector power generating companies for boilers and turbine generator of super critical projects, condition of setting up of phased indigenous manufacturing facilities has to be incorporated. This advisory is valid upto October, 2015.

Digital substations

577. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the digital substations were needed to cope with the dynamic nature of energy supply and demand which is at present lacking; and
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the steps being taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) and (b) The digital substation is mainly for automation of the substation and is useful for better controllability of the substations from local as well as remote location and are not meant for coping with the dynamic nature of energy supply and demand.

Digital substations, however, operate on IEC-61850 protocol. All the new substations of Powergrid, operating at 765 kV and 400 kV voltage level are based on the same IEC 61850 protocol. However, to take care of dynamic nature of energy supply and demand various control elements *viz.* High Voltage Direct Current bipole/back-to-back systems, Flexible AC Transmission Systems (FACTS) devices such as Thyristor Controlled Series Capacitor (TCSC), Static Var Compensator (SVC), Static Synchronous Compensator (STATCOM) etc. are being utilized in the Inter-State Transmission System.

Sale of assets by private companies to NTPC

578. SHRI D.P. TRIPATHI: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is fact that private companies desire to sell power assets to NTPC;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether it is also a fact that some companies are not producing even a single unit since installation of power projects; and

(d) if so, whether buying such companies would be useful?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) to (d) NTPC sought Expression of Interest (EOI) from State Electricity Boards/Power Generation Companies, Independent Power Producers (IPP), Power Plant Developers, Captive Power Producers, or their authorized representatives for "Offering their coal based thermal power projects for possible acquisition by NTPC" *vide* EOI dated 21.02.2014. Against this EOI, 34 proposals have been received.

Hydro power projects in hilly States

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

(a) whether the Ministry would give priority to smaller projects in place of Mega hydro power projects in hilly States of the country;

(b) if so, the locations where the Ministry has explored the possibility of smaller dams; and

(c) if not, the details of the alternative plans chalked out by the Ministry to meet the rising demands of power in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) and (b) Hydro projects are site specific and the choice of site for hydro plants, small or large, depends on many factors such as topography, hydrology, geology of the area etc. Hydro projects having installed capacity up to 25 MW are classified as small hydro projects and hydro projects of 500 MW and above capacity are considered as Mega projects. The capacity of a hydro project is fixed for optimum utilization of

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

hydro potential at any particular site. Generally, in a particular river basin, combination of small as well as major/medium hydro projects are proposed for development, depending upon the site conditions. However, due to advantages of economy of scale and overall larger benefits in return, major/medium hydro projects (above 25 MW capacity) are more economical and preferred over smaller hydro projects.

The Ministry of New and Renewable Energy is providing technical and financial support for implementation of Small Hydro Power (SHP) Projects upto 25 MW in the country and most of the Projects are either Canal based or Run of the River Projects which do not require a dam or huge reservoirs. The potential of 20,000 MW has been identified for SHP.

(c) To meet the rising demands of power in future, 88537 MW capacity addition (excluding Renewable Energy Sources) has been planned in the 12th Plan period (2012-17), out of which 10897 MW capacity addition is planned from hydro projects. As on 30.6.2014, 1757.67 MW capacity from hydro projects has already been added in the 12th Plan.

Fuel shortage at power plants

580. SHRI D. RAJA:

SHRI M.P. ACHUTHAN:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that many of the power plants, coal-fired as well as gas-fired, are not working at full capacity due to fuel crunch;

(b) if so, the installed capacity of various power plants, both in private and public sectors and the existing capacity utilization of each plant; and

(c) what steps are being taken to ensure supply of fuel to these plants for the optimum utilization of the capacity?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) and (b) Coal based power plants, in general, are not lying idle/sub-optimally utilised on account of coal supply. However, power shortage faced by the States due to coal shortage is only to an extent of the generation loss of 120 Million Units (MUs) during 2014-15 (April to May, 2014). Power station-wise detail is given in the Statement-I (*See below*).

Further, due to non-availability of adequate fuel, existing gas-based power plants

are presently operating at very low PLF of about 23%. The installed capacity both in private and public sectors and their capacity utilization, *i.e.* Plant Load Factor (PLF) is given in the Statement-II (*See* below).

- (c) The steps taken to ensure adequate availability of fuel, *inter alia*, are:
- (i) Coal India Ltd. is being asked to enhance production of domestic coal in the country.
 - (ii) Power utilities have been advised to use imported coal wherever necessary.
 - (iii) Central Electricity Authority is monitoring the availability of coal closely.
 - (iv) Ministry of Petroleum has been impressed upon to increase allocation of gas to gas based power stations.

Statement-I

Generation loss due to coal shortage

Sl. No	Power Station	Capacity (MW)	Generation (MU)	PLF (%)	Generation loss (April- May, 2014) (MU)
State Sector					
1.	Khaperkheda-II	1340	1317	67.2	115.2
2.	Rayalseema	1050	1265	82.3	7.1
	TOTAL	2390			122.3

Statement-II*Details of gas based power stations in the country and their PLF during May, 2014*

Sl. No	Power Station	Installed Capacity (MW)	State	PLF (%)
Central Sector				
1	NTPC, Faridabad CCPP	431.59	Haryana	60.9
2	NTPC, Anta CCPP	419.33	Rajasthan	15.6
3	NTPC, Auraiya CCPP	663.36	Uttar Pradesh	21.8
4	NTPC, Dadri CCPP	829.78	Uttar Pradesh	30.3
SUB TOTAL (NR)		2344.06		
5	NTPC, Gandhar (Jhanoe)	657.39	Gujarat	57.8
6	NTPC, Kawas CCPP	656.2	Gujarat	45.1
7	Ratnagiri (RGPPPL-Dhabhol)	1967	Maharashtra	0.0
SUB TOTAL (WR)		3280.59		
8	Kathalguri (NEEPCO)	291	Assam	66.1
9	Agartala GT (NEEPCO)	84	Tripura	78.4

10	Tripura CCPP (ONGC)	363.3	Tripura	39.1
SUB TOTAL (NER)		738.3		
TOTAL (CS)		6362.95		
State Sector				
11	I.P. CCPP	270	Delhi	45.6
12	Pragati CCGT-III	1500	Delhi	4.3
13	Pragati CCPP	330.4	Delhi	80.0
14	Dholpur CCPP	330	Rajasthan	38.3
15	Ramgarh (RRVUNL, Jaisalmer)	273.8	Rajasthan	24.9
SUB TOTAL (NR)		2704.2		
16	Pipavav CCPP	702	Gujarat	0.0
17	Dhuvaran CCPP (GSECL)	594.72	Gujarat	2.2
18	Hazira CCPP (GSEG)	156.1	Gujarat	13.3
19	Hazira CCPP EXT.	351	Gujarat	0.0
20	Utran CCPP (GSECL)	518	Gujarat	0.0
21	Utran CCPP (MAHAGENCO)	672	Maharashtra	78.0
SUB TOTAL (WR)		2993.82		

Sl. No	Power Station	Installed Capacity (MW)	State	PLF (%)
22	Karaikal CCPP (PPCL)	32.5	Puducherry	28.4
23	Kovikalpal (TIRUMAKOTTAI)	107	Tamil Nadu	42.9
24	Kuttalam (TANGEDCO)	100	Tamil Nadu	75.1
25	Valuthur CCPP (Ramanand)	186.2	Tamil Nadu	70.8
	SUB TOTAL (SR)	425.7		
26	Lakwa GT (ASEB, Maibella)	157.2	Assam	70.5
27	Namrup CCPP + ST (APGCL)	119	Assam	56.7
28	Baramura GT (TSECL)	58.5	Tripura	59.7
29	Rokhia GT (TSECL)	111	Tripura	47.4
	SUB TOTAL (NER)	445.7		
	TOTAL (SS)	6569.42		
	Pvt. Sector			
30	Vatwa CCPP (TORRENT)	100	Gujarat	0.0
31	Trombay CCPP (TPC)	180	Maharashtra	98.1
	SUB TOTAL (WR)	280		

Pvt. IPP Sector

32	Rithala CCPP (NDPL)	108	Delhi	0.0
	SUB TOTAL (NR)	108		
33	Baroda CCPP (GIPCL)	160	Gujarat	5.5
34	Essar CCPP**	300	Gujarat	0.0
35	Peguthan CCPP (GTEC)	655	Gujarat	4.4
36	Sugen CCPP (TORRENT)	1147.5	Gujarat	25.0
37	UNOSUGEN CCPP	382.5	Gujarat	0.0
38	DGEN Mega CCPP	1200	Gujarat	0.0
	SUB TOTAL (WR)	3845		
39	Gautami CCPP	464	Andhra Pradesh	0.0
40	GMR - Kakinada (Tanirvavi)	220	Andhra Pradesh	0.0
41	Godavari (SPECTRUM)	208	Andhra Pradesh	53.8
42	Jegurupadu CCPP (GVK)	455.4	Andhra Pradesh	22.0
43	Konaseema CCPP	445	Andhra Pradesh	0.0
44	Kondapalli Extn. CCPP	366	Andhra Pradesh	0.0
45	Kondapalli CCPP (LANCO)	350	Andhra Pradesh	51.7

Sl. No	Power Station	Installed Capacity (MW)	State	PLF (%)
46	Peddapuram (BSES)	220	Andhra Pradesh	16.0
47	Vemagiri CCPP	370	Andhra Pradesh	0.0
48	Vijeswaran CCPP	272	Andhra Pradesh	50.0
49	Sriba Industries	30	Andhra Pradesh	
50	RVK Energy	28	Andhra Pradesh	
51	Silk Road Sugar	35	Andhra Pradesh	
52	LVS Power	55	Andhra Pradesh	
53	Karuppur CCPP (ABAN)	119.8	Tamil Nadu	82.4
54	P. Nallur CCPP (PPN)	330.5	Tamil Nadu	57.9
55	Valantary CCPP	52.8	Tamil Nadu	81.0
	SUB TOTAL (SR)	4021.5		
56	DLF Assam GT	24.5	Assam	0.0
	SUB TOTAL (NER)	24.5		
	TOTAL (Pvt. IPP S)	7999		
	TOTAL (Pvt.)	8279		
	GRAND TOTAL	21211.37		23.2

Clearances for power projects

581. DR. PRABHAKAR KORE: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that companies have to seek hundreds of clearances to set up an integrated power plant in the country which leads to inordinate delay in completion of power projects;

(b) whether it is also a fact that many Acts of Parliament and rules that govern power projects with captive coal mines have become outdated and have not been reviewed or amended during the last 50 years; and

(c) if so, the steps taken by Government for quick clearances of power projects in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) and (b) This Ministry has received a representation from Association of Power Producers (APP) which highlighted that many clearances are required to set up and run a Power Project and many Acts and Rules governing power projects with captive coal mines have become outdated. The Ministry of Power reviews the statutory provisions for corrective action.

(c) A project Monitoring Group (PMG) under Cabinet Secretariat regularly monitors the clearances of pending projects. MoP and CEA also undertake periodic review of the Power Projects.

Construction of bridge on river Mandovi

582. SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to construct a third bridge on river Mandovi;

(b) if so, the cost of the project;

(c) the scheme under which the bridge is proposed to be constructed;

(d) the share of the State Government, if any;

(e) the details of the authorities from whom Government has taken permission and/or No Objection Certificates (NOCs);

(f) whether the construction of bridge requires permission or NOC from any of the authorities of the Ministry of Defence; and

(g) whether such permission/NOC is taken and if so, when the same was taken and the details of such permission/NOC?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI KRISHAN PAL): (a) Yes Sir. Government proposes to construct a third bridge on river Mandovi.

(b) Cost of the project is ₹ 517.00 crore (approx.) including consultancy fees, development fees and contingencies.

(c) No scheme is proposed till date.

(d) 100% share will be borne by State Government of Goa.

(e) Permissions are taken from (i) Captain of ports (COP), Government of Goa, (ii) Goa Coastal Zone Management Authority (GCZMA), (iii) Water Resource Department (WRD), Government of Goa, (iv) Goa State Pollution Control Board (GSPCB), (v) Town & Country Planning Department (TCP), Government of Goa, (vi) Ministry of Road Transport and Highways. (vii) Forest Department, Government of Goa and (viii) Goa Tourism Development Corporation (GTDC).

(f) No Sir.

(g) Does not arise.

Inclusion of NH-50 and NH-211 under NHDP

†583. SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Central Government has received any request from Maharashtra Government for inclusion of proposal regarding National Highway Nos. 50 and 211 in the State under NHDP's action plan;

(b) if so, the details thereof, as on date;

(c) the latest position of this proposal; and

(d) by when this proposal is to be finalized and the reasons for the delay?

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI KRISHAN PAL): (a) to (d) No Sir. Government has, however, included entire length of NH-211 and Khed-Sinner section of NH-50 for development under NHDP Phase-IV. The status is given in the Statement.

Statement

The status of inclusion of NH-50 and NH-211

Sl. No.	National Highway	Section	2 lane/4 laning	Status
1	50	Khed to Sinner	4 laning	Project awarded on 08.05.2013 and work in the progress.
2	211	Solapur to Yedshi	4 laning	Project awarded on 03.03.2014. The work shall commence after achievement of the Appointed Date.
3	211	Yedshi to Aurangabad	4 laning	Project awarded on 30.05.2014. The work shall commence after achievement of the Appointed Date.
4	211	Aurangabad to Dhule	4 laning	Project preparation has been taken up.

Delhi-Jaipur Expressway project

584. DR. R. LAKSHMANAN: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether land acquisition cost has made Delhi-Jaipur Expressway project as a non-starter and due to this there is escalation in the cost of the project;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) if not, the status of the project, as on date?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI KRISHAN PAL): (a) to (c) The feasibility study of Delhi-

Jaipur Expressway has been taken up and various options of construction of the expressway are being explored. It is too early to tell about the cost of the land acquisition.

Construction of roads

585. SHRI BAISHNAB PARIDA: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the status of the project for building 20 km roads a day, since its inception, State-wise;

(b) whether this project has been facing certain hurdles in its implementation;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) what is the status of construction of roads under Build-Operate-Transfer (BOT) system; and

(e) the details of road projects that have been completed in Odisha, Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh, etc. with Central assistance?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI KRISHAN PAL): (a) There was no project for building 20 km roads a day.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

(d) About 100 projects had already been completed and 187 projects are under various stages of construction under Build-Operate-Transfer (BOT) system.

(e) The State-wise details of non-NHDP National Highway projects which are completed during the last year by the Ministry are given in the Statement.

Statement

*The State-wise details of non-NHDP projects
completed during 2013-14*

Sl. No.	State/UT	No. of projects completed
1	Andhra Pradesh	14
2	Arunachal Pradesh	0

Sl. No.	State/UT	No. of projects completed
3	Assam	2
4	Bihar	15
5	Chandigarh	0
6	Chhattisgarh	9
7	Delhi	0
8	Goa	1
9	Gujarat	9
10	Haryana	10
11	Himachal Pradesh	0
12	Jammu and Kashmir	0
13	Jharkhand	12
14	Karnataka	15
15	Kerala	22
16	Madhya Pradesh	19
17	Maharashtra	28
18	Manipur	3
19	Meghalaya	2
20	Mizoram	0
21	Nagaland	0
22	Odisha	17
23	Puducherry	1
24	Punjab	0
25	Rajasthan	14

Sl. No.	State/UT	No. of projects completed
26	Tamil Nadu	25
27	Uttar Pradesh	24
28	Uttarakhand	4
29	West Bengal	10
30	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0
31	NHDP - IV	0
32	Bridge Works (S&R)	29

Construction of bypass on NH-47

586. SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether construction of bypass at Kollam, Alappuzha and Attingal on National Highway-47 have been finalized by Government;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) by when it would be completed as per the plan; and
- (d) whether National Highway-47 is being renumbered?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI KRISHAN PAL): (a) to (c) Ministry has sanctioned the construction of 13km 2-lane Kollam Bypass and 6.8 km 2-lane Alappuzha Bypass on NH-47 at the cost of ₹ 267.16 crore and ₹. 255.75 crore respectively in January, 2014. Tenders have been invited. The scheduled completion is 30 months period after award of the work. Attingal Bypass is a part of 4-laning project from Ochira to Thiruvananthapuram section of NH-47 under National Highways Development Project (NHDP). However, the project has since been dropped due to extremely slow pace of Land Acquisition.

(d) NH-47 has been renumbered. The new number from Edapally to Kanyakumari is NH-66 and Edapally to Walayar/Tamil Nadu Border is NH-544 in Kerala.

Rules and regulations for e-rickshaws

†587. SHRIMATI KANAK LATA SINGH: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Ministry is working on any proposal to frame rules/regulations and appointing a regulator for e-rickshaws running in Delhi;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) if so, whether the Ministry also proposes to determine fares of e-rickshaws as in the case of autorickshaws;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the number of e-rickshaws running in Delhi and whether the unemployed persons have got employment through it?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI KRISHAN PAL): (a) Ministry proposes to amend the definition of “motor vehicle” in sub-section (28) of section 2 of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1988, so as to exempt 3-wheeled electric motor propelled vehicles with engine capacity of 650 watt or less and two-wheeled electric motor propelled vehicles with engine capacity of 250 watt or less from the purview of the Act. Necessary action in this regard is in progress.

(b) No, Sir. The Ministry does not determine fares of three-wheeler autorickshaws also.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) The required information is not maintained by the Ministry.

Removal of liquor shops from highways

588. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government had in the past issued directions to State and UT Governments to remove liquor shops from highways as a road safety measure;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the present status of implementation of direction, State and UT-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI KRISHAN PAL): (a) to (c) The licensing of liquor shops is covered under Excise Policy of the States. The matter regarding removal of liquor shops along Highways was discussed in the 7th meeting of the National Road Safety Council (NRSC) held in New Delhi, where it was unanimously agreed that licenses for liquor vends should not be given along National Highways. The Ministry has been

issuing advisory from time to time advised to Chief Secretary of all State to remove liquor shops along National highways and no fresh license may be issued to liquor bender to open shops along NHs.

Construction of highways

589. SHRI ANIL DESAI: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the pace of construction of highways in the country has been abysmally low during the last few years;

(b) whether any target was fixed to construct highways during a particular time period and if so, the details thereof and the length of highways constructed during the last two years in Maharashtra against that target; and

(c) the details of Government's plan to speed up the construction of highways to accelerate the facilities for road users?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI KRISHAN PAL): (a) The pace of construction of National Highways in the country has been consistent. However, the same was reduced during last year.

(b) The details of targets and achievements of construction of National Highways during last two years in the State of Maharashtra are as below:

Year	NHAI		Ministry NH (O)	
	Target	Achievements	Target	Achievements
	(in Km)	(in Km)	(in Km)	(in Km)
2012-13	300.50	200.00	22.50	29.50
2013-14	301.50	156.20	43.30	43.20

(c) The progress of the projects has been reviewed to sort out the issues related to slow progress and inadequate funds and steps are taken for exit for equity investors, premium re-scheduling, securitization of road sector loans, mutual termination /cancellation of awarded road projects and re-bidding, close coordination with other ministries and revamping of dispute resolution mechanism etc. for speed up the construction of National Highways.

Hi-tech gadgets for implementation of Motor Vehicles Act

590. DR. KANWAR DEEP SINGH: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the lack of hi-tech gadgets is a big hindrance in implementation of amendments in Motor Vehicles Act;

(b) if so, the steps Government has taken up to bring in hi-tech gadgets to curb driving violations;

(c) whether the Ministry is considering to computerize nation-wide drivers licence centrally; and

(d) if so, the status thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI KRISHAN PAL): (a) and (b) Enforcement of provisions of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1988 and the Central Motor Vehicles Rules, 1989 comes in the purview of State Governments.

(c) As a part of the national e-Governance programme, the Ministry of Road Transport and Highways has taken up a Mission Mode Project to computerise all the Regional Transport Offices across the country, to inter-connect all the Regional Transport Offices and to establish National and State Registers of driving licences and motor vehicles. State Registers have been established in all the States. The National Register and the National Transport Portal were also launched on 20th July, 2011.

(d) The National Register has driving licence data flowing from 95% Regional Transport Offices in the country. Out of 1006 RTOs, 1001 RTOs have been computerized. Customization of standard software as per requirements of the State is complete for all 35 States/UTs and the software is running at least at pilot site in each State/UT. 100% connectivity has been achieved in 32 States/UTs and 994 RTOs are connected. Vehicles on the Vahan register crossed the 100 million mark on the 5th November, 2012. State Transport Departments officials as well as enforcement authorities have been provided access to the data on the National Register to facilitate instant verification of all DLs/RCs which have been digitized by sending SMS from their registered mobile number. As on 26.02.2014 data of 13,11,10,646 RCs and 5,08,64,084 has been digitized.

Connecting Ayodhya and Varanasi by four lane roads

†591. SHRI ISHWARLAL SHANKARLAL JAIN: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to connect Ayodhya and Varanasi by four-lane roads;

(b) whether all religious places/sites the country like Ayodhya and Varanasi would be connected by four-lane roads; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI KRISHAN PAL): (a) to (c) There is no specific scheme to connect all religious places/sites in the country by four lane. Ayodhya is connected to Varanasi by NH-28, NH-96 and NH-56. NH-28 is already four lane. NH-56 is proposed to be four-laned under National Highway Development Project (NHDP)-IV. A proposal for Feasibility Study/Detailed Project Report (DPR) for two-lane with paved shoulder on NH-96 has already been included in the Annual Plan 2014-15 of this Ministry, under which wherever substantiated by traffic, availability of land and other technical requirements, option for widening will also be considered.

Sanctioning of road proposals

592. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has sanctioned all the proposals submitted by each State including Telangana during the last three years;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the length of road covered and the expenditure incurred for the development of highways in each State, including Telangana, during the last three years and the current year, NH-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI KRISHAN PAL): (a) and (b) The proposals received from State Governments included in annual plan of the States for the development of National Highways are sanctioned on the basis of inter-se-priority and availability of funds. Telangana has come into existence during the current year which was a part of erstwhile Andhra Pradesh. The proposal from the Telangana State for the National Highways is yet to be received.

(c) Allocation of funds is made State-wise and not National Highway-wise. The State-wise details of the length of National Highways constructed and expenditure incurred for the development of National Highways under NH(O) during the last three years and current year is given in the Statement.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Statement

The State-wise details of the length of National Highways constructed and expenditure incurred during the last three years and current year under NH (O)

Sl. No.	State/ UT	2011-12		2012-13		2013-14		2014-15 till May 2014	
		Length completed in km	Expenditure in Rs. crore	Length completed in km	Expenditure in Rs. crore	Length completed in km	Expenditure in Rs. crore	Length completed in km	Expenditure in Rs. crore
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Andhra Pradesh	24.2	119.80	38	190.99	91.7	187.62	0	11.35
2	Arunachal Pradesh	9.64	0.00	0	0.00	0	1.09	0	0
3	Assam	91.64	200.18	46.01	154.14	79.53	199.41	15.06	14.00
4	Bihar	60	232.31	3	128.94	12	274.72	9.00	11.42
5	Chandigarh	0	0.81	0	2.53	0	0.92	0	0
6	Chhattisgarh	55.6	52.95	54.6	65.41	13.1	25.29	0	1.29
7	Delhi	0.5	5.70	0	0.10	0	3.67	0	0
8	Goa	0	4.79	0	2.31	0	20.66	0	0.58

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
9	Gujarat	72.22	88.82	39.1	160.58	1	140.91	4.50	23.69
10	Haryana	35.69	98.16	22.45	78.80	25.50	53.51	2.0	2.38
11	Himachal Pradesh	106.51	121.15	45	94.76	30	99.74	3.0	5.02
12	Jammu and Kashmir	68.78	0	0	0	0	0.00	0	0
13	Jharkhand	23.00	97.14	80	97.75	23.50	70.32	0	11.52
14	Karnataka	71.30	313.06	71	297.40	8	164.55	3.80	6.51
15	Kerala	12.95	153.66	5.72	151.46	0	267.81	0	8.24
16	Madhya Pradesh	37.50	76.07	22	69.96	134.68	150.69	40.0	31.50
17	Maharashtra	77.77	304.90	29.5	277.85	43.30	177.01	0	9.04
18	Manipur	56.58	47.09	45.59	54.69	54.5	54.39	6.40	0
19	Meghalaya	25.00	82.76	158.88	69.70	156.4	33.61	0.20	3.22
20	Mizoram	12.53	40.81	4.5	40.06	0	20.57	0	0
21	Nagaland	34.85	19.63	32	23.24	0	44.65	0	1.2
22	Odisha	124.59	272.94	144.2	220.97	74.2	231.51	17.0	32.24

23	Puducherry	0	4.73	0	5.34	0	10.00	0	0.10
24	Punjab	22.32	117.23	35.21	95.17	21	113.24	12.0	16.78
25	Rajasthan	34.00	116.93	7	126.30	51	213.85	4.50	16.33
26	Tamil Nadu	122.68	159.99	121.28	214.86	93.45	210.24	8.0	12.08
27	Tripura	10.58	0	0					
28	Uttar Pradesh	108.00	322.85	202	295.47	121	284.35	44.0	34.50
29	Uttarakhand	48.71	51.72	31.53	91.03	0	85.90	1.35	24.26
30	West Bengal	183.50	282.93	85.00	195.00	80.8	133.85	12.0	30.78
31	A & N Islands	0	2.13	0	1.0	0	9.53	0	4.50
32	NHDP - IV	-	-	95	-	218	-	51.66	-
33	BRO	147.53	515.00	160.91	450.00	140.07	339.11	3.02	10.28

Four laning of NH-43

‡593. DR. BHUSHAN LAL JANGDE: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) by when the proposal for conversion of Raipur to Jagdalpur National Highway No. 43 in Chhattisgarh into four lane would be approved;

(b) by when the proposal of the above highway, having 11 hair-pin bends at Keshal Ghat would be sanctioned under Left Wing Extremism (LWE) scheme; and

(c) by when the amount sought by the Chhattisgarh Government for construction of a high-level bridge across Markandi river on NH-43 would be sanctioned as the amount already provided by the Central Government is not sufficient?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI KRISHAN PAL): (a) and (b) The work for conversion of Raipur to Jagdalpur National Highway No. 43 in Chhattisgarh into two lane with paved shoulders will be approved after completion of Detail Project Report which includes bypass around Keshal Ghat.

(c) As the high level bridge across Markandi river on NH 43 falls in the section of NH-43 from Dhamtari to Jagdalpur which is to be developed as two lane with paved shoulders including construction of Markandi bridge therefore Chhattisgarh PWD has proposed for de-sanction of the work for construction of high level bridge across Markandi river on NH 43.

Rationalizing rates at toll plazas

594. SHRI AVINASH RAI KHANNA: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be please to state:

(a) the number of toll roads in the country, State-wise;

(b) whether it is a fact that the number of vehicles are increasing day by day and the rate at toll plazas is also increasing, if so, the logic behind it; and

(c) whether Government is planning to rationalize the rates at toll plazas and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI KRISHAN PAL): (a) Sir. List of toll road/toll plaza under National Highways Authority of India (NHAI) where fee is being collected is given in the Statement (*See below*).

(b) Yes, Sir. Traffic growth and annual revision are accounted for calculating the concession period in BOT (Toll) projects. User fee is levied and collected at reduced rate of 40% on recovery of Capital Cost in case of Public Funded Projects and on completion of concession period in case of private investment projects.

(c) No, Sir.

‡Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Statement*State-wise stretches put under tolling as on 31.03.2014*

Sl. No.	Section	Kms. of Tollable Reach	NH	Length in Kms	Plaza Location
Karnataka (RO Bangalore)					
Public Funded Project					
1	Maharashtra Border -Belgaum	Km 592.24 - Km 537	4	55.240	Km 591.24 Kognoli
2	Hattargi -Hirebagewadi	km. 537.000 - km. 515.000	4	22.00	km. 537.77 Hattargi
3	Gabbur - Devgiri	Km 404.00 - Km 340.00	4	64.00	Km 352.550 Bankapur
4	Doddasiddanahally -Hadadi	Km 189.000 - Km 260.000	4	71.00	Km 237.650 Hebbalu, distt. Davanageri
5	Hadadi - Devgiri	Km 260.000 - Km 340.000	4	80.00	Km 288.200 Chalageri, distt. Haveri
6	AP/ Karnataka Border - Devanhalli	Km 462.164 - Km 533.619	7	71.45	Km 464.774 near Bagepalli
7	B.C. Road - Padil and Padil Bypass (Suratkal-Nantur) (New Mangalore Port)	Km 328.00 - Km 345.00 and 1.600 kms of Padil bypass	48 (new 73)	18.137	Km 331.290 Brahmarkotlu

Sl. No.	Section	Kms. of Tollable Reach	NH	Length in Kms	Plaza Location
BOT Projects					
8	Neelamangla - Tumkur	Km 29.5 - km 62.0	4	32.5	Km 30.0 Neelamangla & km 61.0 Tumkur
9	Belgum - Dharwad	Km 433.000 - Km 515.000	4	79.36	Km 482.600 Hirebagewadi
10	Tumkur- Chitradurga	Km 189.00 - Km 75.00	4	57.00	Km 172.770 Guilalu
11			4	57.00	Km 104.530, Karajeevanahally
12	Bangalore -Neelamangla	Km 10.00 - Km 29.50	4	19.565	Km 14.875 & Km 26.075, Neelamangla & Banglore (4 Side Plazas - 16.600, 17.100, 23.150 and 23.800)
13	Devanhalli -Bangalore	Km 534.720 - Km 556.840	7	22.120	At Km 538.000
14	Silk Board Junction -Hosur	Km 8.765 - Km 18.750 -Km 33.130	7	24.365	Km 32.700 (4 Side Plazas)
15	Neelamangla Junction - Devihalli	Km 28.200 - Km 110.000	48	82.262	Km 32.600 & Km. 100.250
16	Bijapur - Hungund	Km 102.000 to Km 202.000 (New Chainage Km 225.800 to Km 323.021)	13 (New NH -50)	97.220	Km 103.888 Kasaba Distt. Bijapur and Km. 165.650 Nagarahalla Distt. Bagalkot

17	Hungund - Hospet	Km 202.000 - Km 299.000	13	84.810	Km 229.061 near vanagari vill. Km 283.500 near shahapur vill.
18	Banglore-Hoskote-Mulbagal (Banglore-Kolar-Mulbagal)	Km 237.700 -km 318.000	4	79.724	Km 246.750 km. 307.700
19	Devihalli - Hassan	Km 110.000 to Km 189.500	48	59.700	Km. 169.350 km 119.100
Kerala					
Public Funded Project					
20	ROB Padnakad	Km 91.100 - Km 91.300	17 (new 66)	1.200	Km 90.695 near padnakad vill
SPV Projects					
21	Edapalli - Vyttila -Aroor	Km 342.000 - 358.750	47	16.750	Km 356.500 near Kumbalam in Ernakulam District
BOT Projects					
22	Thrissur-Angamali-Edapalli	Km 270.000 - Km 316.700 - Km 342.000	47	64.940	Km 278.000 (Paliyekkara)
Rajasthan (RO Jaipur)					
Public Funded Projects					
23	Udaipur-Kherwara	Km 278.00-Km 348.00	8	70.000	Km.311.100 Paduna Village

Sl. No.	Section	Kms. of Tollable Reach	NH	Length in Kms	Plaza Location
24	Kherwara - Ratanpur	Km 348.00-Km 388.180	8	40.180	Km.348.450 (Khandi Obri Upla Faha Village)
25	Kishangarh - Village Kavalias	Km 0.00 - Km 35.00 & Km 15.00 - Km 81.00	79 & 79A	101.000	Km 80.800 Kavalias
26	Bhilwara -Chittorgarh	Km 81.00 - Km 163.900	79	82.900	Km 163.650 Jojro Ka Kheda
27	Village Rithola-Udaipur	Km 213 - Km 113.830	76	99.170	Km 166.00 Narayampura
28	Chittorgarh Bypass	Km 159.0 of NH 79 (New chainage Km 163.9) and merging at Km 213.0 of NH76	79 & 76	29.600	Km 28.500 Rithola
BOT Projects					
29	Jaipur - Kishangarh	Km 273.50 - Km 363.885	8	90.385	Km 286.450 Jaipur & Km 360.20 Kishangarh
30	Gurgaon-Kotputli-Jaipur Bypass	Km 42.700 - km 273.500	8	119.800	Km 115 Shahjahanpur
31			8	57.500	Km 211 Manoharpur
32			8 & 11	48.300	Km 241.000 Daulatpura
33	Agra-Bharatpur	Km 18.000 - Km 63.000 (New Km. 17.756 - Km 62.295)	11	44.50	Km 30.300 Korai

34	Bharatpur-Mahua	Km 63.000 - Km 120.000	11	57.000	Km. 64.570 8i km 98.500
35	Jaipur - Mahua	Km 120.000 - Km 228.00	11	109.088	Km. 156.60 vill sikandra and Km. 204.70 rajadhok
36	Jaipur - Reengus	km 246.300 to km 298.075	11	48.000	Km. 257 near Tatiyawas
37	Jaipur - Deoli	Km 18.700 - Km 165.000	12	119.748	Km. 30.500 (near Barkheda, Chandlai district Jaipur) Km. 105.000 (near Sonva district Tonk)
OMT Projects					
38	Swaroopganj -Pindwara & Pindwara - Udaipur	Km 264.000 - Km 248.700 of NH-14 & Km 0.000 - Km 104.724 of NH-76	14 & 76	72.300	km 11.200 Malera/ Pindwara
39			76	47.724	km 64.200J aswantgarh/ Gogunda
40	Chittoregarh - kota & Chittorgarh Bypass OMT-3	Km 199.929 - Km 360.429	76	53.00	Km 237.629, Bassi Vil.
41			76	54.00	Km. 294.469, Aroli Vil.
42			76	53.50	Km 340.979, Dhameshwar Vill.
43	Kota - Baran OMT-8	Km. 388.263 - Km 492.322	76	42.68	Km 427.000 Simliya / Baran

Sl. No.	Section	Kms. of Tollable Reach	NH	Length in Kms	Plaza Location
44			76	61.379	Km 479 Fatehpur
45	Baran - Shipuri	km. 492.322 - Km 559.814	76	67.492	Km 525.725, Mundiayar
Tamil Nadu (RO Chennai)					
Public Funded Projects					
46	Tambaram-Tindivanam	Km 28.00-Km 74.50	45	46.500	Km 52.820 (Paranur)
47		Km 74.50 - Km 121.00	45	46.500	Km 103.500 (Athur)
48	Tirunelveli - Tuticorin	Km 4.00 - 51.02 new 0.000 to 47.250	7A mew 138	47.250	Pudukottai
49	Trichy-Karaikudi (10.00 - 94.000 (design km 10.00 -91.054) including trichy bypass on NH-67 from km 110.016-km 135.930 (annuity)	km. 10.00 - km 54.800	210	37.380	Km 19.00 Lechchumanapatti
50		Km 54.800 - Km 91.054	210	34.200	Km 57.317 Lembalakudi
OMT Plazas					
51	Chennai Bypass	Km 0.00 to Km 32.600 of (NH No. 4 & 45)	45 & 4	32.600	Km 16.50, Vanagaram Km 28.600, Surapattu
52	(Trichy-Tovrankurichi -Madurai) OMT - 16	Km 0.00 - Km 60.950	45B	60.633	Km 21.020 (Near Boothakudi village)

53		Km 60.950 to Km 124.840	45B	63.890	Km 113.630 (Near Chittampatti village)
54	Madurai -Kannyakumari (Km 0.000 - Km 243.170) OMT - 6	Km 1.500 - Km 52.300 (old chainage Km 1.500 -Km 45.483)	7	50.857	Km 18.652 near Kappalur Distt. Madurai
55		Km 52.300 - Km 116.500	7	64.200	Km 74.930 near Etturvattum Distt. Virudhunagar
56		Km 116.500 - Km 180.00	7	63.500	Km 125.350 near Salaipudhur Distt Tuticorin
57		Km 173.183 - Km 231.600 (new chainage Km 180.000 - Km 234.975)	7	54.975	Km 185.387 near Nanguneri Distt. Tirunelveli
BOT Projects					
58	Chennai-Tada	Km 11.00 - Km 54.40	5	43.400	Km 21.625
59	Walajhapet -Poonamalai	Km. 107.200 - Km. 13.800	4	46.500	Km 37.800(Sriperumbadur) Nemili
60			4	46.500	Km 104.900 (Chennasamudram)

Sl. No.	Section	Kms. of Tollable Reach	NH	Length in Kms	Plaza Location
61	Hosur-Krishnagiri	Km 33.130 - Km 93.000	7	59.870	Km 88.300 Krishnagiri
62	Krishnagiri - walajhapet	Km 0.000 - km 148.300	7 & 46	73.000	Km. 46.800 Peddakallupalli (Vaniyambadi)
63			46	75.350	Km. 98.520 Pallikonda Distt Vellore
64	Krishnagiri -Thopurghat	Km 94.000 - Km 180.000	7	86.000	Km 154.440, Palayam Village, Dharmapuri District.
65	Omaller-Namakkal	Km 180.000-Km 248.625	7	68.625	Km 191.800
66	Nammakal - Karur	Km 248.625 - Km 292.600	7	41.370	Km 259.500
67	Karur Bypass -Dindigul Bypass	Km 292.600 - Km 373.275	7	77.725	Km 338.000
68	Dindigul Bypass -Samyanallore	Km 373.725 - Km 426.600 (Project Chainage Km 368.147- Km 421.196)	7	53.049	Km 398.500
69	Trichy - Dindigul	Km 333.000 - Km 421.273	45	87.273	Km 382.850 near Ponnambalapatti
70	Tindivanam-Ulundurpet	Km 121.00 - Km 192.25	45	72.90	Km 148.900
71	Ulundurpet - Padalur	Km 192.25 - Km 285.00	45	93.894	Km 192.750 & Km 244.00

72	Padalur - Trichy	Km 285.00 - Km 325.00	45	38.427	Km 304.510
73	Madurai Tuticorin	Km 138.800 - Km 264. (Design chainage 138.800 - 266.860)	45B	128.065	Km 143.580 near Eliyarpathy village Distt. Madurai and Km 254.940 near Pudurpandiapuram village Distt. Tuticorin
74	Salem -Kumarapalayam	Km 00.000 - Km 53.525	47	53.525	Km 27.697 Vaiguntham Village
75	Kumarapalayam -Chengalpalli	Km 53.00 - Km 100 (newchainage Km 53.525 - Km 102.035)	47	48.510	Km 88.287
76	Pondicherry -Tindivanam	Km 0.000 - Km 37.920	66	38.608	Km 6.572 Morattandi
77	Thanjavur - Trichy	Km 80.000 - Km 128.480	67	48.480	Km 120.900
78	Trichy-Karur	Km 135.800 - Km 218.028	67	22.576	Km 157.500 Thirupuvaithurai
79	Salem - Ulundurpet	Km 0.000 - Km 134.000 (Design Chanage Km 0.313 - Km 136.670)	68 (New NH 79)	136.356	Km 198.500 Manavasi Km 21.750 Km 73.760 Nathakkarai & Km 105.000 Veeracholapuram West

Sl. No.	Section	Kms. of Tollable Reach	NH	Length in Kms	Plaza Location
Chhattisgarh					
BOT Projects					
80	Durg Bypass	Starting at km 308.6 of NH 6 and rejoining at km 323.6	6	18.00	Km 312.500
81	End of Durg Bypass-Chhattisgarh / Mah. Border	km 322.400 to km 405.000	6	82.600	Km 331.870
Madhya Pradesh (RO Indore)					
Public Funded Projects					
82	Agra-Dholpur	Km 8.00-Km 51	3	43.000	Km 34 Baretha
83	Morena - Gwalior	Km 61.00 -Km 103.00	3	42.000	Km 85.870 Village Choundha, Distt. Morena
84	Gwalior Bypass	Km 103.00 of NH-3 to Km 16.000 on NH-75	3 & 75	42.033	Km 32.607 on Gwalior Bypass
85	Lakhna'don -Mahagaon (Annuity Project)	Km 567.550 - Km 624.480	7	56.930	Km 584.500 near Village Allonia in Seoni Distt.
OMT Projects					
86			26		Km 142.319 Malthon

87	Lalitpur-Sagar-Lakhmadon OMT Package - 14	26	Km 226.740 Chitora vill (earlier Mehar @ km ¹ 87)
88		26	Km 295.00 Village Titarpani in Sagar Distt.
89		26	Km 357.739 near Bakoli village (earlier Khamaria @km 372.531)
90	Baran - Shipuri	76	Km 589.370 Ramnagar
91		25	Km 84.650 Raksa
BOT Projects			
92	Guna Bypass	3	Km 331.500
93	Indore-Khalghat	3	Km 82.800
94	Khalghat -MP/Maharashtra Border	3	Km 141.85
95	Indore - Dewas	3	Km 591.00 On Indore Bypass Just after the flyover of the Junction at NH-3

Sl. No.	Section	Kms. of Tollable Reach	NH	Length in Kms	Plaza Location
Uttar Pradesh (RO Lucknow)					
Public Funded Projects					
96	Agra-Makhanpur	Km 199.660 - Km 250.533	2	50.873	Km 225.00, Tundla
97	Shikohabad - Etawah and Etawah Bypass	Km 250.50 - Km 321.100	2	72.940	Km 285.0 Semra, Atikabad (Gaurau)
98	Chakeri - Usrania	Km 483.687 to Km 504.897	2	81.210	Km 527.275 Badauri
99	Fatehpur - Khokharaj	Km 100.00 - Km 158.00	2	58.000	Km 120.50 Katoghan
100	Allahabad - Handia - Varanasi	Km 245.00 - Km 317.00	2	72.389	Km 279.12, Lalanagar
101	Allahabad Bypass	Km 158.00 - Km 242.708	2	84.708	Km 161.850 Sihori Uparhar, Km 185.544 Adampur, Km 196.605 Rajapur Maksudan, Km 216.815 Bhopatpur and Km 239.950 Sujaula
102	Ghaziabad-Hapur and Hapur Bypass	Km 27.643 - km 48.638 & Bypass of 11.250 km.	24	32.245	Km 29.30 Dasna
103	Brijghat - Motradabad	Km 93.00 - Km 149.25	24	56.250	Km 121.975 Joya
104	Hapur - Garhmukteshwar	Km 58.000 to km 93.000	24	35.000	Km 88.500 Brijghat, distt. Ghaziabad

105	Jhansi - Pooch	Km 90.000 - Km 155.000 (Except Km 97.150 - Km 98.000)	25	64.150	Km 140.400 Village Semri in Jhansi Distt.
106	Jhansi - Lalitpur (Annuity Project)	Km 49.700 - Km 99.005	26	49.305	Km 85.280 Village Vigakhet in Lalitpur Distt.
107	Cable Stayed Bridge at Naini and its approach	Km 0.00 - Km 5.410	27	5.410	Km 1.600
108	Gorakhpur Bypass	Km 0.000 - Km 32.270 (existing chainage Km 251.700 - Km 279.800)	28	32.270	Km 3.500 village Tendua in Gorakhpur Distt.
109	Gorakhpur-Kasiya	Km 279.80-Km 320.80	28	41.00	Km 307.00 near vill Muziana Hetim
110	UP/ Bihar Border -Kasia	Km 320.800 - Km 366.800	28	46.00	Km 357.000, Salemgarth, Distt. Kushinagar
111	Poonch-Orai	Km 155.00 to Km 120.00	25	65.000	Km 187.50 village Ait in Jaluan district
112	Orai-Bara	Km 220.00 to 288.513	25	66.813	Km 229.213 village Usaka in Jaluan district (Chameri)
113	Shahjahanpur Bridge	Garrah river bridge	24	-	km 325.00 Shahjahanpur
114	Benda ghat (at Yamunna Nadi)	Benda bridge	232		benda ghat at yamunna*

Sl. No.	Section	Kms. of Tollable Reach	NH	Length in Kms	Plaza Location
OMT Plazas					
115	Kanpur-Ayodhya (Lucknow)	Km. 11.005 - Km 75.50 on NH-25, Km 0.00 - km 22.850 on NH-56A & 56B & Km. 8.00 - km 137.970 on NH-28	25	215.715	Km 39.00 Mawabganj
116			28		Km 53.000, Ahmedpur, Distt Barabanki
117			28		Km 107.000 Ronahi, distt. Faizabad
118	Ayodhya - Gorakhpur	Km 137.970 to km 252.860	28	116.101	Km 163.000 Chaukadi, distt. Basti
119			28		Km 198.000 Mandwanagar
BOT Projects					
120	Varanasi -Aurangabad	Km 786.000 - Km 978.400	2	55.000	Km 12.00 of VRM bypass Revise Km 800.00 (Dhafi)
121	Delhi - Agra	Km 110.250 - Km 199	2	89.750	Km 164.000 Mahuvan
122	Moradabad Bypass	Starting at km 148.43 of NH 24 and rejoining at km 166.65	24	18.22	Km 156 TP-1 & Km 158 TP-2

123	Eitawah - Chakeri	Km 323.475 - Km 483.687	2	73.325	km 353.000 Anantram
124			2	63.720	Km 438.300 Barajod (earlier Sikandara)
125	Lucknow - Sitapur	Km 488.270 - Km 413.200	24	75.931	Km 468.000 near Barabhari and Km 420.000 near Karondi
126	Meerut -Muzaffarnagar	Km 52.250 - Km 131.000 (desine ch 52.250 -130.560)	58	77.800	Km 75.900 Village Sivaya Distt.

Andhra Pradesh

Public Funded Projects

127	Ichapuram-Puintola	Km 477.054 - Km 432.000	5	57.454	Km 473.632 Bellupada
128	Ichapuram-Nandigam	Km. 226.15 - Km. 160.00 (New Chainage Km. 477.054 - 543.204)	5	66.150	Km. 172.800 (new 530.404) Laxmipuram
129	Nandigama -Srikakulam	Km. 160.00 - Km. 97.00 (New Chainage Km. 543.204 - Km. 606.204)	5	63.000	Km. 589.554 Madapam Village Dist.Srikakulam
130	Srikakulam -Champavati	Km 97.00 - Km 49.00 (New Chainage from Km 606.704 - Km 654.204	5	48.000	Km 616.704 Chilakapalem

Sl. No.	Section	Kms. of Tollable Reach	NH	Length in Kms	Plaza Location
131	Champavati/Kopperla - Visakhapatnam	Km 49.00 - Km 2.837 (New chainage from Km 700.544-Km 654.204)	5	46.340	Km.656.704 Nathavalasa, Dist. Vizianagaram
132	Visakhapatnam -Ankapalli	km 2.837 - km 0.00 & Km 395.870 - Km 358.00 (New Chainage from Km 700.544 - Km 741.255)	5	40.707	Km 728.055 AGANAMPUDI
133	Ankapalli - Tuni	Km 358.00 - Km 272.00 (New chainage from Km 830.525-Km 741.255)	5	89.270	Km 795.498 Vemapadu, Distt. Visakhapatnam
134	Tuni - Rajamundry (Bummuru)	Km 272.000 - Km 187.600 (New chainage from Km 914.883 - Km 830.525)	5	84.400	Km 236.200 (new Km 865.553) near Krishnavaram
135	Bommuru - Gundugolanu	Km 187.6 - Km 81.6 (New Chainage from Km 914.833 - 1022.494)	5	107.611	Km 139.483 (new Km 964.350), Tanuku
136	Gundugolanu - Vijayawada - Including Eluru bypass	Km 81.60 - Km 42.5 (New Chainage from Km 1022.494 - 1061.5940)	5	39.100	Km 53.300 (new Km 1050.794) Kalaparru Village

137	Gundugolanu - Vijayawada - Including Eluru bypass	Km 42.50 - Km 3.4 (New Chainage from Km 1061.594 - Km 1100.694)	5	39.100	Km 31.850 (new Km 1072.191, Pattipadu Village
138	Maharashtra/AP Border - Islam Nagar	Km 175.000 to Km 230.000	7	55.000	Km 180.300 Near Pippalwada village in Adilabad Distt.
139	Islam Nagar - Katdal	Km 230.00 - Km 278.00	7	53.010	Km 245.400 Rolmamda Vill. In Adilabad Distt.
140	Kadthal-Armur	Km 278.00 - Km 308.00	5	30.900	Km 281.320, Gamjal
141	Adloor Yellareddy-Gundla Pochampally	Km 368.255 - Km 471.331	5	103.076	Km 443.713 Manoharabad
142	Kothakota bypass-Kurnool	Km 135.469-Km 211.00	5	74.622	Km 200.95, Pullur
BOT Projects					
143	Tada - Nellore	km 52.8 - km 163.6	5	110.517	Km 86.00 Sullurpet, Km 124.40 Budhanam and Km 155.30 Venkatachalam
144	Nandigama - Vijayawada	km 217.00 - km 265.00	9	48.00	Km 226.40 Keesara
145	Thondapali - Jedcherla	Km 22.30 - Km 80.50	7	58.006	Km 54.00 Raikal
146	Jatcherla - Kotakatta	Km 80.05 - Km 135.469	7	55.740	Km 114.087 Sakhapur
147	Hyderabad - Yadhgiri	Km 18.600 to Km 54.000	202	35.650	km 38.100 near village Gutur in Nalgonda district

Sl. No.	Section	Kms. of Tollable Reach	NH	Length in Kms	Plaza Location
148	Hyderabad - Vijayawada	Km 40.000 to Km 221.500	9	179.410	(1) km 60.650 near village Panthangi in Nalgonda district(2) km 118.250 near village Korlaphadu in Nalgonda district(3) km 205.025 near village Chillakallu in Krishna district
149	Vijayawada - Chilakaluripet	Km 354.775 - km 434.150 (new Km 1183.027 - Km 1100.641)	5	83.000	Km 416.8 (new 1117.402) Kaza
150	Chilakaluripet - Nellore	Km 358.00 - Km 178.200 (New Chainage from Km 1182.802 - Km 1366.547)	5	183.745	Km 1200.00 Vill Bolapalli,
151					Km 1264.00 Tangutur
152					Km 1326.00 Sunambatti
153	Armur - Adloor - Yellareddy	Km 308.000 to Km 367.000	7	60.000	Km 342.700 Indalwai
OMT Projects					
154	Hyderabad - Bangalore	Km 211.000 to Km 462.164	7	251.164	Km 250.700, Amakathadu, Distt. Kurmool

155		7	Km 310.200, Kasepalli, Distt. Anantpur
156		7	Km 376.075 Marur Distt. Anantpur
SPV Projects			
157	Vishakhapatnam Port Connectivity Project	SR	Km 9.158 (Panchvati Colony) & Km 2.262 (Gostnani Gate of NAVY)
Odisha			
Public Funded Projects			
158	Bhadrak - Balasore	5	Km 182.175 (Km 97.960 New) Sergarh
159	Bhadrak - Chetia	5	Km 88.435 (Km 191.698 New) Panikholi in Jajpur Distt.
160	Sunakhala - Bhubaneswar	5	Km 397.310 (New Km 301.700) Gangapada in Khurda Distt.
161	Sunakhala - Puintola	5	389.609 near Gurapalli

Sl. No.	Section	Kms. of Tollable Reach	NH	Length in Kms	Plaza Location
162	Chandikhol-Paradip	Km 0.000 - Km 76.588	5A	76.588	Km 4 Sritampur
BOT Projects					
163	Baleshwar to Kharagpur	Km. 0.000 - Km. 119.300	60	53.500	Km. 52.000 Laxmannath
164	Bhubaneshwar-Chetia	Km 402.010 - Km 53.124 (New chainage 297.00 -227.00)	5	67.000	Km 35.000 (Km 245.50 New) Manguli near Cuttack
Bihar					
Public Funded Projects					
165	Aurangabad -Barachetti	Km 180.00 - Km 240.00	2	60.000	Km 200.100 Vil. Sau Kala
166	Pulparas - Saraigarh	Km 148.550 - Km 159.185	57	10.64	Km 150.390 Asanpur in Supaul Distt.
167	Kotwa - Mehshi -Muzaffarpur	Km 440.000 to Km 520.000	28	80.00	468.700 near Parsoni Khem Village in East Champaran District
168	Forbesganj - Purnea	Km 230.790 - Km 310.000	57	79.21	Km 267.000 Hariabara in Araria Distt.
169	Muzaffarpur-Darbhanga	Km 0.000 - Km 69.500	57	69.50	Km 26.200 Maithi in Muzaffarpur

170	Darbhanga-Kosi Bund	Km 69.500 - Km 148.550	57	78.62	Km 98.700 Naruar
171	Mokama-Munger	Km 1.43 to Km 70.00	80	60.470	Km 23.500 Balgudar in Begusari Distt.
172	Khagaria - Purnea	Km 270- Km 410.00	31	69.691	Km 333.150 Kharik
173	Khagaria - Purnea		31	69.691	Km 397.885 Maranga
BOT Projects					
174	Varanasi -Aurangabad	Km 786.000 - Km 978.400	2	42.600	Mohania Toll Plaza at Km 860.00
175			2	94.800	Sasaram Toll Plaza at Km 907.100
Jharkhand					
Public Funded Projects					
176	Barachetti - Gorhar	Km 240.00 - Km 320.00	2	80.000	Km 279.425 Rasaiya Dhamna, Distt. Hazaribagh
177	Gorhar - Barwa Adda	Km 320.00 - Km 398.75	2	78.750	346.100 Ghangari
178	Hazaribagh - Ranchi	Km 40.500 - Km 114.000	33	58.067	Km 98.930 (Pundag)
West Bengal					
Public Funded Projects					
179	Barwa Adda-Panagarh	Km 398.750- Km 515.236	2	116.486	Km 438.500 Belyiad

Sl. No.	Section	Kms. of Tollable Reach	NH	Length in Kms	Plaza Location
180	Budbud-Palsit	Km 525.853-Km 587.853	2	62.000	Km 585.692 Palsit Distt. Bardvan
181	Palsit - Dhankuni	Km 587.853 - Km 651.602	2	63.749	Km 646.005 Dhankuni
182	Purnea- Dalkhola	Km 410 - Km 447.00	31	36.30	km Barsoni
183	Dalkhola-Islampur	Km 447.00- Km 498.970	31	62.14	Km 451.00 Surjapur
184	Sonapur-Ghoshpukur	Km 551.000 - Km 507.000	31	44.00	Km 547.350 Paschim Madati in Darjeeling Distt.
185	Kolaghat-Haldia	Km 0.500 - Km 52.700	41	50.215	Km 11.600 Sonapetya
BOT Projects					
186	Baleshwar to Kharagpur	Km 0.000 - Km 119.300	60	65.800	Km 103.500 Rampura
187	IInd Vivekananda Bridge & Approach	Km 666.165 - Km 672.197	2	6.00	Km 666.644, Nivedita setu
188	Dhankuni -kharagpur	Km 17.60- Km 129.00	6	57.300	Km 35.250 in Jaladhulagori
189			6	53.000	Km 112.245, Debra/ Baramulla
North - East State					
Public Funded Projects					
190	Shilong bypass	from Km 61.800 of NH-40 to Km 34.850 of NH-44	40 & 44	47.060	Km 24.700 Deingpost

Gujarat

Public Funded Projects

191	Ratanpur -Himatnagar	Km 388.180-Km 443.00	8	54.820	Km 416.00 Vantada Distt. Sabarkantha
192	Himatnagar-Chiloda	Km 443.00-Km 495.00	8	52.000	Km 472.035 Kathpura
193	Garamore -Samakhiyali	Km 254.000 - Km 306.000 (new chaimage Km 254.537 - Km 307.034)	8A	52.497	Km 286.655 Surajbari
194	Garamore -Bamanbore	Km 182.60 - Km 254.00	8A	71.400	Km 213.100 Vaghasia
195	Abu road -Palanpur/Khemana	Km 264.00 - Km 295.00	14	31.000	Km 270.25, Undvariya Distt. Sirohi
196	Palanpur/ Khemana -Aburoad	Km 340.00 - Km 295.00	14	45.000	Km 338.23 Khemana
197	Narmada Bridge and its approach on Vadodara-Surat Section 4 laned	Km 192.00 - Km 198.00	8	6.000	Km 192.600
198	Porbandar - Bhiladi -Jetpur	Km 1.960 - Km 52.50	8B	50.540	Km 11.00 Vanana Town
199		Km 52.50 - Km 117.60	8B	65.100	Km 82.00 Dumiyani
BOT Projects					
200	A V Expressway Phase 1 & 2	Km 0.00 - km 43.4 & Km 43.40 - Km 93.302	NE-1	43.40	Km 2.616 & one side plaza

Sl. No.	Section	Kms. of Tollable Reach	NH	Length in Kms	Plaza Location
201		Km 43.40 - Km 93.302	NE-1	49.90	Km 86.1 plus two side plazas at Km 43.855 (Nadiad) and Km 58.616 (Anand)
202		Km 6.400 to Km 104.00	8	97.6	Km 91.000 (Vasad)
203	Jetpur-Gondal-Rajkot and Rajkot Bypass	Km 117.00 - Km 185.00	8B	67.127	Km 120.50 Pithadia & Km 156.80 Bharudi
204	Vadodara - Bharuch	Km 108.7 - Km 192	8	83.300	Km 157.20 Bharthana
205	Bharuch - Surat	Km 198.00 - Km 263.00	8	65.000	Km 245.750 Choriyasi
206	Surat - Dahisar	Km 263.4 - Km 318.6	8	55.200	Km 297.360 Boriach
207		Km 318.60 - Km 381.60	8	63.000	Km 356.200 Bhagwada
208	Samakhiali-Gandhidham	Km 306-Km 362.16	8A	56.160	Km 309 Samakhiali
209	Ahmedabad - Godhra	Km 4.200 - Km 122.420	59	105.311	Km 37.300 & Km 110.436
210	Godhra - Gujarat / MP Border	Km 129.300 - Km 215.900	59	78.271	Km 146.500 Bhatwada
OMT Projects					
211	Palanpur - Radhanpur - Samakhiali	Km 340.00-Km 405.00	14	65.000	Km 403.00 Bhiladi
212		Km 405.00 - Km 458 & Km 138.80 - Km 149.00	14 & 15	63.200	Km 439.00 Belgaum

213		Km 149.00 - Km 217.00	15	68.000	Km 160.0 Varahi
214		Km 217.00 - Km 281.30	15	64.300	Km 226 Makhel
Haryana					
BOT Projects					
215	Panipat Elevated Highway	Km 86.00 - Km 96.00	1	10.000	Km 96.000
216	Panipat-Ambala	Km 96 - Km 206	1	110.000	Km 146.40Km (earlier at 132 Karnal)
217	Badarpur Elevated Highways	Km 16.100 - Km 20.500	2	4.400	Km 18.700 / Km 20.200
218	Delhi - Agra	Km 20.500- Km 110.250	2	89.750	Km 74.000 Srinagar
219	Delhi - Gurgaon	Km 14.30 - Km 42.00	8	27.70	Km 42.00 & IGIA
220	Rohtak - Bawal	Km. 363.300 - Km 450.800 (Design ch. 363.300-450.80)	71	71.510	Km 370.420 (Dighal vill.) Km 430.000 (Gangaycha vill)
221	Rohtak-Panipat	km 0.000 - km 80.858	71A	75.765	Km 14.600 (near Makrauli Kalan Village) and at km 64.200 (near Dahar village)
Maharashtra					
Public Funded Projects					
222	Deodhari - Kelapur	Km 123.000 - Km 153.000	7	30	Km 150.00 near Kelapur in Yavatmal Distt.

Sl. No.	Section	Kms. of Tollable Reach	NH	Length in Kms	Plaza Location
223	Borkhedi-Wadner	Km 36.600-Km 94.00	7	57.4	Km 92.500 near vill. Daroda
SPV Projects					
224	Jawahar Lal Nehru Port Connectivity Project (Phase-I) (on SPV basis)	Km 5.000 to Km 26.987 (A1-E Section) and Km 0.00 to Km 4.400 (D-G Section) and from Km 106.000 to Km 109.500	4B & 4	30.000	Km 13.050 (Chirle) and another at Km 23.250 (Karanjade)
225	Jawaharlal Nehru Port (Phase-II) (on SPV basis)	Km 6.400 - Km 14.550 of SH-54 & Km 0.000 - Km 6.202 of Amra Marg including construction of New Six lane Bridge on Panvel Creek	SH 54	14.350	Km 9.100 (Dastan)
BOT Projects					
226	MP/Maharashtra Border - Dhule	Km 168.500 - Km 265.000	3	68.300	Km 203.400 (Shirpur) & Km 236.600 (Songir)
227	Pimpalgaon - Dhule	Km 380.00 - Km 265.00	3	118.158	Km 356.715 Chandwal & Km 268.632 Dhule
228	Vadape - Gonde	Km 440.00 - Km 539.500	3	94.770	Km 455.485 Ghoti (Budruk) & Km 532.690 Arjunali

229	Pimpalgaon - Nashik - Gonde	Km 380.00 - Km 440.000	3	55.161	Km 390.450 near Vill. Baswant
230	Satara - Kagal	Km 592.240 - Km 725.00	4	132.76	Km 634.5 & Km 694.150 (Taswade & Kimi)
231	Mumbai-Pune Expressway (4 laned)	Km 0.00 - Km 90.00	4	90.000	
232	Dharwad-Hubli (2 laned)	Km 433.00 - Km 404.00	4	29.000	Km 432.800 & Km 404.00
233	Westerly Diversion, Katraj Realignment & Katraj - Sarole	Km 2.80 - Km 30.0 & Km 834.50 - Km 781.00	4	80.70	Km 819.240 (Khedshivapur Vill. Distt. Pune)
234	Khandala - Satara	Km 772.00 - Km 725.00	4	56.000	Km 748.600 Anewadi Village
235	Nagpur - Kondhali	Km 9.200 - Km 50.000	6	39.841	Km 20.612
236	Kondhali - Talegaon	Km 50.00 - Km 100.00	6	49.522	Km 76.00 (Karanja)
237	Talegaon - Amrawati section	Km 100.000 - Km 166.0	6	63.695	at Km 142.8 near Nandgaon Peth village on NH-6
238	Pune - Solapur	Km 40 - Km 144.400	9	84.785	Km 65.240 (Patas) Km 145.746 (Sardewadi)
239	Pune-Solapur(144.4 -249.00)	Km 144.400 - Km 249.00	9	80.850	Km 172.972 Near Varwade vill.Km 223.750 Near Sawaleshwar vill.

Sl. No.	Section	Kms. of Tollable Reach	NH	Length in Kms	Plaza Location
240	Chhattisgarh/Maharashtra Border - Wainganga Bridge	Km 405.00 - Km 485.00	6	72.056	Km 449.260
241	MP/Maharashtra Border - Nagpur & Nagpur Bypass and operation and maintenance of already four laned (Nagpur - Hyderabad)	Km 652.000 to Km 729.000 & Km 14.585 to Km 36.600	7	56.613	703.700 & 19.660 near Tekadi & Dangargaon Village in Nagpur District
242	Surat - Dahisar	Km 381.6 - Km 439.0	8	57.400	Km 420.34 Charoti
243		Km 439.00- Km 502.00	8	63.000	Km 474.1 Shirshad (khanwade)
244	Pune - Khed	Km 12.190 - Km 42.00	50	30.000	
Punjab					
Public Funded Projects					
245	Amritsar - Wagah Border	Km 456.100 - Km 492.030	1	35.930	Km 479.868 (Chhidan)
246	Jalandhar-Pathankot	Km 70.000 to Km 117.750/4.000 and Km 4.000 to Km 16.350	1A	59.600	Km 84.500 Harsamansar
247	Jalandhar-Pathankot	Km 4.230 - Km 70.000	1A	65.770	km 34.500 Chollang

BOT Projects

248	Jalandhar - Amritsar	Km 407.100 - Km 456.100	1	49.000	Km 410.140 and Km 446.960
249	Ambala-Khanna	Km 206 - Km 272	1	66.000	Km 213.300 Shambu
250	Khanna-Jalandhar	Km 272 - Km 372	1	115.100	Km 328.05 Lodowal (earlier at Km 296 Doraha)
251	Ambala - Zirakpur	Km 5.735 - Km 39.960 of NH 22 & Km 0.00 - Km 0.871 of NH 21	22 & 21	35.096	Km 23.100 Dappar
252	Kiratpur - Kurali	Km 28.600 - Km 73.200	21 (New NH-205)	42.900	Km 35.000
253	Zirakpur -Parwanoo	Km 39.960 - Km 67.550	22 (new NH 5)	27.590	Km 51.400 Village Surajpur Chandi Mandir

Jammu & Kashmir**Public Funded Projects**

254	Jammu-Pathankot	Km 16.350 to Km 65.000	1A (44 new)	48.650	Km 16.400 Lakhampur
255	Samba-Kunjiwani	Km 65.000 to Km 97.200 and Km 0.000 to Km 15.000	1A (44 new)	46.000	Km 88.300 Thandikhui*
256	Jammu Bypass -Udhampur	Km 15.000 - Km 67.000	1A (44 new)	45.392	Km 22.600 Bann*

*Plaza mentioned at Sl. No. 255 and 256 is completed but tolling yet to be started under RO Jammu.

*Plaza mentioned at Sl. No. 114 i.e. Benda river is transferred from PWD and remittance is deposited in NHAI a/c under RO UP

Road accidents

595. SHRI D.P. TRIPATHI: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that each of our immediate neighbours has safer streets than us;

(b) if so, the number of the road accidents during the last three years, State-wise; and

(c) the steps Government is taking for road safety?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI KRISHAN PAL): (a) Estimated road traffic death rate per 100,000 population as per Global Status Report on Road Safety, 2013 (published by World Health Organization) is for India, China, Bangladesh, Pakistan, Nepal and Sri Lanka is 18.9, 20.5, 11.6, 17.4, 16 and 13.7 respectively.

(b) The details of road accidents during last three years, State-wise given in the Statement (*See* below).

(c) The Government has taken the following steps to minimize road accidents in the country:

- (i) The Government has formulated a National Road Safety Policy. This Policy outlines various policy measures such as promoting awareness, establishing road safety information data base, encouraging safer road infrastructure including application of intelligent transport, enforcement of safety laws etc.
- (ii) The Government has constituted National Road Safety Council as the apex body to take policy decisions in matters of road safety. The Ministry has requested all States/UTs for setting up of State Road Safety Council and District Road Safety Committees.
- (iii) The Ministry has adopted a multi pronged strategy to address the issue of road safety based on four E's of Road Safety viz. (i) Education (ii) Enforcement (iii) Engineering (roads as well as vehicles) and (iv) Emergency care .
- (iv) Road safety has been made an integral part of road design at the planning stage.

- (v) Road Safety Audit of selected stretches of National Highways/ Expressways.
- (vi) Establishment of model driving training institutes in all States.
- (vii) Tightening of safety standards of vehicles like helmets, seat belts, power-steering, rear view mirror.
- (viii) Publicity campaigns on road safety awareness through print and electronic media.

Statement

The State-wise details of Road accidents during the last three years

Sl. No.	State	Number of Road Accidents on all roads during 2010 to 2012		
		2010	2011	2012
1	2	3	4	5
1	Andhra Pradesh*	44,599	44,165	42,524
2	Arunachal Pradesh	293	263	251
3	Assam	5,828	6,569	6,535
4	Bihar	11,033	10,673	10,320
5	Chhattisgarh	13,664	14,108	13,511
6	Goa	4,572	4,560	4,312
7	Gujarat	30,114	30,205	27,949
8	Haryana	11,195	11,128	10,065
9	Himachal Pradesh	3,069	3,099	2,899
10	Jammu and Kashmir	6,134	6,655	6,709
11	Jharkhand	5,521	5,451	5,711
12	Karnataka	46,250	44,731	44,448
13	Kerala	35,082	35,216	36,174

1	2	3	4	5
14	Madhya Pradesh	50,023	49,406	51,210
15	Maharashtra	71,289	68,438	66,316
16	Manipur	602	692	771
17	Meghalaya	474	599	483
18	Mizoram	125	97	110
19	Nagaland	35	39	42
20	Orissa	9,413	9,398	9,285
21	Punjab	5,507	6,513	6,341
22	Rajasthan	24,302	23,245	22,969
23	Sikkim	186	406	158
24	Tamil Nadu	64,996	65,873	67,757
25	Tripura	901	834	888
26	Uttaranchal	1,493	1,508	1,472
27	Uttar Pradesh	28,362	29,285	29,972
28	West Bengal	14,888	14,945	12,290
29	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	285	234	236
30	Chandigarh	456	437	419
31	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	96	103	85
32	Daman and Diu	48	50	50
33	Delhi	7,260	7,281	6,937
34	Lakshadweep	4	0	3
35	Pondicherry	1,529	1,480	1,181
TOTAL		499,628	497,686	4,90,383

* Including Telangana

Speedy completion of NH projects

596. DR. V. MAITREYAN: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Highways Authority of India (NHAI) has plans for the speedy completion of the National Highway (NH) projects still incomplete;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the progress made during the last three years in construction of NHs in various States in the country;

(c) whether the funds released during the last three years are inadequate to execute the NH projects across the country; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI KRISHAN PAL): (a) and (b) Ministry of Road Transport & Highways and National Highways Authority of India (NHAI) have taken a number of steps for speedy completion of National Highway (NH) projects including streamlining of process of land acquisition and other statutory clearances, harmonious substitution of Concessionaire, re-schedulement of Premium quoted by concessionaires, securitisation of road sector loans, introduction of revamped dispute resolution mechanism and close coordination with other ministries etc. The details of target set for completion of the NH projects and actual achievement during the last three years is as follows:

(Length in kilometers)

Year	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
Target	2500	3000	2500
Achievement	2248	2844	1901

(c) and (d) Sufficient funds (including funds raised through market borrowings within the Government's authorization) were made available to NHAI, during the last three years, to execute the National Highways Projects entrusted to it. A Statement showing the details of funds released to and collected by NHAI through market borrowings during last three years is given in the Statement.

Statement

Statement showing the details of funds collected through market borrowings by NHAI and released to NHAI during last three years and current year 2014-15 (upto June 2014)

Particulars	(Rs. in crore)			
	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15 (upto June 2014)
Cess	6,187.00	6,003.00	6,857.45	
Additional Budgetary Support (ABS)	320.01	367.00	15.00	
Capital gain Tax Exemption Bonds u/s 54EC of IT Act & Tax Free Infra bonds	12,511.52	2,902.06	7,942.13	640.91
Ploughing back of Funds deposited by NHAI in CFI	2,692.89	1,777.00	4,770.00	
NH [Others] works-special projects in Tamil Nadu and West Bengal, Delhi, Haryana & Madhya Pradesh	892.20	1,661.97	835.40	
Receipts (Revenue) for Maintenance of NH under National Highways Development Projects (NHDP) and Others	95.42	343.56	72.05	33.33
TOTAL	22,699.04	13,054.59	20,492.03	674.24

National Highways in the country

†597. SHRI LAL SINGH VADODIA: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the length of the National Highways, in kilometres, in the country, as on date;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) the length of the new National Highways, in kilometres, proposed to be constructed by Government in the coming years; and

(c) the length of the National Highways, in kilometres, in Gujarat at present along with the length of new National Highways, in kilometres, Government proposes to construct in that State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI KRISHAN PAL): (a) 94567 km.

(b) Declaration of new National Highway is a continuous process and is taken up from time to time depending upon requirement of connectivity, *inter-se* priority and availability of funds.

(c) Length of National Highways in the State of Gujarat is about 4686 kms and additional about 450 kms are proposed for declaration as new National Highway.

Rise in road accidents in metro cities

598. SHRI M.P. ACHUTHAN: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the road accidents in the country, particularly in metro-cities, are on increase recently;

(b) if so, the details of the road accidents and people died thereby in metro-cities during the last three years; and

(c) what measures are being taken to reduce the road accidents in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI KRISHAN PAL): (a) and (b) As per the data of "Road Accidents in India 2012" published by Transport Research Wing of the Ministry, there was a declining trend in the road accidents for the period 2010 to 2012 in the country. However, the road accidents in some Metro cities (Million plus) have slightly increased during 2012 in comparison to 2011. The details of road accidents & persons killed in 20 Metro cities for the period 2010, 2011 and 2012 are given in the Statement (*See* below).

(c) The Government has taken the following steps to minimize road accidents in the country:

- (i) The Government has formulated a National Road Safety Policy. This Policy outlines various policy measures such as promoting awareness, establishing road safety information data base, encouraging safer road infrastructure including application of intelligent transport, enforcement of safety laws etc.
- (ii) The Government has constituted National Road Safety Council as the apex body to take policy decisions in matters of road safety. The Ministry has requested all States/UTs for setting up of State Road Safety Council and District Road Safety Committees.
- (iii) The Ministry has adopted a multi pronged strategy to address the issue of road safety based on four E's of Road Safety viz. (i) Education (ii) Enforcement (iii) Engineering (roads as well as vehicles) and (iv) Emergency care.
- (iv) Road safety has been made an integral part of road design at the planning stage.
- (v) Road Safety Audit of selected stretches of National Highways/ Expressways.
- (vi) Establishment of driving training institutes.
- (vii) Tightening of safety standards of vehicles like helmets, seat belts, power-steering, rear view mirror.
- (viii) Publicity campaigns on road safety awareness.

Statement

*Accidents and Persons Killed in Million Plus Cities during
the calender years 2010, 2011 and 2012*

	Cities	2010		2011		2012	
		Total Accidents	Persons Killed	Total Accidents	Persons Killed	Total Accidents	Persons Killed
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Ahmedabad	2,135	235	2,020	227	1,850	251
2	Bangalore	6,490	832	6,031	720	5,508	725

<i>Written Answers to</i>			[14 July, 2014]		<i>Unstarred Questions</i>			439
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
3	Chennai	5,123	607	—	—	9,663	1,401	
4	Coimbatore	1,131	274	1,126	259	1,128	270	
5	Delhi	7,260	2,153	7,281	2,065	6,937	1,866	
6	Hyderabad	2,797	494	2,651	441	2,577	464	
7	Indore	4,961	414	4,995	425	5,433	447	
8	Jaipur	2,000	436	2,002	406	1,792	391	
9	Kochi	1,779	166	1,986	182	2,280	144	
10	Kolkata	2,843	354	3,133	418	3,937	498	
11	Lucknow	1,275	498	1,270	517	1,202	497	
12	Ludhiana	430	227	444	294	430	262	
13	Madurai	568	120	685	125	839	127	
14	Mumbai	28,424	637	25,471	563	24,592	488	
15	Nagpur	1,548	317	1,231	236	1,083	280	
16	Patna	1,170	444	1,225	507	1,185	509	
17	Pune	1,999	439	261	64	1,624	407	
18	Vadodara	1,335	188	1,343	172	1,196	171	
19	Varanasi	359	248	142	73	379	216	
20	Visakhapatnam	1,865	460	1,548	414	1,439	384	

Finance corporation for road sector

599. SHRI M.P. ACHUTHAN:

SHRI D. RAJA:

Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is considering a proposal to set up a finance corporation in partnership with Japanese investors to fund projects in the road sector; and

- (b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI KRISHAN PAL): (a) No, Sir.

- (b) Does not arise.

Death of cyclists in road accidents

600. SHRI C.M. RAMESH: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Andhra Pradesh is one of the major States where more cyclists are killed in road accidents;

- (b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the Ministry is planning to frame any standards, in consultation with stakeholders including manufacturers of bicycles, for safety of cyclists;

- (d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the details of deaths of cyclists during accidents during the last three years and this year, State-wise as per Road Accidents Report published by the Ministry?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI KRISHAN PAL): (a) and (b) The maximum number of Cyclist killed in road accident were in Tamil Nadu (1,852) followed by Uttar Pradesh (1,630) and then Andhra Pradesh (609) during the calendar year 2012. The road accidents including that of cyclists are caused due to the complex interaction of a number of factors such as poor visibility especially during night time, bad road, bad weather, increase in vehicular population, increase in population, heterogeneous traffic etc. It may not be possible to pin point any one reason for death of cyclists.

(c) and (d) Ministry had taken up the issue of improving the visibility of cycles with Department of Consumer Affairs and the Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS). Department of Consumer Affairs and BIS has amended IS: 10613 to include the provision of retro-reflective tapes on bicycles to improve their visibility. They have also drafted a quality control order for mandating the safety requirement for bicycles manufactured in India.

(e) The details of cyclist killed in road accidents during the last three years is given in the Statement.

Statement*Cyclist killed in Road Accidents during 2010, 2011 and 2012*

Sl. No.	States/UTs	2010	2011	2012
1	Andhra Pradesh	728	366	609
2	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0
3	Assam	49	38	42
4	Bihar	323	114	89
5	Chhattisgarh	364	72	36
6	Goa	6	14	4
7	Gujarat	170	179	164
8	Haryana	411	384	368
9	Himachal Pradesh	2	0	3
10	Jammu and Kashmir	44	5	11
11	Jharkhand	82	83	34
12	Karnataka	136	86	91
13	Kerala	136	142	134
14	Madhya Pradesh	204	284	221
15	Maharashtra	193	423	425
16	Manipur	0	0	0
17	Meghalaya	16	10	0
18	Mizoram	5	0	0
19	Nagaland	2	0	0
20	Odisha	76	96	112

Sl. No.	States/UTs	2010	2011	2012
21	Punjab	119	269	287
22	Rajasthan	141	160	164
23	Sikkim	0	0	0
24	Tamil Nadu	1,022	1,412	1,852
25	Tripura	12	3	3
26	Uttarakhand	22	13	11
27	Uttar Pradesh	1,624	2,338	1,630
28	West Bengal	137	168	134
29	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1	1	0
30	Chandigarh	19	21	33
31	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	2	4	8
32	Daman and Diu	2	1	1
33	Delhi	137	105	114
34	Lakshadweep	0	0	0
35	Puducherry	18	33	20
TOTAL ALL INDIA		6,203	6,824	6,600

Delayed highway projects

601. DR. PRABHAKAR KORE: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that various highway projects in the country had been stuck due to various reasons;

(b) if so, what are the reasons therefore and how many highway projects had been stuck as a result thereof; and

(c) what are the steps taken by Government to revive and expedite such highway projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI KRISHAN PAL): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. About 34 projects of Ministry being implemented by National Highway Authority of India and State PWDs have been terminated/foreclosed/LOA withdrawn as on date, partly due to delay in fulfillment of Governments condition precedent and partly due to the unsatisfactory performance of the Concessionaires/Contractors, shortage of equity and debt obligation to Banks etc.

(c) The progress of the projects has been reviewed to sort out the issues related to slow progress and inadequate funds and steps are taken for exit for equity investors, premium rescheduling, securitization of road sector loans, mutual termination /cancellation of awarded road projects and re-bidding, close coordination with other ministries and revamping of dispute resolution mechanism etc.

Condition of roads under National Highway Development Project

†602.SHRI VIJAY GOEL:

SHRI PRABHAT JHA:

Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that most of the roads constructed under the National Highway Development Project (NHDP) deteriorate even before their life span;

(b) if so, whether action is being taken against the culprits by identifying such roads;

(c) whether it is also a fact that complaints regarding quality of roads constructed under NHDP are being received by Government; and

(d) if so, the number of complaints received during the last two years and the details of the action taken in these cases, so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI KRISHAN PAL): (a) and (b) The deficiencies observed are rectified by the Contractor/ Concessionaire as per contract provisions to check deterioration and keep road in traffic worthy condition. Quality of construction of National Highways is monitored and supervised by the Supervision consultant / Independent Engineer engaged by NHAI. The Consultant's teams are having number of expert engineers to look after

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

the quality of work. Routine monitoring is done by concerned Project Director (PD)/ Regional Officers (RO). Quality auditors are also engaged to inspect the quality of construction packages on random basis. Apart from this, Quality Assurance Division of NHAI at head quarter also does random quality inspection for the selected projects from time to time.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. The Quality Assurance Division of NHAI had received two complaints from (i) Shri Jitin Prasada, the then Minister of State for the works in 3 towns namely Jangbadurganj, Maigalganj and Maholi on NH-24 in the State of Uttar Pradesh under PIU-Bareilly in year 2012 and (ii) Shri Sushil Kumar Singh, Member of Parliament (Lok Sabha), in May 2013, for the work of 6-Laning of Varanasi-Aurangabad project in the state of Bihar under PIU-Varanasi in 2013. Investigations were carried out and recommendations were made for the recovery as well as rectification/replacement of the various components of the works which were not up to the mark. For some items, further detailed testing was also recommended.

Extension of Ahmedabad - Vadodara Expressway Up to Mumbai

603. SHRI DILIPBHAI PANDYA: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any plan for extension of Ahmedabad-Vadodara Expressway up to Mumbai; and

(b) if so, what measures are being taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI KRISHAN PAL): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Construction of Vadodara-Mumbai Expressway is envisaged a length of 473 km under NHDP Phase-VI. The projects has been divided into three phases as under:

Phase I: Vadodara to junction of NH-8 (Talasari) in a length of 274 km passing mainly through the State of Gujarat and also passing partially through the State of Maharashtra and Union Territory of Dadra and Nagar Haveli.

Phase II: Junction of NH-8 (Talasari) to Shirsad with a connectivity to Jawahar Lal Nehru Port Trust (total length 163 km) passing through the State of Maharashtra.

Phase III: Shirsad to Mumbai in a length of 26 km passing through the State of Maharashtra.

Depending upon the availability of land in the State of Gujarat, Phase-I is envisaged to be taken up in the first instance. The feasibility studies and completion of pre-construction activities such as land acquisition, Forest clearances etc. have been taken up.

Declaration of Adilabad-Vadodara stretch as NH

604. SHRIMATI GUNDU SUDHARANI: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Ministry has received a proposal from Andhra Pradesh Government to declare Adilabad-Utnoor-Khanapur-Korutla-Vemulawada-Siddipet-Janagon-Suryapeta-Miryalaguda-Piduguralla-Narasaraopeta-Vodarevu State Highway/road/stretch as new National Highway (NH);

(b) whether it has been declared as NH;

(c) the progress of work made on the above stretch; and

(d) by when it is going to be completed and what is the initial projected cost and final estimated cost?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI KRISHAN PAL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) and (d) Do not arise.

Accidents of non-motorized vehicles

605. SHRI RITABRATA BANERJEE: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of accidents regarding non-motorized modes of transport during the last two years;

(b) whether Government is aware that citizens using such modes are exposed to greater risk of accidents as they share a common right of way with motorized vehicles;

(c) whether Government intends to construct separate lanes for non-motorised modes as it is environment friendly;

(d) if so, by when it would be operational; and

(e) if not, the reasons there for?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI KRISHAN PAL): (a) and (b) Modern system are largely designed for the motor vehicles exposing vulnerable road users to greater risk of accidents. The details of number of road accidents, State/UT-wise as a result of using non - motorised modes of transport during the last two years is given in the Statement (*See below*).

(c) to (e) In the highways project, service road is generally provided for slow moving / local traffic. As per the Manual of Six Laning (IRC:SP:87-2010) a minimum design of 40 kilometer per hour (kmph) shall be adopted for service roads. Non-motorized vehicles many not above to achieve the speed of 40 kmph. Therefore there is no provision for separate lanes for non - motorized modes.

Statement

Total accidents as a result of using of non-motorized vehicles during 2011 and 2012

Sl. No.	States/UTs	2011	2012
1	Andhra Pradesh	726	662
2	Arunachal Pradesh	0	23
3	Assam	92	109
4	Bihar	294	268
5	Chhattisgarh	232	224
6	Goa	61	68
7	Gujarat	962	811
8	Haryana	604	469
9	Himachal Pradesh	2	4
10	Jammu and Kashmir	42	6
11	Jharkhand	132	182

Sl. No.	States/UTs	2011	2012
12	Karnataka	321	315
13	Kerala	13	7
14	Madhya Pradesh	413	477
15	Maharashtra	529	515
16	Manipur	0	0
17	Meghalaya	64	0
18	Mizoram	0	0
19	Nagaland	0	0
20	Orissa	193	200
21	Punjab	272	199
22	Rajasthan	27	18
23	Sikkim	0	0
24	Tamil Nadu	3733	2932
25	Tripura	23	5
26	Uttarakhand	18	3
27	Uttar Pradesh	1497	2474
28	West Bengal	269	231
29	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0
30	Chandigarh	0	0
31	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0
32	Daman and Diu	0	0
33	Delhi	3	1
34	Lakshadweep	0	0
35	Puducherry	0	0
TOTAL		10522	10203

* Including Telangana.

Delhi - Jaipur Expressway

†606. SHRI RAM NARAIN DUDI: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Finance Minister had made an announcement in budget for 2006-07 for construction of an expressway from Delhi to Jaipur and if so, the details of the action taken in this regard till date; and

(b) if no action has been taken as yet in this regard, by when Government would start the construction of this expressway?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI KRISHAN PAL): (a) and (b) Yes Sir, Government has approved construction of 1,000 km. of Expressway under NHDP Phase VI in November 2006 and Delhi - Jaipur Expressway is a part of this Programme. The Feasibility Study of Delhi - Jaipur Expressway has been taken up and various options for construction of the Expressway are being explored. Final decision regarding construction of Expressway shall be taken thereafter.

Maintenance and repair of roads under PMGSY

†607. DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the length of roads sanctioned and constructed in kilometre and the amount provided under Prime Minister Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) during the last three years, year-wise and State-wise;

(b) the details of the provisions for maintenance and repair of roads constructed under PMGSY and the amount provided therefor during the last three years, State-wise and year-wise along with the length of roads repaired; and

(c) the future targets and programmes under PMGSY?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) The length of roads sanctioned and constructed and the amount released under the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) during the last three years, year-wise and State-wise is given in the Statement (*See below*).

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) is a one-time special intervention for rural road connectivity as a 100% grant-in-aid Scheme with the objective to provide single all-weather road connectivity to all eligible unconnected habitations, existing in the Core Network, in rural areas of country. The programme envisages connecting all eligible unconnected habitations with a population of 500 persons and above (as per 2001 Census) in plain areas and 250 persons and above (as per 2001 Census) in Special Category States (Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Sikkim, Tripura Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir and Uttarakhand), Tribal (Schedule-V) areas, the Desert Areas (as identified in Desert Development Programme) and in Selected Tribal and Backward Districts (as identified by the Ministry of Home Affairs/Planning Commission). The PMGSY also permits upgradation (to prescribed standards) of existing rural roads in districts where all the eligible habitations of the designated population size have been provided all weather road connectivity. Upgradation, however, is not central to the programme.

Maintenance and repair of roads constructed under PMGSY is the responsibility of the State Governments. All PMGSY roads are covered by a 5-year maintenance contract, entered into along with construction contract, with the same contractor, in accordance with the Standard Bidding Document (SBD). Maintenance funds to service the contract are budgeted by the State Governments. On expiry of 5-year post-construction maintenance, the State Governments make necessary budget provision to place such roads under zonal maintenance contracts. The Central funds under PMGSY are released project-wise to the State Governments for onward placement with State Rural Roads Development Agencies (SRRDAs) in their designated bank accounts.

(c) The Central Government has approved PMGSY-II in May, 2013 which aims to cover upgradation of existing selected rural roads. During the 12th Five Year Plan, period a provision for upgradation of 50,000 km. road length at an estimated cost of Rs. 33.030 crore (at 2012-13 prices) has been made. The cost is shared between the Centre and States/UTs on 75:25 basis for normal areas and 90:10 basis for the special areas.

Statement

The details of length of roads sanctioned and constructed and amount released under PMSGY during last three years, year-wise and State-wise

Sl. No.	State	Length of road works (in km)										Release (₹ in crore)		
		2011-12		2012-13		2013-14		2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	
		Sanctioned	Constructed	Sanctioned	Constructed	Sanctioned	Constructed	Sanctioned	Constructed					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11				
1	Andhra Pradesh	0	932.14	1537.57	400.35	2742.71	191.58	607.48	0.00	5.00				
2	Arunachal Pradesh	0	419.21	901.56	393.67	943.38	489.04	214.27	455.18	8.00				
3	Assam	0	2131.43	688.94	1456.16	1000.51	1682.84	154.27	240.49					
4	Bihar	1899.06	7539.82	3846.12	6341.63	11457.77	3163.86	3374.25	1326.58	850.83				
5	Chhattisgarh	1340.24	1053.69	2378.36	1024.08	1484.94	1292.05	801.51	0.00	0.00				
6	Goa	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00				
7	Gujarat	136.89	431.44	775.11	180.47	3983.31	896.29	66.59	125.74	519.24				
8	Haryana	0	188.31	0	69.26	989.32	3.28	60.00	0.00	0.00				

9	Himachal Pradesh	889.22	761.09	0	0.00	800.37	134.49	310.30	0.00	0.00
10	Jammu and Kashmir	0	999.62	3494.75	1411.10	0.00	891.79	762.10	266.33	523.24
11	Jharkhand	2109.68	1123.03	3537.29	1236.74	2578.78	1030.73	860.74	105.96	21.86
12	Karnataka	0	1858.64	154.68	386.02	2246.23	211.43	0.00	24.60	5.00
13	Kerala	0	214.14	0	108.71	1011.71	192.46	200.00	1.50	1.50
14	Madhya Pradesh	3105.20	2926.66	9373.11	2754.18	1952.57	3006.27	1138.05	242.88	615.00
15	Maharashtra	0	2592.46	800.01	649.54	2726.17	448.88	796.01	0.00	0.00
16	Manipur	0	374.61	425.42	424.48	1301.98	533.12	177.53	186.14	4.03
17	Meghalaya	105.88	44.67	0	22.77	1007.52	23.68	38.00	50.00	0.00
18	Mizoram	0	130.9	0	93.20	414.92	77.28	93.63	71.82	0.00
19	Nagaland	954.76	24.89	0	93.50	0.00	293.20	11.00	194.88	0.00
20	Odisha	6195.74	3167.06	5189.38	2401.26	3925.78	3063.22	1969.95	87.25	758.92
21	Punjab	499.36	71.76	1354.70	325.54	455.24	730.38	164.61	169.66	117.68
22	Rajasthan	3602.77	450.78	3564.17	2140.00	4332.30	2290.31	667.76	151.90	427.06
23	Sikkim	351.89	74.98	0	48.44	177.49	99.36	80.00	193.62	1.97

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
24	Tamil Nadu	0	814.1	3095.77	42.39	0.00	747.94	160.00	77.72	343.48
25	Tripura	369.50	352.17	0	241.92	1422.44	291.46	229.79	338.59	98.83
26	Uttar Pradesh	956.88	522.53	8230.12	269.78	1913.33	1109.79	213.77	10.00	511.93
27	Uttarakhand	98.11	639.58	1139.78	474.43	2296.78	405.16	300.32	151.24	0.00
28	West Bengal	1269.27	1154.79	6143.96	1171.67	2566.60	2741.38	828.90	3.08	306.17
GRAND TOTAL		23884.45	30994.50	56630.80	24161.29	53732.15	24358.43	15809.39	4388.91	5360.24

Effect of rural job scheme on plantation sector

608. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that rural job scheme is leading to dearth of labours in plantation sector; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) No, Sir. The works under the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) are opened when there is a demand for providing unskilled manual work. The persondays created under MGNREGS are estimated to cover less than 5% of the total persondays available in rural areas. Nearly 2/3rd of the works take place during the lean agricultural season. Besides, as per amendment *vide* notification dated 3rd January, 2014 to Schedule I Para 4 Category A (v) tree plantation and horticulture in common and forest lands, road margins, canal bunds, tank foreshores and coastal belts duly providing right to usufructs to the households specified in Para 5 of the Schedule I have been allowed under MGNREGS.

(b) Does not arise.

Integrated Watershed Management

609. SHRI AMBETH RAJAN: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the States are not showing much interest in the Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP) which is evident from the fact that most of the funds *i.e.* upto 80 per cent remains unspent; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and the action taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) and (b) The Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP) is being implemented with effect from 26.02.2009, for development of rainfed/degraded areas. The programme is process oriented with community participation. To initiate the implementation of IWMP, establishment of dedicated

institutions with multi-disciplinary professional support at State and district level was required. As a result, the pace of implementation was not at the expected level in the initial phase of programme in some States. However, with various measures taken by the Department of Land Resources, the progress of implementation has improved. From 2009-10 to 2013-14 an amount of ₹ 8747.55 crore as central assistance has been released to States under IWMP. As on 01.04.2014, only ₹ 2189.97 crore remained unspent with the States which works out to 25% of the total Central funds provided.

Implementation of rural development projects

610. DR. V. MAITREYAN: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of rural development projects executed for the betterment and development of rural infrastructure and rural economy during the last three years, year-wise and project-wise;

(b) the current status of the fully and partially funded centrally sponsored development schemes implemented in Tamil Nadu during the last three years; and

(c) the funds allocated and disbursed for the above schemes in the State during that period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) The Ministry of Rural Development is implementing, through State Governments, the major programmes, namely Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) for wage employment, Swarnjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY)/National Rural Livelihoods Mission (NRLM) for self-employment, Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY) for rural housing, Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) for rural connectivity, National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP) for social assistance to rural poor and Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP) for development of wastelands and rainfed areas. These programmes are aimed at betterment of rural livelihoods and overall development of rural areas through creation of employment opportunities, infrastructures and providing social assistance to the rural poor.

(b) The details of the fully and partially funded centrally sponsored rural development schemes implemented in Tamil Nadu during the last three years are given in the Statement-I (*See below*).

(c) The funds allocated and disbursed for the various rural development schemes in the State during the last three years are given in Statement-II.

Statement-I

The details of the fully and partially funded centrally sponsored rural development schemes implemented in Tamil Nadu during the last three years

Programme	Nature of funding	Ratio of funding Central: State
MGNREGA	Partially	Unskilled labour: 100% by the Central Government for wage Material: 75% by the Central Government and 25% by State Government
IAY	Partially	75: 25
SGSY/NRLM (Aajeevika)	Partially	75: 25
Aajeevika Skill	Partially	75: 25
PMGSY	Fully	-
NSAP	Fully	-
IWMP	Partially	90: 10

MGNREGA : Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act

IAY : Indira Awaas Yojana

PMGSY : Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana

SGSY/NRLM : Swarnjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana/National Rural Livelihoods Mission

NSAP : National Social Assistance Programme

IWMP : Integrated Watershed Management Programme

Statement-II

Funds allocated and disbursed to various schemes implemented by the Ministry of Rural Development during 2011-12 to 2013-2014

State: Tamil Nadu

Programme	₹ in crore)					
	2011-2012		2012 -2013		2013 -2014	
	Central Allocation	Central Release	Central Allocation	Central Release	Central Allocation	Central Release
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
MGNREGA	NA	2815.52	NA	3546.05	NA	4690.21

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
IAY	339.37	351.73	376.01	369.57	1568.63	1455.32
SGSY/ NRLM	101.44	101.34	135.56	131.51	145.08	73.04
Aajeevika						
Aajeevika Skill	NA	Nil	NA	11.25	NA	Nil
PMGSY	NA	160.00	691.00	77.72	668.00	343.48
NSAP	319.09	319.09	573.50	573.50	585.19	609.37
IWDP	NA	6.15	NA	5.23	NA	2.02
DPAP	NA	13.60	NA	1.29	NA	1.06
IWMP	NA	17.57	NA	227.77	NA	168.56

NA: Not Applicable

MGNREGA: Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act

IAY: Indira Awaas Yojana

PMGSY: Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana

SGSY/NRLM: Swarnjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana/National Rural Livelihoods Mission

NSAP: National Social Assistance Programme

DPAP: Drought Prone Areas Programme

IWDP: Integrated Watershed Development Project

IWMP: Integrated Watershed Management Programme

Amendments in Land Acquisition Act

611. SHRI M. P. ACHUTHAN: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there are demands from certain State Governments and Industry representatives to make some amendments in the new Land Acquisition Act which has come into force in January, 2014; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) and (b) Some State Governments and Industry

representatives have raised concerns on certain provisions of the Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013 like mandatory Social Impact Assessment in all cases of land acquisition, consent requirement in case of acquisition for private companies and Public Private Partnership projects, special powers in case of urgency to acquire land, development of culturable wasteland in lieu of acquisition of multi-cropped irrigated land, Rehabilitation and Resettlement provisions in case of purchase through private negotiations, retrospective clause, penal provisions, cost of land acquisition, rehabilitation and resettlement.

A Conference of Revenue Ministers of all States and Union Territories was organized regarding preparedness of the States and UTs for the implementation of The Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013.

Employment provided under MGNREGA

612. SHRI C. M. RAMESH: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the number of households, which have been provided with employment under MGNREGA, has been consistently coming down *i.e.*, from 5.5 crore mandays during 2010-11 to 4.98 crores during 2012-13;

(b) if so, the reasons behind this decline which otherwise has to go up;

(c) the details of employment opportunities provided during 2013-14, State-wise;

(d) the percentage of reduction during the above period;

(e) what efforts the Ministry is making to provide more and more employment opportunities to rural households under MGNREGA; and

(f) what are the reasons for not including agriculture under MGNREGA?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) and (b) There are variations in demand for work year to year, but there is no steady decline. The Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) is a demand-driven programme; and the demand for work is influenced by various factors such as rainfall pattern, availability of alternative and remunerative employment opportunities outside MGNREGA and

prevailing unskilled wage rates. Ministry of Rural Development remains actively engaged with State/UT Governments in establishing systems that ensure provision of work as per demand.

(c) State/UT-wise details of households provided employment and number of persondays generated under MGNREGA during 2013-14 are given in the Statement (See below).

(d) The percentage of reduction/ increase in persondays during 2010-11 and 2013-14 is given as under:

Sl. No.	Indicator	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
1.	Persondays (No. in crore)	257.15	218.76	230.48	219.72
2.	Reduction/increase in persondays against the immediate preceding year (in %)	(-)	-15	(+)5.4	(-) 4.7

Notes: (-) = reduction

Notes (+) = increase

(e) To ensure adequate employment opportunities to rural households under MGNREGA, the States/UTs have been instructed to adhere to the following:

- Initiate appropriate IEC campaigns including wall paintings for wide dissemination of the provisions of the Act.
- Carry out door-to-door survey to identify needy and eligible households for registration under MGNREGA.
- Expand scope and coverage of demand registration system to ensure that demand for work under MGNREGA do not go unregistered.
- Organize 'Rozgar Diwas' periodically to capture latent demand under the programme and to disseminate awareness about the provisions of the Act.
- Formulation of a specific plan to include special categories of vulnerable people *viz.* persons with disabilities, primitive tribal groups, nomadic tribal groups, de-notified tribes etc.
- Adoption of appropriate programme flexibility to ensure reaching of benefits of MGNREGA to the primitive tribal groups, de-notified tribes and nomadic tribes.

- Organisation of workers into labour groups to ensure powerful demand-side pulls for improving performance of MGNREGA.

(f) Most of the works permitted under the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) pertain to improving the productivity in agriculture and allied activities. These include water conservation, watershed management, renovation of traditional water bodies, land development, micro and minor irrigation, horticulture, sericulture, plantations, farm forestry, development of fallow/waste lands, post-harvest storage facilities and promotion of livestock and fisheries.

Statement

The State/UT-wise details of Households provided employment and number of persondays generated under MGNREGA during 2013-14

Sl. No.	States	Households provided employment (in Nos) 2013-14	Persondays generated (in lakh) 2013-14
1	2	3	4
1	Andhra Pradesh	5949921	2953.94
2	Arunachal Pradesh	139353	35.46
3	Assam	1262986	299.74
4	Bihar	2058212	861.78
5	Chhattisgarh	2512356	1298.72
6	Gujarat	578678	230.30
7	Haryana	324871	117.85
8	Himachal Pradesh	539054	282.21
9	Jammu and Kashmir	653953	335.11
10	Jharkhand	1138914	436.22
11	Karnataka	1450457	718.86
12	Kerala	1523812	865.94

1	2	3	4
13	Madhya Pradesh	2905955	1227.57
14	Maharashtra	1139996	515.43
15	Manipur	455398	113.23
16	Meghalaya	362438	210.88
17	Mizoram	177000	133.23
18	Nagaland	407712	182.93
19	Odisha	1710280	711.83
20	Punjab	412241	134.68
21	Rajasthan	3614960	1838.43
22	Sikkim	63288	44.03
23	Tamil Nadu	6265662	3675.83
24	Telangana		
25	Tripura	599531	525.79
26	Uttar Pradesh	4983836	1746.70
27	Uttarakhand	397482	165.62
28	West Bengal	6125500	2293.91
29	Andaman and Nicobar	13555	5.79
30	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0.00
31	Daman and Diu	0	0.00
32	Goa	5021	1.15
33	Lakshadweep	612	0.14
34	Puducherry	39335	8.45
35	Chandigarh	0	0.00
	TOTAL	47812369	21971.76

Provision of amenities in rural areas at par with urban areas

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

- (a) whether two-third of population living in rural areas do not have access to adequate public amenities and livelihood opportunities;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether rural-urban divide has been widening day-by-day in the country;
- (d) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;
- (e) whether there is an urgent need for providing urban amenities to rural areas to end the divide; and
- (f) the steps being taken by Government for improving the quality of life in rural areas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) to (f) The Department of Rural Development is not maintaining any database of the rural population who are not having access to urban amenities. However, the Government is implementing the Scheme of Provision of Urban Amenities in Rural Areas (PURA) on pilot basis for bridging the urban-rural divide. The scheme proposes holistic and accelerated development of compact areas around a potential growth centre in a Gram Panchayat(s) through Public Private Partnership (PPP) framework for providing livelihood opportunities and urban amenities to improve the quality of life in rural areas. Leveraging of public funds with private capital and management expertise for creation and maintenance of rural infrastructure is the essence of the PURA scheme.

Development of waterways

614. DR. R. LAKSHMANAN: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

- (a) whether, in spite of the fact that water transport is cheaper, can handle huge volumes of cargo and has less impact on environment, no big development in waterways has taken place in the country, so far;
- (b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the volume of cargo handled in the country through water transport system during the last five years; and

(d) whether Government has fixed any target to double the same during the next five years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI KRISHAN PAL): (a) and (b) Development and regulation of only those waterways which are declared as National Waterways (NWs) come under the purview of Union Government. The responsibility of development of other waterways rests with the respective State Government. Inland Waterways Authority of India (IWAI) is developing the National Waterways-1, 2 & 3 for shipping and navigation by providing a navigational channel with targeted depth and width for most part of the year, aids for day and night navigation, fixed/floating terminals at selected locations for berthing and loading/unloading of vessels and intermodal connectivity at selected locations. IWAI also explored the possibility of developing the identified commercially viable stretches of NW-4 & 5 under public private partnership mode. However, this was not found feasible. Hence, efforts are being made to develop these waterways in a phased manner with budgetary support.

(c) The volume of cargo handled through inland water transport system (National Waterways, Goa waterways and Mumbai waterways) during the last five years is given below:

Year	Cargo Transported (in million tonnes)
2009-10	69.61
2010-11	74.30
2011-12	70.29
2012-13	23.68
2013-14	18.07 (provisional)

(d) As per the National Transport Development Policy Committee (NTDPC) Report, the target fixed for inland water transport is 25 billion tonnes kilo metre (btkm) by the year 2020 provided all the National Waterways have been made fully functional with necessary infrastructure facilities together with requisite policy frame work necessary to strengthen the IWT.

Committee for use of land with Mumbai Port Trust

615. SHRI BALWINDER SINGH BHUNDER: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Committee has been set up to suggest a appropriate and better use of land available with Mumbai Port Trust;

(b) if so, the details of the terms of reference of the Committee, the available land and probable land use; and

(c) what is the time given to Committee to submit its report?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI KRISHAN PAL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The terms of reference of the Committee are as follows:

- (i) To develop a vision for the future development of the eastern water front and western water front in the Mumbai Port Trust jurisdiction taking into account the needs and concerns of the Port, the needs of the Mumbai city and its overall development with emphasis on providing alternate modes of public transportation and promotion of tourism and recreation.
- (ii) To prepare a perspective plan and a strategy for Development, re-development and rejuvenation for the Mumbai Port Trust lands in the light of the Supreme Court judgement in 2004 and 2006 on this issue.
- (iii) To advise on any relaxation, modification to the Development Control Regulations for Greater Mumbai, 1991 or introduction of any new provision for development within this area.
- (iv) To identify infrastructure requirements of the plan.
- (v) To assess the extent of rehabilitation of residential and/or non-residential activities involved in the implementation of the plan and suggest ways and means therefor.
- (vi) To assess broadly the funding requirement of the proposed plan identify and suggest sources or means of meeting the requirements.

- (vii) To identify any administrative or legal constraints in the implementation of the proposed plan and suggest appropriate proposals to overcome them.
- (viii) To suggest institutional mechanism for implementation of the proposed plan and identify agencies for planning, coordination and implementation.
- (ix) To advise/suggest on any other related issues.

The total available land in Mumbai Port and the land use pattern is given below:

Sl. No.	Land Use	Area (in hectares)
1.	Dock operational area	196.50
2.	Land under infrastructure (Roads) and MbPT staff quarters, railways, hospitals and dispensary	204.92
3.	Land let out to various lessees/tenants and vacant land under the jurisdiction of Estate Department.	275.48
4.	Area of vacant plots and land at Titwala	28.39
5.	Vacant plots within city.	21.73
	TOTAL available land	727.02

(c) A period of 2 months has been given to the committee to submit its report.

Development of Kollam port

616. SHRI K. N. BALAGOPAL: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has approved and spent funds for developing the port at Kollam;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) what are the main developmental programmes in the road map of Kollam port development?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI KRISHAN PAL): (a) to (c) Kollam Port is a Non-Major port in the State of Kerala. As per the Section 3 (9) of Indian Ports Act, 1908, the responsibility for development of Non-Major Ports in Kerala vests with the State Government of Kerala.

Financial burden for Cochin Port Trust

617. SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the agreement with International Container Trans-shipment Terminal at Vallarpadam Port is becoming a financial burden for Cochin Port Trust;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the Ministry has reviewed the agreement;
- (d) if so, what are the findings; and
- (e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI KRISHAN PAL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The income generated from the Terminal is presently not sufficient to offset the Extra financial burden incurred by the "Port on Maintenance dredging as the Terminal operator is operating at 35% of the capacity of the Terminal even in the third year of the terminal operation.

(c) to (e) No, Sir. The project terms are governed by a Concession Agreement in which Cochin Port and the PPP operator are signatories and project related issues have to be resolved within the framework of the Concession Agreement.

Reconstitution of various working groups and committees

618. DR. V. MAITREYAN: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has any plans to reconstitute various working groups and committees of the Port Trusts coming under the purview of the Ministry;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether Government has ensured that all the working groups and committees of various Port Trusts have adequate representation from people with appropriate technical, educational and sociological background; and

(d) if so, the details thereof on various working groups and committees constituted at various ports in the country, Port-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI KRISHAN PAL): (a) to (d) Yes, Sir. The Government has decided to reconstitute the Port Advisory Committees set up in the major Ports. The Port Advisory Committees were constituted under the Chairmanship of the Chairman of the each major Port with a management expert, a financial expert, a representative each from Chambers of Commerce and Industry, State Pollution Control Board or an Environmental organisation of repute, National Highways Authority of India/Container Corporation of India Ltd., two representatives from Public Private Partnership (PPP) operators in the Port and 7 representatives representing other stakeholders/public/users.

Development of Khambhat port

†619. SHRI LAL SINH VADODIA: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Khambhat (Gujarat) city was used as a port which is closed, at present;
- (b) if so, whether Government proposes to develop Khambhat as a port; and
- (c) if so, by when and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI KRISHAN PAL): (a) to (c) Khambhat Port is a Non-Major port in the State of Gujarat. As per the Section 3 (9) of Indian Ports Act, 1908, the responsibility for development of Non-major Ports in Gujarat vests with the State Government of Gujarat.

Capacity of irrigation

†620. SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of large and medium irrigation projects under construction in the country, especially in backward and rural areas, and their estimated cost and irrigation capacity, project-wise;
- (b) whether it is a fact that the estimated cost and the schedule of completion of most of these projects have increased; and

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) if so, the details of escalation in cost and extension in stipulated schedule of completion and the reasons therefor project-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) As per Report of the "Working group on Major and Medium Irrigation and Command Area Development for Twelfth Five Year Plan" constituted by Planning Commission and information available with Central Water Commission, 326 Projects were reported as ongoing including those projects which are in backward and rural areas. State-wise and Project-wise including estimated cost, start year, ultimate irrigation potential, and the likely year of completion details of these 326 projects are given in the Annexure. [See Appendix 232 Annexure No. 16]

(b) and (c) Considering normal gestation period of completion for major irrigation projects as being 10-15 years and that of medium irrigation projects as 5-8 years, the major projects started prior to the year 1997 and medium projects started prior to the year 2004 could be implicitly considered as having overrun the time of completion with consequent cost escalation. Thus, out of major/medium projects, 163 major/medium projects may be considered delayed. State-wise and Project-wise details of these 163 Projects are given in the Statement (*See* below).

Irrigation development being a state subject, planning, execution and operation & maintenance of irrigation projects are carried out by the State Governments from their own resources as per their own requirements and priority of works.

Completion of irrigation projects gets delayed due to various reasons such as Land acquisition, resettlement and rehabilitation of the affected population, clearance from the Ministry of Environment and Forest, litigation on the projects, geological surprises in the foundations, paucity of funds etc. Sometimes geological surprises in foundations and change in strata may lead to changes in design and scope of work. All these factors as narrated above leads to increase in cost of the project from its initial cost.

Statement*The state-wise and project-wise details of 163 projects considered delayed**State-wise and Project-wise details of Project Reported ongoing at end of Eleventh Five Year Plan
(Delayed beyond Normal Gestation period of Completion)*

Sl. No.	State	Project Name	Type of Project	Districts Benefitted	River Basin	River	Approval Status by Planning Commission	Un approved Cost	Original Cost	Latest Estimated Cost (Appd.)*	Start Year	Reasons for delay	₹ in crore)		
													% of Cost	Escalation	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14		
1	Andhra Pradesh	AMR SLBC Project	Major	Nalgonda	Krishna	Krishna	UA	5635.38	6770.05	1983	Land Acquisition	20			
2	Andhra Pradesh	Indiramma Flood Flow Canal Project	Major	Karimnagar and Warangal	Godavari	Manair	UA	4729.26	4266.09	1997	Land Acquisition and R&R	-10			
3	Andhra Pradesh	NTR Telugu Ganga Project (Final)	Major	Kurnool, Kapa, Nellore and Chittoor	Krishna and Pennar	Krishna and Pennar Rivers	APD	220.22	4432	1983	Land Acquisition & Forest Land	1913			
4	Andhra Pradesh	Peddavagu Diversion Scheme at Jagannathpur	Medium	Adilabad	Godavari	Peddavagu	APD	124.64	124.62	2004	Land Acquisition & Forest Land	0			
5	Andhra Pradesh	Sri Komarambheem Project	Medium	Adilabad	Godavari	Peddavagu	APD	202.59	274.14	2004	Land Acquisition & Forest Land and R&R	35			

6	Andhra Pradesh	Sri Rama Sagar Project Stage II	Major	Warangal, Khammam and Nalgonda	Godavari	Godavari	APD	697.7	1043.14	1995	Land Acquisition	50
7	Andhra Pradesh	Srisaillam Right Bank Canal	Major	Kurnool, Kadapa	Penna	Krishna	APD	220.22	1185.58	1982	Land Acquisition and funds shortage	438
8	Assam	Borolla	Medium	Kamrup	Brahmaputra	Pagladiya	UA	135.43	185.93	1980	Funds shortage, Land Acquisition, Law and Order	0
9	Assam	Champamati	Major	Kokrajhar	Brahmaputra	Champamati	APD	15.32	147.24	1980	Land Acquisition, law and order	861
10	Assam	Dhansiri	Major	Udalgiri	Brahmaputra	Dhansiri	APD	401.24	596.16	1976	Disturbed area	49
11	Bihar	Batane Reservoir Project	Medium	Aurangabad of Bihar and Palamu of Jharkhand	Sone	Batane	APD	4.0077	113.81	1976	Land Acquisition, Interstate Problem and Funds shortage	2740
12	Bihar	Bateshwarshan Pump Canal Scheme	Major	Bhagalpur, Godda	Ganga	Ganga	UA	389.31	348.6988	1978	Paucity of funds upto 1989, Land Acquisition, interstate problem	-10
13	Bihar	Durgawati Reservoir Project	Major	Kaimur, Rohtas	Sone	Durgawati	APD	25.3	983.1	1976	Delay in Forest Clearance, Paucity of Fund, hindrance by local People	3786

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
14	Bihar	North Koel Reservoir Project	Major	Aurangabad, Gaya, Palamu	Sone Basin	North Koel	UA	814.72	1306.16	1971	Environment and forest clearance, Land Acquisition, inter-state issues	60	
15	Bihar	Tillalya Dhadhar Diversion Scheme	Major	Gaya	Sone	Dhadhar	UA	301.79	155.16	1979	Inter-state problem, Land Acquisition, change in scope	-49	
16	Chhattisgarh	Sondur Reservoir Project	Major	Dhamtari, Raipur	Mahanadi	Sondur	UA	635.75	624.39	1978	Non Clearance of Forest and Paucity of Fund	-2	
17	Chhattisgarh	Sutyapat Medium Project	Medium	Kabirdham, Rajandgoan	Mahanadi Basin	Karra Nadi	APD	16.95	98.6173	2003	Delay in fixing agency	482	
18	Goa	Tillari	Major	North Goa	Tillari	Tillari	APD	217.22	1612.15	1987	Land Acquisition, insufficient funds, review of project	642	
19	Gujarat	Aji IV	Medium	Jamnagar	Aji	Aji	UA	132.62	1998	1998	Land Acquisition		
20	Gujarat	Kollyari	Medium	Panchmahal	Mahi	Mahi	APD	6.26	37.71	1996	PAP problem	502	
21	Gujarat	Ozat II	Medium	Junagadh	Ozat	Ozat	APD	43.03	99.52	1995	non-availability of Stone Quarry	131	
22	Gujarat	Sardar Sarovar (Narmada)	Major	15	Narmada	Narmada	APD	6406.04	39240.45	1987	Land Acquisition	513	

23	Jharkhand	Garhi Reservoir Scheme	Medium	CHATRA	DAMODAR	GARHI	UA	121.63	121.11	2001	Clearance of Coal Ministry awaited due to presence of coal mines in reservoir area	0
24	Jharkhand	Konar Irrigation Project	Major	Hazaribagh Girdih	Barakarq	Konar	UA	348.38	469.23	1975	Contractual problems in canal tunnel reach	35
25	Jharkhand	North Koel Reservoir Project	Major	Garhwa Palamu Aurangabad	Sone	North Koel	UA	1289.5	707	1973	Environment and Forest Clearance, inter-state issues	-45
26	Jharkhand	Punasi Reservoir	Major	Deoghar	Ajay	Ajay	UA	593.43	586.55	1982	Forest clearance and R&R	-1
27	Jharkhand	Subernarekha Multipurpose	Major	East Singbhum	Subernarekha	Suberna- rekha	APD	357.7	6613.74	1978	Funds shortage	1749
28	Jharkhand	Suru Reservoir Scheme	Medium	Saraikela Kharsawan	Kharkai	Suru	UA	96.3232	100.625	1982	Land Acquisition	4
29	Karnataka	Amarja Project	Medium	Gulbarga	Krishna	Amarja	UA	278	304.44	1973	Rectification of RBC and LBC	10
30	Karnataka	Basapur Lift Irrigation	Medium	Haveri	Krishna	Varada	UA	9.36	29.414	1992	Yet to be cleared by TAC	214
31	Karnataka	Bennithora Project	Major	Gulbarga	Krishna	Bennithora	UA	389.5	480.94	1973	Land Acquisition	23
32	Karnataka	Bhilma Lift	Major	Gulbarga	Krishna	Bhima	UA	20	551.93	1993	Land Acquisition,	2660

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
		Irrigation Scheme									obstruction by landowners demanding higher compensation, insufficient budget and delay in release of		
33	Karnataka	Dhudhaganga project	Major	Belgaum	Krishna	Dhudhaganga river	UA	278	309.8	1992	FIC works executed only during non-crop period and objection by farmers to deposit 10 % contribution	11	
34	Karnataka	Hemavathy	Major	Hassan, Mandya, Mysore, Tu	Cauvery	Hemavathy	UA	3877	13382.82.	1967	Land Acquisition	245	
35	Karnataka	Hippargi Irrigation project	Major	Belgaum and Bagalkot	Krishna basin K2	Krishna River	APD	186.7	1521.78	1973	FIC works executed only during non-crop period and objection by farmers to deposit 10 % contribution	715	
36	Karnataka	Huchanakopp Alulis	Medium	Hassan	Cauvery	Hemavathy	UA	50	53.43 .	1986	Appraisal of project held up for want of water allocation under Cauvery Water Disputes Tribunal (CWDT)	7	

37	Karnataka	Kachenahalli	Medium	Hassan	Cauvery	Hemavathy	UA	165	56.66	1993	Appraisal of project held up for want of water allo cation under CWDI	-66
38	Karnataka	Lowermullamari	Medium	Gulbarga	Krishna	Mullamari	UA	8.4	220	1973	Funds shortage, Land Aquisition, Shifting of PAs	2519
39	Karnataka	Nanjapura LIS	Medium	Mysore, Mandya	Cauvery	Cauvery	UA	31.6	68.7208	1998	Design aspects	117
40	Karnataka	Varahi Irrigation Project	Major	Udupi	Varahi	Varahi	UA	10	569.53	1979	Land Aquisition, heavy rains, slips and slope failures in deep cut canals in hilly regions	5595
41	Karnataka	Y. kaggal	Medium	Bellary	Krishna	Vedavathi (Hagari)	UA	13	55.81	2004	Information not available	329
42	Karnataka	Yagachi	Medium	Hassan	Cauvery	Yagachi	UA	35.38	401.83	1983	Paucity of funds and Land Aquisition	1336
43	Kerala	Banasura sagar Irrigation project	Medium	Wayanadu	Cauvery	Kadamanthode basin	APD	150.12	185.5	1999	Land Aquisition	24
44	Kerala	Karapuzha Irrigation Project	Medium	Wayanadu	Kabani	Karapuzha	APD	7.6	441.5	1978	Land Aquisition	5709

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
45	Kerala	Muvattupuzha Valley Irrigation	Major	Ernakulam. Idukki.kottavam	Muvattupuzha	Muvattu-puzha	APD		48.08	878	1983	Land Aquisition and court cases	1726
46	Madhya Pradesh	Ban Sagar Major Project Canal	Major	Rewa Satna Sidhi Shahdol	Ganga Basin	Sone	APD		47.4	2143.65	1978	Land Aquisition	4422
47	Madhya Pradesh	Bardha Dam	Medium	Sheopor	Yamuna	Bansrai	UA	2.32		12.721	2000	Land Aquisition for canal system	448
48	Madhya Pradesh	Bargi Diversion Project	Major	Jabalpur, Katni, Satna,	Narmada Basin	Narmada	APD		1101.23	5127.22	1979	Land Aquisition	366
49	Madhya Pradesh	Indira Sagar Project (Canal)	Major	Khargone, Khandwa, Barwani	Narmada Basin	Narmada	APD		405.4	3182.77	1992	Forest Clearance, Land Aquisition, Court Cases.	685
50	Madhya Pradesh	Jobat	Medium	Dhar	Narmada Basin	Hathni	APD		30.75	230.61	1984	Sheer Zone Treatment and Resources Constraint	680
51	Madhya Pradesh	Kanera L.I.S.	Major	Bhinde	Yamuna Basin	Chambal	UA	117.76		117.88	1980	Non clearance of wildlife chambal Ghariyal sanctuary.	0
52	Madhya Pradesh	Kushalpur Medium Project	Medium	Rajgarh	Chambal	Dudhi	UA	83.97		83.97	2003	Land Aquisition and refixation of agency	0

53	Madhya Pradesh	Mahuar Project	Medium	Shivpuri	Yamuna Basin	Mahuar	APD	10.99	191.27	1980	Forest land clearance and insufficient funds	1640
54	Madhya Pradesh	Man	Major	Dhar	Narmada Basin	Man	APD	44.1	246.03	1997	Resources Constraint and Litigation	458
55	Madhya Pradesh	Pench diversion project	Major	Chhindwara Seoni	Godawari	Pench	APD	583.4	1286.46	1987	Land Acquisition	121
56	Madhya Pradesh	Rajiv Sagar Project	Major	Balaghat Bhandara	Godawari	Bawan Thadi	APD	1181.75	1407.19	1976	Forest clearance	19
57	Madhya Pradesh	Rani Awanti Bal Lodhi Sagar Project	Major	Jabalpur, Narsinghpur	Narmada Basin	Narmada	UA	1514.89	1793.14	1971	Resources Constraint.	13
58	Madhya Pradesh	SAS Project Phase 2	Medium	Vidisha	Betwa Basin	Halali	UA	32.6825	66.7154	2004	World Bank aided modernization project likely to be taken up for construction in October, 2012	104
59	Madhya Pradesh	Sindh Phase 1	Major	Shivpuri	Yamuna Basin	Sindh	UA	56.42	52.741	1974	Non Clearance of Land Acquisition.	-42
60	Madhya Pradesh	Upper Beda	Medium	Khargone	Narmada Basin	Beda	APD	87.86	208.6	2003	Forest Clearance, Land Acquisition, Court Cases.	137

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
61	Maharashtra	Ambehoal	Medium	Kolhapur	Krishna	Ambehoal	UA	29.31	114.93	2001	Lack of funds	292	
62	Maharashtra	Andhali Project	Medium	Satara	Bhima	Man	UA	17.97	19.01	1986	Shortage of Funds, Land Aquisition	6	
63	Maharashtra	Andra Valley	Medium	Pune	Krishna	Indrayani	UA	34.46	103.55	1997	Forest Clearance	200	
64	Maharashtra	Arjuna I	Medium	Ratnagiri	Kodavali	Arjuna	UA	476.49	432.08	2001	Land Aquisition	-9	
65	Maharashtra	Arunawati Major Project	Major	Yavatmal	Godawari	Arunawati	APD	66.48	331.18	1980	Non-availability of funds	398	
66	Maharashtra	Ashtili Irrigation	Major	Solapur	Krishna	(Ashti Bhima Tank)	UA	134.82	137.26	1997	Shortage Of Funds	2	
67	Maharashtra	Barshi Lift Irrigation	Major	Solapur	Krishna	Sina	UA	197.07	214.12	1997	Shortage Of Funds	9	
68	Maharashtra	Bawanthadi Interstate	Major	Gondia, Bhandara	Godawari	Bawanthadi	APD	11.65	749.33	1975	Forest clearance	6332	
69	Maharashtra	Bembla	Major	Yavatmal	Godawari	Bembia	APD	190.36	2176.28	1992	Non-availability of funds, Land Aquisition	1043	
70	Maharashtra	Bhama Askhed	Major	Pune	Krishna	Bhama	UA	63.14	575.84	1995	Lack of Funds	812	
71	Maharashtra	Bhatsa I	Major	Thane	Ulhas	Bhatsa	APD	13.68	1092.66	1969	Forest Land Acquisition	7887	

72	Maharashtra	Bhima Sina Link Canal Scheme	Medium	Solapur	Krishna	Bhima	UA	304	304.8	1997	Land Aquisition, Shortage of Funds	0
73	Maharashtra	Chaskaman	Major	Pune	Krishna	Bhima	APD	10.65	728.49	1977	Lack of Funds	6740
74	Maharashtra	Chilkotra	Medium	Kolhapur	Krishna	Chikotra	UA	4.28	137.94	1997	Land aquisition and R&R	3123
75	Maharashtra	Chilhewadi Medium Prolect	Medium	Pune	Krishna	Mandvi	UA	194.23	145.68	1998	Shortage of Funds.	-25
76	Maharashtra	Chitri	Medium	Kolhapur	Krishna	Hiranyakeshi	UA	12.3	100.1	1992	Land Aquisition and RSR	714
77	Maharashtra	Dahigaon Lift Scheme	Major	Solapur	Krishna	Bhima	UA	178.99	178.99	1997	Shortage of Funds	0
78	Maharashtra	Dara Project	Medium	Nandurbar	Tapi	Waki	UA	117.62	73.8	1987	Due to Forest-Land Problem	-37
79	Maharashtra	Dehali Project	Medium	Nandurbar	Tapi	Dehali	UA	91.5	91.5	1984	Insufficient Funds	0
80	Maharashtra	Deoghar I	Medium	Sindhudurg	Deogad	Deoghar	UA	353.7	353.7	1987	Land Aquisition	0
81	Maharashtra	Dhamani	Medium	Kolhapur	Krishna	Dhamani	UA	120.23	691.43	2000	Lack of Funds	475
82	Maharashtra	Dhom Balkawadi Project	Major	Satara, Pune	Krishna	Krishna	APD	475.29	848.89	1997	Shortage of Funds, Change in Scope, Change in Design, R&R	79

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
83	Maharashtra	Dudhganga	Major	Kolhapur	Krishna	Dudhganga	APD		1457.6	1712.8	1976	Insufficient Funds	18
84	Maharashtra	Ekrugh Lift Irrigation	Major	Solapur	Krishna	Bhumaj Hipparga Tank)	UA	169.09		1.75.92	1997	Shortage of Funds	4
85	Maharashtra	Gadnadi I	Medium	Ratnagiri	Shastri	Gad	UA	651.95		651.95	1987	Oppose of PAPs	0
86	Maharashtra	Ghataprabha	Medium	Kolhapur	Krishna	Ghataprabha	UA	34.92		1716	1997	Shortage of funds, Land Aquisition and R&R	264
87	Maharashtra	Gosilkhurd National Project	Major	Nagpur, Bhandara,	Godavari	Wainganga	APD	0	372.22	7777.85	1983	Not applicable	1990
88	Maharashtra	Hetawane I	Medium	Raigad	Patalganga	Bhogeshwari	UA	413.34		413.34	1986	Land Aquisition and delay in development of command area due to SEZ	0
89	Maharashtra	Human	Major	Chandrapur	Godavari	Human	APD		33.68	1016.49	1983	Non approval of forest land	2918
90	Maharashtra	Jam Medium Project	Medium	Nagpur	Godavari	Jam River	UA	188.9		188.9	1984	Shortage of funds and Land Aquisition	0
91	Maharashtra	Jambre	Medium	Kolhapur	Krishna	Tamrapami	UA	17.3		148.77	2000	R&R and Land Aquisition	760

92	Maharashtra	Jamkhedi Project	Medium	Dhule	TAPI	Jamkhedi	UA	48	1993	Land Aquisition	0
93	Maharashtra	Janal Shirsal Lift Irrigation	Major	Pune	Krishna	KDK Canal	UA	411.7	1994	Lack of Funds	623
94	Maharashtra	Jangambhatti	Medium	Kolhapur	Krishna	Honhal Nail	UA	30.32	1981	R&R and Land Aquisition	766
95	Maharashtra	Kadvi	Medium	Kolhapur	Krishna	Potphuji	UA	110.13	1986	R&R and Land Aquisition	3074
96	Maharashtra	Kalmodi	Medium	Pune	Krishna	Arala	UA	160.3	2000	Lack of Funds	196
97	Maharashtra	Kalpathri Medium Project	Medium	Gondia	Godawari	Local Nalla	APD	82.17	2004	Not applicable	741
98	Maharashtra	Kar River Project	Medium	Wardha and Nagpur	Godavari	Kar River	APD	170.04	1980	Shortage of funds and Land Aquisition	33
99	Maharashtra	Kasari	Medium	Kolhapur	Krishna	Kasari	UA	35.62	1983	R&R and Land Aquisition	478
100	Maharashtra	Katangi Medium Project	Medium	Gondia	Godavari	Local Nalla	APD	82.17	1996	Land Aquisition	751
101	Maharashtra	Khadakpurna Major Project	Major	Buldana	Godavari	Khadakpurna	APD	578.56	1994	R&R and Land Aquisition	59
102	Maharashtra	Korle Satandi 1	Medium	1) Sindhudurg 2) Ratnagiri	Waghote	Satandi Nalla	UA	205.03	2002	Strong local opposition in initial	68

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
103	Maharashtra	Krishna Koyna Lift Irrigation Project	Major	Pune, Ahamad Nagar, Solapur	Krishna	Kukadi, Meena	APD		82.43	1916.59	1984	Shortage of Funds, Land Aquisition, Forest Clearance	2225
104	Maharashtra	Krishna Project	Major	Satara,Sangli	Krishna	Krishna,Venna	UA	906.66		1115.46	1968	Change in Scope, Shortage of Funds, Land Aquisition	23
105	Maharashtra	Kudali Project	Medium	Satara	Krishna	Kudali	APD		271.79	425.32	1997	Shortage of Funds, Change In Design, R&R	56
106	Maharashtra	Kumbhi	Medium	Kolhapur	Krishna	Kumbhi	UA	4.61		85.09	1981	R&R and Land Aquisition	1746
107	Maharashtra	Lal Nalla Project	Medium	Wardha and Chandrapur	Godavari	Lal Nalla	APD		103.49	202.51	1994	Shortage of funds and Land Aquisition	96
108	Maharashtra	Lendi Inter-state Project	Major	Nanded	Godavari	Lendi	UA	554.55		624.57	1986	R&R, Land, Aquisition Shortage of funds	13
109	Maharashtra	Lower Chulband Medium Project	Medium	Bhandara	Godavari	Chulband	UA	1016.49		117.19	1995	Funds problem	-88
110	Maharashtra	Lower Panzara	Medium	Dhule	Tapi	Panzara	APD		347.31	347.3	1989	Funds Problem	0

111	Maharashtra	Lower Wardha Major Project	Wardha	Godavari	Wardha	APD	857.7	2356.57	1980	Shortage of fund	175
112	Maharashtra	Manikpunj Project	Nashik, Jalgaon	Tapi	Manyad	UA	51.92	51.92	1999	Insufficient Funds	0
113	Maharashtra	Mhaswad R.B.C. K.M. 1 to 8.60	Satara, Sangli	Bhima	Mann	UA	4.82	4.82	1978	Lack of Funds	0
114	Maharashtra	Morna (Gureghar) Project	Satara	Krishna	Morna	APD	129.641	197.9	1996	Shortage of Funds, Land Acquisition and	53
115	Maharashtra	Nagan Project	Nandubur	Tapi	Nagan	UA	125	92.82	1990	Insufficient Funds	-26
116	Maharashtra	Nagewadi Project	Satara	Krishna	Bavdhan Nalia.	UA	51.95	54.9	1994	Shortage of Funds	25
117	Maharashtra	Nardave 1	Sindhudurg	Gad	Gad	UA	446.7	446.7	2001	Clearance of Identified Forest	0
118	Maharashtra	Navargson	Yavatnal	Godawari	Nirguda	APD	8.72	70.7	1987	non-availability of funds	711
119	Maharashtra	New Gated Weir Khodshi	Satara, Sangli	Krishna	Krishna	UA	27.73	27.732	1979	Shortage of funds	0
120	Maharashtra	Nira Deoghar	Pune, Satara, Solapur	Krishna	Nira	UA	61.67	7785.36	1996	Lack of funds	12524

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
121	Maharashtra	Patgaon	Medium	Kolhapur	Krishna	vedganga	UA	5.4	150.48	1983	R&R and Land Acquisition	2687	
122	Maharashtra	Pentakli	Major	Buldana, Washim	Godawari	Painganga	APD	0	16.85	1989	Land Acquisition	1267	
123	Maharashtra	Prakasha Burai LIS	Medium	Nandurbar	Tapi	Tapi	UA	110.1	111.1	2001	Insufficient Funds	1	
124	Maharashtra	Punand Project	Major	Nashik	Tapi	Punand	APD	29.92	340.56	1982	Insufficient Funds	1038	
125	Maharashtra	Purna	Medium	Amravati	Tapi	Purna	APD	123.79	213.1	1995	Land Acquisition	72	
126	Maharashtra	Sapan	Medium	Amravati	Tapi	Sapan	APD	1200.7	753.16	2000	Forest land clearance and increase in height of dam	-37	
127	Maharashtra	Sarangkheda Barrage	Medium	Nandurbar	Tapi	Tapi	APD	202.97	275.48	1999	Insufficient Funds	36	
128	Maharashtra	Shiapur Lift Irrigation	Major	Solapur	Krishna	Sina	UA	177.62	181.38	1997	Shortage of Funds	2	
129	Maharashtra	Shivan Project	Medium	Nandurbar	Tapi	Shivan	UA	73.8	73.8	1994	Insufficient Funds	0	
130	Maharashtra	Sina Bhoose Khind Tunnel	Medium	Ahamadnagar	Krishna	NA	UA	117.54	117.54	2001	Shortage of Funds, Land Acquisition	0	
131	Maharashtra	Sina Kolegaon Project	Major	Osmanabad	Krishna	Sina	UA	455.28	455.28	1993	Delay in Mechanical and Electrical Components	0	

132	Maharashtra	Sonapur Tomta LJS	Medium	Wardha	Godawari	Madan Nalla	UA	50.82	50.82	1997	Shortage of funds and Land Acquisition	0
133	Maharashtra	Sulwade Barrage	Medium	Dhule	Tapi	Tapi	APD	290.88	290.88	1995	Insufficient Funds	0
134	Maharashtra	Surya	Major	Thane	Vaitama	Surya	APD	18.9	781.78	1973	Forest and Clearance	4036
135	Maharashtra	Tarali Project	Major	Satara	Krishna	Tarali	APD	504.96	870.9	1997	Shortage of Funds, Change in Scope, R&R	72
136	Maharashtra	Tembhu Lift Irrigation	Major	Satara, Sangli, Soapur	Krishna	Krishna	APD	3450.35	3358.43	1996	Lack of funds	-3
137	Maharashtra	Tenghar	Major	Pune	Krishna	Mulshi	UA	70.51	323.53	1997	Lack of funds	359
138	Maharashtra	Tillari Inter-State	Major	Sindhudurg	Tillari	Tillari	APD	217.22	1612.15	1982	Opposition of PAPs, Land Acquisition	642
139	Maharashtra	Urmodi Project	Major	Satara	Krishna	Urmodi	UA	1324.14	1323.69	1997	Shortage of Funds, Change in Scope, R&R	0
140	Maharashtra	Utawali	Medium	Buldana and Akola	Tapi	Utawali and Lendi Nalla	APD	35.78	109.64	1999	Land Acquisition	206
141	Maharashtra	Utaramand Project	Medium	Satara	Krishna	Utaramand	APD	123.169	123.17	1997	Shortage of Funds, Land Acquisition, R&R	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
142	Maharashtra	Wadi Shewadi Project	Medium	Dhule	Tapi	Burai	UA	258.33	258.33	258.33	1993	Insufficient Funds	0
143	Maharashtra	Waghur	Major	Jalgaon	Tapi basin	Waghur	APD	12.28	1183.55	1978	Land Acquisition, R&R, Forest and Environmental clearance, shortage of funds	9538	
144	Maharashtra	Wan	Major	Akola, Buldana	Tapi	Wan	APD	13.37	276.32	1979	Conjunctive use	1967	
145	Maharashtra	Wang Project	Medium	Satara	Krishna	Wang	APD	162.78	317.67	1997	Shortage of Funds, Land Acquisition funds	95	
146	Maharashtra	Warna	Major	Kolhapur	Krishna	Warna	APD	337.81	2149.95	1976	Shortage of funds	536	
147	Manipur	Khuga Multipurpose	Medium	Churachandpur Bishnupur	Khuga River Basin	Khuga River	APD	15	381.28	1983	Law and order, inadequate funds	2442	
148	Manipur	Thoubal Multipurpose Project	Major	Imphal East	Manipur River Basin	Thoubal River	APD	47.25	982	1980	Disputed land, Local disturbance, non availability of construction material	1978	
149	Orissa	Baghalati Irrigation Project	Medium	Ganjam	Bahuda	Bahuda	APD	45.44	152.95	1996	Land Acquisition	237	
150	Orissa	Chhellgada Dam Project	Medium	Ganjam, Gajapati	Vamsadhara	Badjore	APD	52.96	201.01	2003	PAPs agitation	280	

151	Orissa	Deo Irrigation Project	Medium	Mayurbhanj, Keonjhar	Baitarani	Deo	APD	52.22	366.66	1997	R&R	602
152	Orissa	Manjore Irrigation Project	Medium	Angul	Mahanadi	Manjore	APD	37.7	99.53	1996	Land Aquisition	164
153	Orissa	Rajua Irrigation Project	Medium	Khurda	Mahanadi	Rajua	UA	17.65	18.35	1999	Land Aquisition and contractual problems	4
154	Orissa	Rengali Left Bank Canal II	Major	Angul, Dhenkanal, Jajpur	Brahmani	Brahmani	APD	705.15	1958.34	1997	Funding constraint and forest clearance	178
155	Orissa	Rengali Right Bank Canal Project	Major	Angul, Dhenkai, nalajipur, Cuttaek	Brahmani	Brahmani	APD	738.27	1290.93	1996	Land Aquisition, 7 Railway line crossing, 9 NH crossing, shifting of 33 KV towerline	75
156	Orissa	Ret Irrigation Project	Medium	Kalahandi	Mahanadi	Ret	APD	86.14	348.66	2003	R&R	305
157	Orissa	Rukura Irrigation Project	Medium	Sundargarh	Brahmani	Rukura	APD	25.22	207.35	1999	PAPs agitation	722
158	Orissa	Subarnarekha Irrigation Project	Major	Mayurbhanj, Balasore	Subarnarekha	Subarna-rekha	APD	790.32	4049.93	1987	Inter-State issues	412

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
159	Orissa	Telengiri Irrigation Project	Medium	Koraput	Kolab	Telengiri	APD		106.18	474.05	2003	Land Aquisition, finalisation of spillway	346
160	Uttar Pradesh	Bansagar Project	Major	M.P. Sidhi, U.P.	Ganga Basin	Sone River	APD		330.19	3148.91	1997	Inter-State dispute and forest land clearance	854
161	Uttar Pradesh	Kanhar Irrigation	Major	Sonbhdara	Ganga Basin	Kanhar River	APD		652.58	0	1977	Inter State funds	-100
162	West Bengal	Subarnarekha Barrage Project	Major	Purba and Paschim	Subarnarekha	Subarna- rekha	UA	2032.69		2022	1991	Shortage of Dispute	-1
163	West Bengal	Teesta Barrage Project	Major	Jalpaiguri, Darjeeling, Brahmaputra	Basin of Brahmaputra	Teesta	APD		69.72	2988.61	1976	Land Aquisition and non-uniform flow of fund	4187

77 Major, 86 Medium

- Shaded Values in Col.11 indicate the considered cost for XII Plan formulation instead of Latest Estimated Approved Cost.
- Negative values in Col. 17 indicate LEC less than Unapproved Cost.

The data pertaining to Andhra Pradesh is for undivided Andhra Pradesh.

Share of Rajasthan in Ravi-Beas water

†621. SHRI VIJAY GOEL: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether a reference has been filed in the Supreme Court regarding remaining share of 0.6 M.A.F. of Rajasthan in Ravi-Beas river water by the President with regard to the constitutional validity of Punjab Termination of Agreement Act, 2004;

(b) if so, whether the Court has listed this case for hearing; and

(c) if not, whether Government proposes to request the Court to take immediate decision on the reference and if so, by when and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) A Presidential Reference (Special Reference No.1 of 2004) was made on 22nd July 2004 under Article 143(1) of Constitution seeking advisory opinion of the Supreme Court on the constitutional validity of the Punjab Termination of Agreements Act, 2004 enacted by Punjab.

(b) and (c) The reference was listed before the Supreme Court on 17.07.2007 when the matter was ordered to be posted on 18.09.2007 before a Constitution Bench. The Constitution Bench issued notice which was served on all the States. The reference has been tagged with WP(C) No. 455 of 2005. The matter was listed on 14.07.2009 before the Bench presided over by the Chief Justice of India when the Court did not order any specific date for listing the matter before the Constitution Bench. Making request to the Hon'ble Supreme Court to take early decision on the Presidential Reference is a matter relating to Ministry of Law & Justice which has been requested to take appropriate action.

Plan for Ganga Rejuvenation

622. SHRI BALWINDER SINGH BHUNDER: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether any vision document has been prepared for Ganga rejuvenation plan;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) whether Ganga rejuvenation is prepared to be linked with religious tourism of various places;

(d) if so, the plan in this regard; and

(e) whether any time-line has been fixed for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) to (e) Government is committed for rejuvenation of River Ganga. Consultation with different stakeholders *viz.*, Ministries such as Ministry of Environment & Forest; Water Resources, Ganga Rejuvenation and River Development; Urban Development; Tourism; Shipping; Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation; Rural Development, etc., as well as academics, technical experts and NGOs associated with cleaning of Ganga, is in progress. Crystallisation of action plan, including framing of its salient features, including time line would be known only after the finalisation of the action plan for cleaning of River Ganga. This would include issues of ecological flow in River Ganga as also curbing of pollution, religious tourism etc.

Construction of Viridi Dam

623. SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any dam known as Viridi Dam being constructed by Maharashtra Government;

(b) whether Goa Government has taken any objection to the construction of the said dam;

(c) the details of the dam and also the details of the objections raised by Goa Government; and

(d) whether Goa Government has filed any objection before any tribunal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d) Government of Goa has informed that the State objected to the construction of Viridi Dam and has raised the issue before Mahadayi Water Disputes Tribunal (MWDT). The matter is *sub-judice*. As per the information provided by the

Mahadayi Water Disputes Tribunal (MWDT), the Viridi dam is an earthen dam having the length and height as 745 m and 50.387 m respectively. The storage of dam is 14.819 MCum with Irrigable Command area as 1345 ha and 75% dependable yield as 22.70 MCum.

Interlinking of rivers

624. SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

(a) what action has been taken as on date by the National Water Development Authority for river-linkage programme in various States, State-wise;

(b) the number of river-linkage projects completed and in progress, State-wise;

(c) whether the Central Government is going to approach the State Governments to resolve public agitation and disputes amicably to resolve acquisition of land issues in this regard to expedite river-linkage programme; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) and (b) Under the National Perspective Plan (NPP) prepared by Ministry of Water Resources, National Water Development Authority (NWDA) has already identified 14 links under Himalayan River Component and 16 links under Peninsular Rivers Component. Out of these, Feasibility Reports of 14 links under Peninsular Component and 2 links (Indian portion) under Himalayan Component have been prepared. The present status of links identified on rivers in various States of the Country is given in the Statement-I (*See* below).

In addition, NWDA has received 46 proposals for intra-state links from 9 States *viz.* Maharashtra, Gujarat, Jharkhand, Odisha, Bihar, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka and Chhattisgarh. Pre-Feasibility Reports (PFRs) of 33 intra-state links have been completed by NWDA up to March, 2014. The present status of intra-state river link proposals received from the State Governments is given in the Statement-II (*See* below)

(c) and (d) These projects have to be implemented by the respective State Governments.

Statement-I

Status of water transfer links under NPP identified for preparation of Feasibility Reports (FR) by NWDA

Sl. No	Rivers	Name of river links	States concerned	Status
Peninsular Component				
1.	Mahanadi & Godavari	Mahanadi (Manibhadra) - Godavari (Dowlaiswaram) link	Odisha, Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, & Chhattisgarh	FR Completed
2.	Godavari & Krishna	Godavari (Inchampalli) - Krishna (Pulichintala) link	-do-	FR Completed
3.	Godavari & Krishna	Godavari (Inchampalli) - Krishna (Nagarjunasagar) link	Odisha, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka & Chhattisgarh,	FR Completed
4.	Godavari & Krishna	Godavari (Polavaram) - Krishna (Vijayawada) link	Odisha, Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, & Chhattisgarh	FR Completed
5.	Krishna & Pennar	Krishna (Almatti) - Pennar link	-do-	FR Completed
6.	Krishna & Pennar	Krishna (Srisailem) - Pennar link	-do-	FR Completed
7.	Krishna & Pennar	Krishna (Nagarjunasagar) - and Pennar (Somasila) link	Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh & Karnataka,	FR Completed

8.	Pennar & Cauvery	Pennar (Somasila) - Cauvery (Grand Anicut) link	Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Kerala & Puducherry	FR Completed
9.	Cauvery, Vaigai & Gundar	Cauvery (Kattalai) - Vaigai-Gundar link	Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Kerala & Puducherry	FR Completed
10.	Ken & Betwa	Ken-Betwa link *	Uttar Pradesh & Madhya Pradesh	FR & DPR (Ph-I&II) Completed
11.	Parbati, Kalisindh & Chambal	Parbati -Kalisindh- Chambal link *	Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan & Uttar Pradesh (UP requested to be consulted during consensus building)	FR Completed
12.	Par, Tapi & Narmada	Par-Tapi-Narmada link *	-do-	FR Completed DPR Started
13.	Damanganga & Pinjal	Damanganga - Pinjal link *	Maharashtra & Gujarat	FR & DPR Completed.
14.	Bedti & Vard	Bedti - Varda link	Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh & Karnataka	FR Completed
15.	Netravati & Hemavati	Netravati - Hemavati link	Karnataka, Tamil Nadu & Kerala	FR Completed
16.	Pamba, Achankovil & Vaippar	Pamba - Achankovil - Vaippar link	Kerala & Tamil Nadu,	FR Completed

Sl. No	Rivers	Name of river links	States concerned	Status
Himalayan Component				
1.	Manas-Sankosh-Tista-Ganga	Manas-Sankosh-Tista-Ganga (M-S-T-G) link	Assam, West Bengal, Bihar & Bhutan	FR taken up
2.	Kosi & Ghaghra	Kosi-Ghaghra link	Bihar, Uttar Pradesh & Nepal	FR in Indian portion started
3.	Gandak & Ganga	Gandak-Ganga link	-do-	Draft FR completed (Indian portion)
4.	Ghaghra & Yamuna	Ghaghra-Yamuna link	-do-	FR completed (Indian portion)
5.	Sarda & Yamuna	Sarda-Yamuna link	Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, Haryana, Rajasthan, Uttarakhand & Nepal	FR completed (Indian portion)
6.	Yamuna & Sukri	Yamuna-Rajasthan link	Uttar Pradesh, Gujarat, Haryana & Rajasthan	Draft FR completed
7.	Sabarmati	Rajasthan-Sabarmati link	-do-	Draft FR completed
8.	Ganga & Sone	Chunar-Sone Barrage link	Bihar & Uttar Pradesh	Draft FR completed
9.	Sone & Badua	Sone Dam - Southern Tributaries of Ganga link	Bihar & Jharkhand	FR taken up
10.	Ganga, Damodar & Subernarekha	Ganga (Farakka)-Damodar-Subernarekha link	West Bengal, Odisha & Jharkhand	Draft FR completed

11.	Subernarekha & Mahanadi	Subernarekha-Mahanadi link	West Bengal & Odisha	Draft FR Completed
12.	Kosi & Mechi	Kosi-Mechi link	Bihar, West Bengal & Nepal	PFR completed (Indian portion) Entirely lies in Nepal
13.	Ganga & Ichhamati	Ganga (Farakka)-Sunderbans link	West Bengal	Draft FR completed
14.	Manas, Tista & Ganga	Jogighopa-Tista-Farakka link (Alternative to M-S-T-G)	-do-	(Alternative to M-S-T-G Link) dropped

- Priority links
- PFR- Pre Feasibility Report
- FR- Feasibility Report;
- DPR- Detailed Project Report

Statement-II*Status on the Intra-State river link proposals received from the State Governments*

Sl. No.	Rivers	Name of intra-state link	Status
Maharashtra			
1.	Wainganga & Nalganga	Wainganga (Goshikurd) - Nalganga (Purna Tapi) [Wainganga - Western Vidarbha & Pranhita - Wardha links merged and extended through Kanhan - Wardha link]	PFR Completed
2.	Wainganga & Manjira	Wainganga - Manjira Valley	PFR Completed (Not found feasible)
3.	Krishna & Bhima	Upper Krishna - Bhima (system of Six links)	PFR Completed
4.	Damanganga & Godavari	Upper Ghat - Godavari Valley (Damanganga (Ekdare)-Godavari Valley)	PFR Completed
5.	Vaitarna & Godavari	Upper Vaitarna - Godavari Valley	PFR Completed
6.	Patalganga & Godavari	North Konkan - Godavari Valley	PFR Completed
7.	Koyna	Koyna - Mumbai city	PFR Completed
8.	Godavari, Purna & Manjira	Sriram Sagar Project (Godavari) - Purna - Manjira	PFR Completed
9.	Wainganga & Godavari	Wainganga (Goshikurd) - Godavari (SRSP)	Withdrawn by Govt, of Maharashtra
10.	Savitri, Kundalika, Amba & Bhima	Middle Konkan - Bhima Valley	PFR Completed

11.	Koyna & Nira	Koyna - Nira	PFR Completed
12.	Mulsi & Bhima	Mulsi - Bhima	PFR Completed
13.	Savithri & Bhima	Savithri - Bhima	PFR Completed
14.	Krishan & Bhima	Kolhapur - Sangli - Sangola	PFR Completed
15.	Tapi	Riverlinking projects of Tapi basin and Jalgaon District	PFR Completed
16.	Nar, Par & Girna	Nar - Par - Girna valley	PFR Completed
17.	Narmada & Tapi	Narmada - Tapi	PFR Completed
18.	Dropped	Khariagutta - Navatha Satpura foot hills	Dropped by Govt. of Maharashtra
19.	Dropped	Kharia Ghuti Ghat - Tapi	Dropped by Govt. of Maharashtra
20.	Tapi & Godavari	Jigaon - Tapi - Godavari Valley	PFR Completed
Gujarat			
21.	Damanganga, Sabarmati & Chorwad	Damanganga - Sabarmati - Chorwad	PFR Completed
Odisha			
22.	Mahanadi & Brahmani	Mahanadi - Brahmani	PFR Completed
23.	Mahanadi & Rushikulya	Mahanadi - Rushikulya (Barmul Project)	PFR Completed
24.	Vamsadhara & Rushikulya	Vamsadhara - Rushikulya (Nandini Nalla project)	PFR Completed

Sl. No.	Rivers	Name of intra-state link	Status
Jharkhand			
25.	South Koel & Subernarekha	South Koel - Subernarekha	PFR Completed
26.	Sankh & South Koel	Sankh - South Koel	PFR Completed
27.	Barkar, Damodar & Subernarekha	Barkar - Damodar - Subernarekha	PFR Completed
Bihar			
28.	Kosi & Mechi	Kosi - Mechi [entirely lie in India]	PFR Completed
29.	Ganga & Kiul	Barh - Nawada	PFR Completed
30.	Kohra & - Chandravat	Kohra - Chandravat(now Kohra-Lalbegi)	PFR Completed
31.	Burhi Gandak, Noon, Baya & Ganga	Burhi Gandak - Noon - Baya - Ganga	PFR Completed
32.	Burhi Gandak & Bagmati	Burhi Gandak - Bagmati [Belwadhari]	PFR Completed
33.	Kosi & Ganga	Kosi - Ganga	PFR Completed
34.	Kosi, Adhwara & Bagmati	Development of Bagmati Irrigation & Drainage Project-Phase-II (Barrage near Kataunja in Muzaffarpur District) and Adhwara Multipurpose Project with Kosi-Adhwara-Bagmati Link	Proposals taken up
35.	Ganga	Transfer of Ganga water to South Bihar through pump Canal Scheme at Buxer	

	Badua & Chandan	Development of Badua-Chandan Basin	Proposals taken up
36.	Rajasthan		
37.	Mahi & Luni	Mahi - Luni link	PFR Completed
38.	Wakal, Sabarmati, Sei, West Banas & Kameri	Wakal - Sabarmati - Sei - West Banas - Kameri link	PFR Completed
39.	Tamil Nadu		
	Ponnaiyar & Palar	Ponnaiyar - Palar link	PFR Completed
40.	Karnataka		
	Almatti & Malaprabha	Almatti (Bagalkot)-Malaprabha Sub-basin	
41.	Malaprabha & Tungabhadra	Malaprabha-Tungabhadra Sub-basin	
42.	Bedti, Dharma & Varada	Bedti-Dharma and Varada link	Proposals taken up
43.	Bhadra & Vedavathi	Bhadra-Vedavathi(V.V.Sagar link)	
44.		Diversion of west flowing rivers schemes	
45.	Aghanashini & Varada	Diversion of Aghanashini to Varada	
46.	Chhattisgarh		
	Pairy & Mahanadi	Pairy-Mahanadi link	Proposals taken up

 PFR- Pre-Feasibility Report

Exploitation of ground water

625. DR. T.N. SEEMA: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is aware of various reports on ground water over exploitation in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and Government's reaction thereto;
- (c) whether a study has been conducted to identify the over exploited blocks in the country;
- (d) if so, the details thereof, State and Union Territory-wise;
- (e) if not, whether Government plans to conduct the study for the same;
- (f) whether Government proposes to develop a Master Plan for artificial recharge to ground water in the country; and
- (g) if so, the details thereof and by when it would be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) to (e) Yes Sir. Several national and international reports have shown over-exploitation of groundwater. According to the latest assessment (2011) of the Central Ground Water Board (CGWB) carried out in association with respective State Governments, 1071 Blocks/ Mandals/ Talukas in the Country are 'Over-Exploited'; 217 are 'Critical' and 697 are 'Semi-Critical'. The State-UT-wise details are given in the Statement (*See below*).

The National Water Policy 2012 of Government of India advocates for arresting declining ground water levels by introducing improved technologies of water use, incentivizing efficient water use and encouraging community based management of aquifers including artificial recharge projects. The policy has been circulated to all the States/Union Territories and to the concerned Central Ministries/Departments for its implementation. 162 of the overexploited blocks have been notified by the Central Groundwater Authority and the respective States have been advised to ensure that the ground water in those blocks is utilized only for drinking purposes and not for irrigation or industrial use.

- (f) and (g) CGWB has prepared a conceptual document entitled "Master Plan for

Artificial Recharge to Ground Water in India” during the year 2013, which envisages construction of different types of Artificial Recharge and Rainwater Harvesting structures in the Country in an area of 9,41,541 square km. by harnessing surplus monsoon runoff to augment ground water resources. The plan envisages recharge of 85,565 Million Cubic Meter (MCM) of water through 110.82 lakh recharge structures at an estimated cost of ₹79,178 Crores. The Master Plan has been circulated to all State Governments and is available in Public Domain.

Statement

Categorization of Blocks/ Mandals/ Talukas in India (As on 2011)

Sl. No.	States / Union Territories	Total No. of Assessed Units	Over-Exploited		Critical		Semi-Critical	
			Nos.	%	Nos.	%	Nos.	%
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
States								
1.	Andhra Pradesh (undivided)	1110	83	7	15	1	97	9
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	11	0	0	0	0	0	0
3.	Assam	27	0	0	0	0	0	0
4.	Bihar	533	0	0	0	0	11	2
5.	Chhattisgarh	146	1	1	2	1	18	12
6.	Delhi	27	18	67	2	7	5	19
7.	Goa	20	0	0	0	0	0	0
8.	Gujarat	223	24	11	5	2	13	6
9.	Haryana	116	71	61	15	13	7	6
10.	Himachal Pradesh	8	1	13	2	25	0	0
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	14	0	0	0	0	0	0
12.	Jharkhand	210	6	3	0	0	5	2

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
13.	Karnataka	270	63	23	21	8	34	13
14.	Kerala	152	1	1	2	1	23	15
15.	Madhya Pradesh	313	24	8	4	1	67	21
16.	Maharashtra	353	10	3	2	1	16	5
17.	Manipur	8	0	0	0	0	0	0
18.	Meghalaya	7	0	0	0	0	0	0
19.	Mizoram	22	0	0	0	0	0	0
20.	Nagaland	8	0	0	0	0	0	0
21.	Odisha	314	0	0	0	0	0	0
22.	Punjab	138	110	80	4	3	2	1
23.	Rajasthan	243	172	71	24	10	20	8
24.	Sikkim	4	0	0	0	0	0	0
25.	Tamil Nadu	1129	374	33	48	4	235	21
26.	Tripura	39	0	0	0	0	0	0
27.	Uttar Pradesh	820	111	14	68	8	82	10
28.	Uttaranchal	18	0	0	2	11	5	28
29.	West Bengal	271	0	0	1	0	53	20
	TOTAL NO. of States	6554	1069	16	217	3	693	11
Union Territories								
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	36	0	0	0	0	0	0
2.	Chandigarh	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
3.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1	0	0	0	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
4.	Daman and Diu	2	1	50	0	0	1	50
5.	Lakshadweep	9	0	0	0	0	3	33
6.	Puducherry	4	1	25	0	0	0	0
TOTAL No. of UTs		53	2	4	0	0	4	8
GRAND TOTAL		6607	1071	16	217	3	697	11

Criteria for Categorization

'Over-Exploited': Stage of Ground water development \rightarrow 100%, Significant decline in long term water level trend in either pre-monsoon or post-monsoon period or both

'Critical': Stage of Ground Water Development - \rightarrow 90% and \leq 100%, Significant decline in long term water level trend in both pre-monsoon and post-monsoon period

'Semi-Critical': Stage of Ground Water Development - \rightarrow 70% and \leq 100%, Significant decline in long term water level trend in either pre-monsoon or post-monsoon period

Inter-State water dispute

626. DR. T.N. SEEMA: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

(a) the present status of inter-State water disputes including Mullaperiyar dam issue, dispute/issue-wise;

(b) the steps being taken by the Central Government for the amicable settlement of all the disputes/issues in a time bound manner, dispute/issue-wise;

(c) whether there is a need for the amendment of the Inter-State Water Disputes Act and the River Boards Act for time bound clarificatory/supplementary order of tribunals on inter-State water disputes and for setting up an Inter-State River Basin Authority for overall coordination of watershed agencies under inter-State basins; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the steps being taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) The status of various Inter-State water disputes which have been referred to Tribunals for conflict resolution is given below:

Sl. No.	Name of Tribunal	States concerned	Date of constitution	Present Status
1.	Ravi & Beas Water Tribunal	Punjab, Haryana and Rajasthan	April, 1986	Report and decision under section 5(2) given in April, 1987. A Presidential Reference in the matter is before Supreme Court and as such the matter is sub-judice.
2.	Cauvery Water Disputes Tribunal	Kerala, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu and Puduchery	June, 1990	Report and decision given on 5.2.2007 which was published <i>vide</i> Notification dated 19.2.2013. Special Leave Petition (SLP) filed by party States in Hon'ble Supreme Court pending and as such the matter is sub-judice.
3.	Krishna Water Disputes Tribunal -II	Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh and Maharashtra	April, 2004	Report and decision given on 30.12.2010. Further report given by the Tribunal on 29.11.2013. Term of the Tribunal has been extended for a further period of two years <i>w.e.f.</i> 1st August, 2014 to address the terms of reference as contained in section 89 of Andhra Pradesh Reorganisation Act, 2014. As per Supreme Court Order dated 16.9.2011, decision taken by the Tribunal on references

filed by States and Central Government shall not be published in the official Gazette. As such, matter is sub-judice.

Report and decision not given by the Tribunal. State of Odisha has filed an SLP in Supreme Court against the appointment of one of the Members of the Tribunal. The SLP in the matter filed by the State of Odisha in the Supreme Court is pending. Thus the matter is sub-judice. Beside, Hon'ble Vansadhara Water Disputes Tribunal in its Order dated 17.12.2013 has directed to constitute a 3-member Protem Supervisory Flow Management and Regulation Committee on River Vansadhara to implement its Order.

Report and Decision not given by the Tribunal.

4. Vansadhara Water Disputes Tribunal Andhra Pradesh and Odisha February, 2010

5. Mahadayi Water Disputes Tribunal Goa, Karnataka and Maharashtra November, 2010

Further, the Central Government has constituted a 3-member Supervisory Committee on;

- (i) Mullaperiyar Dam for implementing the order dated 7.5.2014 of the Hon'ble Supreme Court.
- (ii) Babhali Barrage on 24.10.2013 for implementation of the Order dated 28.2.2013 of Hon'ble Supreme Court.

Action has also been initiated by the Central Government as per the provisions of Section 3 of the ISRWD Act, 1956 on the request of Government of Bihar, on river Sone.

(b) to (d) Inter-State River Water Dispute Act, 1956 has already been amended in the year 2002 in consultation with the State Governments, whereby adjudication of water disputes by the Tribunals was made time-bound. Further, a committee was also set up by the Central Government to study the activities that are required for the optimum development of a river basin and changes that may be required in the existing River Board Act, 1956. The report of the Committee has been placed before National Forum of Ministers of Water Resources/irrigation of the States and also been sent the concerned Central Ministries, all the States and Union Territories.

Proposal for anti-sea erosion work

627. DR. T. N. SEEMA: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Central Government had received any proposals from the Kerala Government for anti-sea erosion work during 2012;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the funds allocated by the Central Government for the same; and
- (d) the details of work undertaken by the Kerala Government, so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) and (b) In April, 2012, the Government of Kerala had submitted brief outline of 25 nos. of proposed anti-sea erosion projects costing around Rs.760 crore in five districts, namely, Ernakulam, Malappuram, Alappuzha, Kannur and Kasargod of Kerala. Subsequently, after re-assessment, the Government of Kerala submitted

following two Detailed Project Reports (DPRs) in April, 2012 and September, 2012 for anti-sea erosion works in Kerala viz;

- (i) Project Proposal for construction of series of Groynes to combat sea erosion in Kerala coast, Estimated Cost: Rs. 750.00 crore; and
- (ii) Proposal for construction of 114 nos of groyne between Ch.53.635 km and 123.319 km in between Vattachal and Chappakadavu in Alappuzha District under Flood Management Programme, Estimated Cost: Rs. 435.00 crore.

The above two DPRs had already been examined by CWC with regard to their techno-economic viability and it had also conveyed observations to Government of Kerala in May, 2012 on which Government of Kerala had not submitted any response.

- (c) No funds have been allocated by the Central Government for these proposals in light of (a) and (b).
- (d) Does not arise in view of reply under part (c) above.

Status of Ganga rejuvenation plan

628. SHRI K. N. BALAGOPAL: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of the present status of Ganga rejuvenation plan;
- (b) whether any other river in the country has been included for river development scheme; and
- (c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) Ministry of Environment and Forests have informed that in 2009, National Ganga River Basin Authority (NGRBA) was set up to control pollution in river Ganga. The key activities include laying of sewerage system, sewage treatment plants, solid waste management, common effluent treatment plant for controlling industrial pollution, river front management, crematoria etc. So far, 67 schemes in 48 towns in five Ganga States and 6 institutional development projects including Automatic Water Quality Monitoring and Ganga Knowledge Centre have been sanctioned at a total cost of Rs. 4683.61 crore under the programme. Till date, Rs. 1229.87 crore has been released from centre and states, of which Central Government's share is Rs. 912.52 crore and State Governments' share is Rs. 317.35 crore. An expenditure of Rs. 838.76 crore has been reported till March, 2014 for implementation of the project.

During Twelfth Plan, an outlay for ₹ 1500 crore for National River Conservation Plan (NRCP) and ₹ 2200 crore for NGRBA has been provisioned.

Government is also giving special attention to rejuvenation of River Ganga. Consultation with different stakeholders *viz.*, Ministries such as Ministry of Environment and Forests; Water Resources, Ganga Rejuvenation and River Development; Urban Development; Tourism; Shipping; Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation; Rural Development, etc., as well as academics, technical experts and NGOs associated with cleaning of Ganga, is in progress. Crystallisation of action plan, including framing of its salient features, time line and likely expenditure would be known only after the finalisation of the action plan for cleaning of River Ganga.

(b) and (c) There is at present no proposal to prepare a comprehensive plan for the entire stretch of any other river under National River Conservation Plan (NRCP) like that being done for Ganga under National Ganga River Basin Authority (NGRBA). However, pollution abatement of rivers is an ongoing and collective effort of the Central and State Governments. The Central Government is supplementing the efforts of the State Governments in addressing the problem of pollution in identified stretches of various rivers under NRCP for implementation of projects on a cost sharing basis between the Central and State Governments. NRCP presently covers polluted stretches of 40 rivers in 121 towns spread over 19 States at a sanctioned cost of ₹ 5334.97 crore. Various pollution abatement schemes taken up by the States under the Plan, *inter-alia*, include interception and diversion of raw sewage/laying of sewerage system, setting up of sewage treatment plants, creation of low cost sanitation/community toilet complexes, setting up of crematoria and river front development. Till end of March, 2014, funds amounting to ₹ 3240.30 crore have been released to the States and sewage treatment capacity of 3729.49 mld has been created under NRCP. Further, during Twelfth Plan, a provision of ₹ 1500 crore has been provisioned for NRCP.

Height of Narmada Dam

629. SHRI RITABRATA BANERJEE: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has made any report to raise the height of the Narmada Dam;

(b) if so, whether it is a fact that at least 20 per cent of the dam water has not been utilised since its construction;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the Dam needs proper canal network to utilise its present storage and for proper use by farmers; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) The Narmada Control Authority has permitted Sardar Sarovar Narmada Nigam Limited (SSNNL), Government of Gujarat to carry out Phase-I proposal comprising construction of piers, overhead bridge and installation of gates in open or raised position at SSP as per the approved design, subject to conditions of Environment Sub-Group; and Resettlement and Rehabilitation (R&R) Sub-Group of NCA, in accordance with the directions of the Hon'ble Supreme Court in its order dated 18.10.2000 in Writ Petition No. 319 of 1994.

(b) Full utilization of water would be possible only on completion of the Project. As such, partial utilization of dam water, to the extent possible, is being realized.

(c) and (d) The Sardar Sarovar Project envisages a vast canal network comprising of main canal (458 Km), branch canals (2585 Km), distributaries (5112 Km) and minors (18413 Km) and sub-minors (48058 Km) on completion. As informed by Narmada Control Authority, main canal (458 Km), branch canals (2188 Km), distributaries (2728 Km) and minors (7640 Km) and sub-minors (10185 Km) has been completed, as on 30.09.2013.

Exploitation of ground water by packaged water manufacturers in Delhi

630. SHRI MOHAMMED ADEEB: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that packaged drinking water manufacturers are exploiting huge ground water in Delhi and elsewhere every day without requisite approval;

(b) if so, the names and the details of such manufacturers during the last year and the current year so far; and

(c) the action taken against each of them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) to (c) The Central Groundwater Authority has received 112 complaints against packaged drinking water manufacturing companies, exploiting ground water without requisite approval, during the last and current year. The names and details of such manufacturers is given in the Statement-I (*See below*). These complaints are referred to the concerned designated State Authorities for necessary action. As per the information received from the State Government of Delhi, action has been taken against 26 such manufacturers; their borewells/tubewells have been sealed, details are given in the Statement-II.

Statement-I*Status of action taken against packaged drinking water companies in the year - 2013*

Sl. No.	Name of the firm	Status of Action Taken
Delhi		
1.	RO Plants in Badarpur Ali Gaon, Jaitpur, Delhi	Referred to District Collector, South East District, Delhi, for taking necessary action.
Uttar Pradesh		
2.	Hello Mineral Water (P) Ltd. D-18, Sector-3, Noida	National Green Tribunal (NGT) vide order dated 28.02.2013 has issued instructions to stop operations.
3.	M.K. Water Supply B-53, Sector-7, Noida	
4.	P.P. Beverages E-18, Sector-7, Noida	
5.	Amrit Dhara (Vardhman Enterprises), E-169, Sector-7, Noida	
6.	Advance Engineering, B-40, Sector-7, Noida	
7.	Spirit India A-31, Sector-8, Noida	
8.	Karma Water Solution (P) Ltd., C-41, Sector-10, Noida	
9.	Prakash Industries, C-383, Sector-10, Noida	

10. Fista Beverages, B-85, Sector-10, Noida
 11. Bhomiagi Entepprises, F-44, Sector-11, Noida
 12. True Drop-Sri Rajeev Jain, Village-Atta, Noida
 13. Noida Water Supply - Sri Om Veer Avana Village-Atta, Noida
 14. Ausmit Pure Water (P) Ltd., D-4, Ground Floor, Sector-59, Noida
 15. Avishi Beverages (P) Ltd. E-125, Sector-63, Noida
 16. Modern Electro Power (P) Ltd., G-142, Sector-63, Noida
 17. Asha Water Treatment (P) Ltd. F-347, Ground Floor, Sector-63, Noida
 18. Solutary Pure Aqua, A-127, Sector-83, Phase-II, Noida
 19. AG Hydrotech (P) Ltd., Outer Park, Plot No. 164, Street No.-7
Village Mamura, Sector-66, Noida
 20. Tyagi Beverages, Sector -53, Gijjhor, village-Gijjhor, Noida
 21. Pure Aqua (P) Ltd. Plot No. 233 Surfabad, Sector -73, Noida
 22. Shri Shyam Enterprises, Village-Salarpur, Near Shiv Mandir,
Sector-101, Noida
 23. Deep Enterprises, Village Gijjhore Sector-53, Noida
 24. Shiv Gange Mineral Water, Village Badauli, Bangar, Post Kasna,
Sector-154, Noida
-

National Green Tribunal (NGT) vide order dated 28.02.2013 has issued instructions to stop operations.

Sl. No.	Name of the firm	Status of Action Taken
25.	Gomukhi Aqua Products (P) Ltd., B-2/38, Site-B, Surajpur Ind. Area, Greater Noida	
26.	S.R. Breweries (NewNameJukaso Foods) K-225, Site-5, Ind. Area, Kasna, Greater Noida	
27.	Modipure Industries (P) Ltd, 90, Udyog Kendra-1, Greater Noida	
28.	Mountain Blue Water, Ltd., 1-117, Site-CSurajpur, Greater Noida	National Green Tribunal (NGT) vide order dated 28.02.2013 has issued instructions to stop operations.
29.	A.R.R. Enterprises, 147, Udyog Kendra-2, Greater Noida	
30.	Khetan Beverages, F-5, site-C, Surajpur, Greater Noida	
31.	Nimbus Beverages, J-83, Site-5, Kasna, Greater Noida	
32.	Bhandura Organics, M-17, Site-5, Kasna, Greater Noida	
33.	OmsanOsmocare (I) (P) Ltd., A-2/2-8, Surajpur, Site-B, Greater Noida	
34.	M.D. International, Khasra No. 189, Main Dadri Road, Village- Kheri, Greater Noida	
35.	A.S.T. Beverages (P) Ltd., A-2/62, Site-5, Kasna, Greater Noida	

36. B-54, Sector-5, Noida
Referred to concern Regional officer UPPCB, Noida, District Gautam Buddh Nagar, UP for taking necessary action.
37. 1 Plant Harola Village, (opp. Fire station Sect-2), Noida
38. B-46, Sector-6, Noida
39. D-69, Sector-6, Noida
40. E-18, Sector-7, Noida
41. E-117, Sector-7, Noida
42. B-53, Sector-7, Noida
43. Sahil Cold Water, (opp. B-7, Near Durga Mandir), Sector-8, Noida
Referred to concern Regional officer UPPCB, Noida, District Gautam Buddh Nagar, UP for taking necessary action.
44. G-105, Sector-9, Noida
45. G-65, Sector-9, Noida
46. I-61, Sector-9, Noida
47. H-13, Sector-9, (opposite) Noida
48. C-331, Sector-10, Noida
49. B-9, Sector-10, Noida
50. A-72, Sector-10, Noida
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Sl. No.	Name of the firm	Status of Action Taken
51.	C-380, Sector-10, Noida	
52.	C-284, Sector-10 (opposite), Noida	
53.	C-41, Sector-10, Noida	
54.	F-44, Sector-11, Noida	
55.	Near Shiv Mandir, Indra Market, Sector-27, Noida	
56.	Atta Village (Opp. Sochalya), Sector-27, Noida	
57.	Opp. Mandir Bhoja Market, Sector-27, Noida	
58.	Besides Wine shop, Atta Village, Noida	
59.	Near Babu Ram Market, Car Noida workshop, Sector-28, Noida	Referred to concern Regional officer UPPCB, Noida, District Gautam Buddha Nagar, UP for taking necessary action.
60.	4 Plants in Chora Village, Sector-22, Noida	
61.	4 Plants in Raghunathpur Village, Sector-22, Noida	
62.	Opp. Janta Plat, Brand Delhi No. 1 Mr Goyal, Nithari Village, Noida	
63.	1 Plant Near Masjid, Nithari Village, Noida	
64.	3 Plant near Fish Market, Nithari Village, Noida	
65.	2 Plant near D-5, Sector-31, (Run by Manoj & Ranjeet) Nithari Village, Noida	

66. 1 Plant behind Bus Stand & Petrol Pump in gali, Mamura, Sector-35, Noida
67. 1 Plant Near Wine Shop Mamura Village, Sector -35, Noida
68. 1 Plant Near Water Tank & Shiv Mandir, Mamura Village, Sector -35, Noida
69. 1 Plant in Pradhan Market, Mamura Village, Sector -35, Noida
70. 1 Plant Near Nala (Drainage main line), Mamura Village, Sector -35, Noida
71. 1 Plant, Near gate No. 1, Ambedkar Gram, Sector-37, Noida
72. 1 Plant inside the village Ambedkar Gram, Sector-37, Noida
73. Nirmal Ente. Near Varsha Darankata, Sector-41, Main Dadri Road, Ambedkar Gram, Noida
74. 1 Plant near transformer, Chalera Village, Noida
75. 6 Plant inside the village Chalera Village, Noida
76. Near Aata Chakki run by Mr. Bhati, Salarpur Village, Noida
77. 2 Plant in Village Salarpur, Noida
78. 1 plant Near New Durga Market, Village Jjor, Noida
- Referred to concern Regional officer UPPCB, Noida, District Gautam Buddh Nagar, UP for taking necessary action.
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Sl. No.	Name of the firm	Status of Action Taken
79.	1 Plant of Mr. Jain ice cube, Near Durga Market, Gijor Village, Noida	
80.	Hari Om Water, Near Barat Ghar, Jijor Village, Noida	
81.	Sampark Beverages, Gijor Village, Noida	
82.	Shri Krishna, Numberdar Market, Hosiayarpur, Sector -51, Noida	
83.	Laxmi Water, B-32, Sector-53, Noida	
84.	Rinky Water Supply, Near Jal Nigam Plant, Nawada, Sector-62, Noida	Referred to concern Regional officer UPPCB, Noida, District Gautam Buddh Nagar, UP for taking necessary action.
85.	O.P. Singh, Near Indus Valley School, Khora, Nawada Village, Sector-62, Noida	
86.	Value Market, Sect-62, Nawada Village, Noida	
87.	F-347, Sector-63, Nawada Village, Noida	
88.	G-142, Sect-63, Nawada Village, Noida	
89.	Drishti Mineral Water, Manura Village, Ahead Roshan City Mall, Noida	
90.	A G Hydro Tech, Gali no. 6, Mamura Village, Sector -66, Noida	
91.	Behind Vashi Pipal Tree, Sector-70, Noida	

92. 2 Plant near Phalawan Dairy, Sarfabad Village, Sector-73, Noida
93. Nature Pure Aqua, Plot No. 223, Sector-73, Sarfabad, Noida
94. Amanzi Smugess, Near Gagan Deep Public School, Sarfabad, Noida
95. 1 Plant in Tyagi Market, Main Road, Geja Village, Noida
96. Jamnotri Water, Near Amity University, Sector-125, Noida
97. 8 Plants in Barola Village, Noida
98. 3 Plants in the Bhangel Village, Noida
99. 1 Plant in Yakubpur Village, Sector -83, Noida
100. 1 Plant in Tushyana Village, Greater Noida
101. 1 Plant in Kheri Village, Greater Noida
102. 2 Plants in Elabas Village, Sector -84, Greater Noida
103. 1 Plant in Tugalpur Village, Greater Noida
- Tamil Nadu**
104. Aquava Power, Tiruvallur District, Tamil Nadu
105. MSR Aquava, Tiruvallur District, Tamil Nadu
- Referred to concern Regional officer UPPCB, Noida, District Gautam Buddha Nagar, UP for taking necessary action.
- Referred to District Collector, Tiruvallur District for taking necessary action.

Sl. No.	Name of the firm	Status of Action Taken
106.	Karunya Enterprises, Tiruvallur District, Tamil Nadu	Referred to District Collector, Tiruvallur District for taking necessary action.
107.	Annais Aquava, Tiruvallur District, Tamil Nadu	
<i>Status of Action taken against packaged drinking water companies in the year - 2014</i>		
Sl. No.	Name of the firm	Status of Action Taken
1.	M/s Hero Ice Cubes, 10/158 GF, Geeta Colony, Delhi	Delhi Government is taking action in this case.
2.	Mr. Sanjay Chand Jain, 512/1 Street No. 2, Vishwas Nagar, Delhi	Delhi Government has started prosecution <i>vide</i> No. 8634 dated 03.06.2014.
3.	Mr. Puneet Verma, S/o. Sh. Satish Verma, C/o Choudhry Rati Ram Market, Bihariipur, Delhi	Delhi Government has started prosecution <i>vide</i> No. 8100 dated 26.06.2014.
4.	Sh. Narender Singh S/o D.K. Sharma, R-3/83, Nawada Housing Complex, 55 Foot Road, Dwarka, Delhi	Referred to District Collector, South West District, Delhi for taking necessary action.
5.	Sh. Mubashir, F-88, Abul Fazal Enclave, Near Johar Public School Okhla, Delhi	Referred to District Collector, South District, Delhi for taking necessary action.

Statement-II

Names and addresses of manufacturers of packaged drinking water against whom action has been taken by Government of NCT of Delhi

1. M/s Bisleri International Ltd., 60, Shivaji Marg, New Delhi - 3 Borewells.
 2. Sh. Vijay Kumar Arora, M/s Pokh Raj Arora, 323, Khazur Road, Joshi Road, Karol Bagh, New Delhi.
 3. Sh. Ravi Goyal, M/s Super Himgiri Water Products, 34/1, Joshi Road, Karol Bagh, New Delhi.
 4. Sh. Rakesh Narang, M/s Narang Prefect Sales, 846, Joshi Road, Karol Bagh, New Delhi.
 5. Ms. Jyoti, M/s Water Cooling Plant, 467, Joshi Road, Karol Bagh, New Delhi.
 6. Sh. Deepak Sethi, M/s Phoopst Water Cooling Plant, 809, Joshi Road, Karol Bagh, New Delhi.
 7. Sh. Raju Sethi, M/s Water Cooling Plant, 846, Bakside, Joshi Road, Karol Bagh, New Delhi.
 8. Sh. Goldi, M/s Supreme Marketing Cooling Plant, 894, Joshi Road, Karol Bagh, New Delhi.
 9. Sh. Raju, M/s Rajesh, 8864, Shadipura, Karol Bagh, Delhi.
 10. Sh. Sudhir Batra, M/s Ashok Water Plant, 8807, East Park Road, Karol Bagh, Delhi.
 11. Sh. Rupes Gupta, Galaxy Public School, Meethapur Extn., Mata Wali Gali Sindhu Farm Road, Delhi.
 12. Sh. Amit (Behind Kripal House), Meethapur Extn., Sindhu Farm Road, Badarpur, New Delhi.
 13. Sh. Kapil, 87B, Meethapur Extn., Mata Wali Gali Sindhu Farm Road, Badarpur, Delhi
 14. Sh. Manish Aggarwal, Shop No. 1, Harsh Vihar, Tanki Road, Jaitpur, Badarpur, New Delhi.
 15. Sh. Sonu Gupta, Amar Market, Saurabh Vihar, New Delhi.
 16. Sh. Parveen. H.No. 540, Gali No. 19, Amar Market, Sauravh Vihar, New Delhi.
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17. Sh. Pawan Aggarwal, Old Fena Shop Building, Aali Village, SaritaVihar, New Delhi.
 18. Sh. Ganga Saran & Sh. Amit, F-Block, 7-15, Aali Vihar, New Delhi.
 19. Pawan Khatana, H.No. 3451-A, Gali No. 77, Near Barat Ghar, Molarbandh Extn., New Delhi.
 20. Nonihal, H.No. 1991, Gali No. 56, Molarbandh Extn., New Delhi - 44.
 21. Babu Soni, A-2/1408, JJ Colony, Madanpur Khadar, New Delhi - 76.
 22. Ashwani, C-7, Hari Nagar-II, Meethapur Chowk, New Delhi.
 23. JubaidaW/o Ali Asgar, R/o H.No. 2345, Gali No. 63, Block -E, Molarband Extn., Badarpur, New Delhi.
 24. Parveen Gupta, R/o 5, Matawali Gali, Meethapur Extn., Badarpur, Delhi.
 25. Babul Hussain, R/o H.No. 472, Jaitpur Part-1, Delhi - 44.
 26. Sh. Shahzada S/o Lt. Abdul Gaffar, R/o D-56, Gali No. 11, Zakir Nagar, Jamia Nagar, Delhi.
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Water security

631. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has put in place any action plan or road map for creating water security for the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, by when such an action plan/ roadmap would be ready for implementation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) to (c) With a view to augmenting the water resources for irrigation, domestic, and industrial consumption, several measures are being undertaken by the respective State Governments which, *inter-alia*, include conservation of water resources in reservoirs and traditional water bodies, rain water harvesting and artificial recharge of ground water. To facilitate this, the Central Government provides technical and financial assistance to the State Governments through various schemes and programmes such as

Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme (AIBP) (including National Projects), and Repair, Renovation and Restoration of Water Bodies etc. The National Commission for Integrated Water Resources Development (1999) had assessed the demand for water by the year 2050 to be about 1180 Billion Cubic Meters. The efforts of Central/ State Governments would enable availability of utilizable water to meet this projected demand.

In addition, the Twelfth Five Year Plan Document has indicated an increased total outlay of about Rs. 4,22,012 crore under the Water Resources Sector.

The National Water Policy (2012) also highlights the need for conservation, development and management of water resources in the country. Copies of the National Water Policy, 2012 have been forwarded to all State Governments/Union Territories and concerned Ministries/Departments of Central Government for appropriate action. Besides, the Central Ground Water Board has prepared a Master Plan for Artificial Recharge of Ground Water Aquifers in the country. It has been shared with States and Union Territories for implementation.

Plan to clean and rejuvenate Harmu river in Jharkhand

632. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a plan to clean and rejuvenate the Harmu river - the life line of Jharkhand on the lines of Mithi river in Maharashtra and Ganga river in UP;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the amount of Rs.15 crore allocated recently for beautification of Harmu river by the Thirteenth Finance Commission is sufficient for overall plan of rejuvenation of the river;

(d) if not, whether the Central Government proposes to provide further finances to take up this task; and

(e) if so, what would be the additional amount to be allocated for Harmu river in Ranchi?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) and (b) Ministry of Environment and Forest have informed that Harmu

river in Jharkhand is not included in the list of 150 polluted river stretches identified by Central Pollution Control Board.

(c) to (e) Government of Jharkhand has informed that an amount of Rs. 15 crore sanctioned by Thirteen Finance Commission is only for 2 km. stretch and that these funds are not sufficient for covering the overall plan of rejuvenation of the river. However, MoEF has informed that no proposal has either been sanctioned earlier or received from Jharkhand Government for pollution abatement of river Harmu under National River Conservation Plan (NRCP).

Jurisdiction of NGRBA

633. SHRI VIVEK GUPTA: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Ganga River Basin Authority (NGRBA) formed during 2009 has the jurisdiction to stop the implementation of any project harmful to the basin of river Ganga;

(b) if so, the number of Hydro Power Projects near basin of Ganga halted by Government during the last three years;

(c) any risk assessment technique employed by Government for such projects;

(d) the steps taken by Government to further strengthen NGRBA; and

(e) the strategy adopted by Government to mitigate the environmental losses to the basin of river Ganga during the next five years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Ministry of Environment and Forest have informed that on the recommendations of NGRBA, three Hydro Power Projects, namely, Loharinag Pala, Pala Maneri, and Bhaironghati Hydro Power Projects, were halted in 2010. Further, Kotlibhel Stage IB project was also halted in 2010, after National Environment Appellate Authority quashed the environmental clearance for the project. In the last three years, no hydro power project has been halted by the Government.

(c) At the time of grant of Statutory clearances such as Environment, Forests,

Resettlement & Rehabilitation, etc., an all round assessment of the risks from the project are assessed by the expert agencies of the Government, which are then reviewed by the Committees constituted for this purpose, which once again assess the overall risks by a project, and the proposed remedial measures, before deciding on grant of statutory clearances.

(d) and (e) Government is committed for rejuvenation of River Ganga. Consultation within different stakeholders *viz.*, Ministries such as Ministry of Environment & Forest; Water Resources, Ganga Rejuvenation and River Development; Urban Development; Tourism; Shipping; Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation; Rural Development, etc., as well as academics, technical experts and NGOs associated with cleaning of Ganga, is in progress. Crystallisation of action plan, including framing of its salient features, time line and likely expenditure would be known only after the finalisation of the action plan for cleaning of river Ganga.

Funds for cleaning Ganga

634. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether any fund has been earmarked for cleaning up of river Ganga, especially to bifurcate the ghats of Varanasi;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) what are the other detailed projects being undertaken for cleaning up of the river;

(d) whether any expert committee has been constituted to study the whole thing; and

(e) the amount earmarked/ to be earmarked and the schedule of plan along with other details?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) to (c) Ministry of Environment and Forest have informed that in the year 2009 National Ganga River Basin Authority (NGRBA) was set up to control pollution in river Ganga. The key activities include laying of sewerage system, sewage treatment plants, solid waste management, common effluent treatment plant for controlling industrial pollution, river front management (including development of

ghats), development of crematoria etc. So far, 67 schemes in 48 towns in five Ganga States and 6 institutional development projects including Automatic Water Quality Monitoring and Ganga Knowledge Centre have been sanctioned at a total cost of ₹ 4683.61 crore under the programme. Till date, ₹ 1229.87 crore has been released from centre and States, of which Central Government's share is ₹ 912.52 crore and State Governments' share is ₹ 317.35 crore. An expenditure of ₹ 838.76 crore has been reported till March, 2014 for implementation of the project. In the Financial Year 2014-15, a provision of Rs.355.0 crore is envisaged for NGRBA.

Government is committed for rejuvenation of River Ganga. Consultation within different stakeholders *viz.*, Ministries such as Ministry of Environment and Forest; Water Resources, Ganga Rejuvenation and River Development; Urban Development; Tourism; Shipping; Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation; Rural Development, etc., as well as academics, technical experts and NGOs associated with cleaning of Ganga, is in progress. Crystallisation of action plan, including framing of its salient features, time line and likely expenditure would be known only after the finalisation of the action plan for cleaning of river Ganga.

(d) and (e) A comprehensive River Basin Management Plan for Ganga is being prepared by a consortium of seven UTs (Kanpur, Delhi, Madras, Bombay, Kharagpur, Guwahati and Roorkee) and a Memorandum of Agreement (MoA) has been signed on 6.7.2010 by Ministry of Environment and Forest and the IITs. The objective of the plan is to suggest comprehensive measures for restoration of the wholesomeness of the Ganga system and improvement of its ecological health, with due regard to the issue of competing water uses in the river basin. The Plan would take into consideration the requirements of water and energy in the Ganga Basin, while ensuring that the fundamental aspects of the river system are protected. The IIT consortium is proposing to submit its report by the end of August, 2014.

In the Twelfth Five Year Plan, a provision of Rs. 2200 crore has been kept for cleaning of river Ganga being implemented by National Ganga River Basin Authority.

Inter-linking of rivers

635. SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government proposes to take up the task of inter-linking of rivers;
- (b) whether an indepth study has been conducted on this issue;

- (c) if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) how Government proposes to proceed further on this issue?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) to (c) Under the National Perspective Plan prepared by Ministry of Water Resources, National Water Development Authority has already identified 14 links under Himalayan Component and 16 links under Peninsular Rivers Component. Out of these, Feasibility Reports of 14 links under Peninsular Component and 2 links (Indian portion) under Himalayan Component have been prepared. The present status of links identified for preparation of Feasibility Reports is given in the Statement-I (See below).

Five Peninsular links namely (i) Ken - Betwa, (ii) Parbati - Kalisindh - Chambal, (iii) Damanganga - Pinjal, (iv) Par - Tapi - Narmada and (v) Godavari (Polavaram) - Krishna (Vijayawada) have been identified as priority links for preparation of Detailed Project Reports (DPRs). The present status of priority links and intra state links identified for preparation of DPRs is given in the Statement-II (See below).

(d) The Government is pursuing the inter-linking of the rivers programme in a consultative manner with the States concerned and in accordance with the directions of the Hon'ble Supreme Court in the matter.

Statement-I

Status of water transfer links under NPP identified for preparation of feasibility reports by NWDA

Sl. No.	Name of Link	Status
Peninsular Rivers Development Component		
1	Mahanadi (Manibhadra) - Godavari (Dowlaiswaram) link	FR Completed
2	Godavari (Polavaram) - Krishna (Vijayawada) link *	FR Completed (Taken by the State as per their own proposal)
3	Godavari (Inchampalli) - Krishna (Pulichintala) link	FR Completed

Sl. No.	Name of Link	Status
4	Godavari (Inchampalli) - Krishna (Nagarjunasagar) link	FR Completed
5	Krishna (Nagarjunasagar) - Pennar (Somasila) link	FR Completed
6	Krishna (Srisailam) - Pennar link	FR Completed
7	Krishna (Almatti) - Pennar link	FR Completed
8	Pennar (Somasila) - Cauvery (Grand Anicut) link	FR Completed
9	Cauvery (Kattalai) - Vaigai - Gundar link	FR Completed
10	Parbati - Kalisindh - Chambal link*	FR Completed
11	Damanganga - Pinjal link*	FR & DPR Completed
12	Par-Tapi-Narmada link*	FR Completed & DPR started
13	Ken-Betwa link*	FR & DPR (Ph-I&II) Completed
14	Pamba-Achankovil-Vaippar link	FR Completed
15	Netravati - Hemavati Link	PFR Completed
16	Bedti - Varda link	PFR Completed
Himalayan Rivers Development Component		
1	Kosi-Mechi link	PFR Completed (Indian Portion) Entirely lies in Nepal
2	Kosi-Ghaghra link	FR in Indian portion started
3	Gandak-Ganga link	Draft FR Completed (Indian Portion)
4	Ghaghra-Yamuna link	FR Completed (Indian Portion)
5	Sarda-Yamuna link	FR Completed (Indian Portion)
6	Yamuna-Rajasthan link	Draft FR Completed
7	Rajasthan-Sabarmati link	Draft FR Completed
8	Chunar (at Ganga)-Sone Barrage link	Draft FR Completed

Sl. No.	Name of Link	Status
9	Sone Dam - Southern Tributaries of Ganga link	FR taken up
10	Manas-Sankosh-Tista-Ganga (M-S-T-G) link	FR taken up
11	Jogighopa (at Brahmaputra)-Tista-Ganga at Farakka	(Alternate to M-S-T-G) link dropped
12	Ganga (Farakka)-Sunderbans link	Draft FR Completed
13	Ganga (Farakka)-Damodar-Subernarekha link	Draft FR Completed
14	Subernarekha-Mahanadi link	Draft FR completed

* Priority links

PFR- Pre-Feasibility Report; FR- Feasibility Report; DPR- Detailed Project Report S&I - Survey and Investigation in Indian portion

Statement-II

Status on the priority links projects

Sl. No.	Priority Links	Status priority links projects status
1.	Ken-Betwa (Phase-I & Phase-II) link	DPR of Phase-I & Phase-II completed and communicated to the party States. Ken-Betwa Link Project has been declared as National Project by the Government of India in the year 2008.
2.	Damanganga - Pinjal link	DPR of the link completed and communicated to the party States.
3.	Par-Tapi-Narmada link	DPR is under preparation.
4.	Parbati Kalisindh-Chambal link	Efforts are being made to arrive at consensus on the link through deliberations with the concerned States of Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan for preparation of DPR.

Sl. No.	Priority Links	Status priority links projects status
5.	Godavari (Polavaram) -Krishna (Vijayawada)	Godavari (Polavaram) -Krishna (Vijayawada) link is part of the Polavaram project of the Andhra Pradesh. The then Government of Andhra Pradesh had taken up the above project including link component as per their own planning. Now the Government of India has constituted a Polavaram Project Authority (PPA) for the execution of the Polavaram project in accordance with the Section 90 of Andhra Pradesh Reorganization Act 2014.

Status of Pancheshwar Dam

†636. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH MAHRA: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

- (a) the current status of Pancheshwar dam project proposed in Champawat district of Uttarakhand on Nepal border and the details thereof;
- (b) whether there is any possibility of the dam turning into reality in the near future;
- (c) if so, by when; and
- (d) if not, the details of difficulties to be faced in sanctioning the Chamgaad dam, as an alternative?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) to (c) Detailed Project Report (DPR) of Pancheshwar Multipurpose Project has been prepared on the basis of survey and investigations by Joint Project Office (JPO-PI) involving India and Nepal. Most of the field works have been completed. Most of the parameters of the proposed project have been agreed upon by both the countries. However, some of the issues are still to be mutually agreed upon by both the countries.

As per the article 10 of the Mahakali Treaty between India and Nepal signed in 1996, Pancheshwar Development Authority (PDA) for development, execution and operation of the Pancheshwar Project on river Mahakali (known as Sharda in India) has been agreed to be set up. The Terms of Reference (TORs) of the Authority approved by Government of Nepal have been received and the same are under active consideration for their early finalisation in consultation with Ministry of External Affairs (MEA) and Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue). Once the Authority is set up, it will address all the issues with regard to implementation of the project including finalisation of the DPR of the project.

- (d) No proposal of Chamgaad Dam on river Saryu has been received, so far.

Development of rivers

†637. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH MAHRA: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

(a) the names of rivers which have been decided to be developed by the Central Government;

(b) the names of rivers alongwith the quantum of money allocated for each of the rivers for the financial year 2014-15; and

(c) the details of the institutions through which the development of rivers has been decided?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) to (c) Ministry of Environment and Forest have informed that the Central Government by a Notification dated 20.02.2009, has set up the 'National Ganga River Basin Authority' (NGRBA) under the Chairmanship of the Prime Minister, for conservation of the river Ganga.

Further, for rivers other than Ganga, Centrally Sponsored Scheme of National River Conservation Plan (NRCP) is being implemented by the Central Government jointly with the State Governments on a cost-sharing basis. The pollution abatement works under NRCP presently cover identified polluted stretches of 40 major rivers in 121 towns spread over 19 States in the country.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

The names of the rivers development of which is being undertaken by NRCP are: Godavari, Yamuna, Mandovi, Sabarmati, Mindhola, Damodar, Subarnarekha, Pennar, Bhadra, Tungabhadra, Cauvery, Tunga, Pamba, Betwa, Tapti, Wainganga, Mandakini, Narmada, Khan, Chambal, Beehar, Kshipra, Krishna, Panchganga, Tapi, Diphu and Dhansiri, Brahamini, Mahanadi, Satluj, Beas, Ghaggar, Rani Chu, Adyar, Cooum, Vaigai, Vennar, Tamrabarani, Musi, Gomti, and Mahananda.

Development of river Ganga is being implemented by National Ganga River Basin Authority, and a provision of Rs. 355 crore is envisaged in the financial year 2014-15.

For development of rivers other than Ganga, a provision of Rs. 195.74 crore is envisaged in the financial year 2014-15 for implementation under National River Conservation Plan (NRCP). However, the subsequent river-wise allocation of funds under NRCP is to be done internally by Ministry of Environment & Forests.

Development and rejuvenation of Ganga

†638. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH MAHRA: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

(a) the quantum of amount provisioned by Government for the development and the rejuvenation of river Ganga;

(b) whether the Ministry would initiate legal action against the industrial units, States and cities which discharge their drains in the Ganga;

(c) if so, the details of the persons against whom legal action has been taken/ notices have been served, so far; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) During Twelfth Plan, outlay for ₹ 2200 crore has been provisioned for National Ganga River Basin Authority (NGRBA), which has been entrusted with the work of controlling pollution in the river Ganga.

Further, Government is giving special emphasis on rejuvenation of River Ganga.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Consultation with different stakeholders *viz.*, Ministries such as Ministry of Environment and Forest; Water Resources, Ganga Rejuvenation and River Development; Urban Development; Tourism; Shipping; Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation; Rural Development, etc., as well as academics, technical experts and NGOs associated with cleaning of Ganga, is in progress. Crystallisation of action plan, including framing of its salient features, time line and likely expenditure would be known only after the finalisation of the action plan for cleaning of River Ganga. This would include issues of ecological flow in River Ganga as also curbing of pollution.

(b) to (d) Ministry of Environment and Forest have informed that the State Pollution Control Boards (SPCBs) are required to implement the effluent discharge standards by the industries. Action is to be taken against the defaulting industries by the SPCBs under powers delegated to them by the Central Government under relevant provisions of Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 and Environment (Protection) Act, 1986.

Further, efforts made by the Government for management of Industrial Pollution affecting Rivers includes notifying industry specific effluent standards. The Ministry of Environment and Forest has identified 764 Grossly Polluting Industries (GPIs) discharging 501 million litres per day (mid) of wastewater into Ganga and its major tributaries. 704 industries have been inspected Under NGRBA programme by the NGRBA Cell, CPCB till May, 2014. Directions have been issued to 165 industries, of which 48 are the closure directions under Section-5 of E(P) Act, 1986.

Government is also promoting setting up of Common Effluent Treatment Plants (CETPs), Sewage Treatment Plants (STPs) and Environmental Surveillance of industries by CPCB, State Pollution Control Boards and Pollution Control Committees.

Financial assistance under AIBP

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

(a) whether Government has received letters from the Chief Minister of Gujarat for considering DDP areas for financial assistance under AIBP; and

(b) if so, what steps Government proposes to take to fulfil the said request?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir.

The modified guidelines for funding under Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme (AIBP) issued by the Ministry of Water Resources, in October, 2013, stipulate that for the purpose of determining the quantum of assistance, a project benefiting Desert Development Programme (DDP) Area/ Desert Prone Area will be treated at par with those benefiting DPAP areas and the new projects will be eligible for Central Assistance @ 90% for projects in Special Category States, and 75% for projects in Non-Special Category States.

The ongoing projects already under AIBP and benefiting Desert Development Programme (DDP)/Desert Prone Area will continue to get Central Assistance @ 25%. The DDP areas will be as identified by the Ministry of Rural Development in their published documents.

The request from the Government of Gujarat is being processed in accordance with the revised guidelines.

Plan to clean rivers

†640. SHRI VIJAY GOEL: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the Central Government has chalked out a plan to clean all the rivers in the country and make them pollution free;
- (b) the number of such rivers which are covered in this plan; and
- (c) the details of expenditure likely to be incurred thereon and the expected time it would take?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) to (c) Pollution abatement of rivers is an ongoing and collective efforts of Central and State Governments. The Ministry of Environment and Forests is supplementing the efforts of the State Governments in addressing the problem of pollution in identified stretches of various rivers under National River Conservation Plan (NRCP), Ganga Action Plan (GAP) phase I and II, and National Ganga River Basin Authority (NGRBA) programmes for implementation of projects on a cost sharing basis between the Central and State Governments. These programmes have presently covered polluted stretches of 42 rivers in 199 towns spread over 21 States at a sanctioned cost

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

of ₹ 10,716.45 crore. Till the end of March, 2014, funds amounting to ₹ 5097.50 crore have been released to the States, expenditure amounting to ₹ 6454.26 crore (including State share) has been incurred.

Under NGRBA, the key activities include laying of sewerage system, sewage treatment plants, solid waste management, common effluent treatment plant for controlling industrial pollution, river front management, crematoria etc. So far, 67 schemes in 48 towns in five Ganga States and 6 institutional development projects including Automatic Water Quality Monitoring and Ganga Knowledge Centre have been sanctioned at a total cost of ₹ 4683.61 crore under the programme. Till date, ₹ 1229.87 crore has been released from Centre and States, of which Central Government's share is ₹ 912.52 crore and State Governments' share is ₹ 317.35 crore. An expenditure of Rs. 838.76 crore has been reported till March, 2014 for implementation of the project.

Further, during Twelfth Plan, outlay for ₹ 1500 crore for NRCP and ₹ 2200 crore for NGRBA has been provisioned.

Model law preventing extraction of ground water

†641.SHRI VIJAY GOEL:

SHRI PRABHAT JHA:

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that water crisis is increasing in several areas of the country due to rampant extraction of ground water;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government had advised States to prepare a model law to prevent the extraction of ground water;

(d) if so, the States where the law has been formulated and the present status related to this process in the States where the law has not been formulated; and

(e) the present status of rain water harvesting in the country along with the further action plan of Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

GANGWAR): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. As per the latest assessment (2011) of the Central Ground Water Board (CGWB) carried out in association with respective State Ground Water Departments, 1071 Blocks/ Mandals/ Talukas in the Country are 'Over-Exploited'; 217 are 'Critical' and 697 are 'Semi-Critical. The over-exploited blocks are in the States of Tamil Nadu, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, Punjab, Andhra Pradesh (undivided), Haryana, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat and Delhi The State/UT. wise details are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(c) and (d) Ministry of Water Resources has circulated a Model Bill to all the States/Union Territories to regulate and control development and management of ground water. So far, thirteen (13) States/UTs namely, Andhra Pradesh (undivided), Goa, Lakshadweep, Kerala, Puducherry, West Bengal, Himachal Pradesh, Bihar, Chandigarh, Jammu & Kashmir, Karnataka, Assam and Dadra & Nagar Haveli have enacted the legislation on the lines of the Model Bill. In Maharashtra, the State Legislature has passed the Maharashtra Groundwater (Development and Management) Act 2009. MoWR is regularly pursuing with the remaining States/UTs to 'Regulate and Control the Development and Management of Ground Water' on the basis of the 'Model Bill'.

(e) 31 States/UTs have made rainwater harvesting mandatory by enacting laws or by formulating rules & regulations or by including provisions in Building Bye-laws or through suitable Government Orders.

Central Ground Water Board (CGWB) has prepared a Master Plan for Artificial Recharge to Ground Water in India during the year 2013, which envisages construction of different types of Artificial Recharge and Rainwater Harvesting structures in the Country in an area of 9,41,541 square km by harnessing surplus monsoon runoff to augment ground water resources. The Master Plan has been circulated to all State Governments for implementation.

Statement
Categorization of Blocks/ Mandals/ Talukas in India (As on 2011)

Sl. No.	States / Union Territories	Total No. of Assessed Units	Over-Exploited		Critical		Semi-Critical	
			Nos.	%	Nos.	%	Nos.	%
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Andhra Pradesh (undivided)	1110	83	7	15	1	97	9
2	Arunachal Pradesh	11	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	Assam	27	0	0	0	0	0	0
4	Bihar	533	0	0	0	0	11	2
5	Chhattisgarh	146	1	1	2	1	18	12
6	Delhi	27	18	67	2	7	5	19
7	Goa	20	0	0	0	0	0	0
8	Gujarat	223	24	11	5	2	13	6
9	Haryana	116	71	61	15	13	7	6
10	Himachal Pradesh	8	1	13	2	25	0	0
11	Jammu & Kashmir	14	0	0	0	0	0	0
12	Jharkhand	210	6	3	0	0	5	2

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
13	Karnataka	270	63	23	21	8	34	13
14	Kerala	152	1	1	2	1	23	15
15	Madhya Pradesh	313	24	8	4	1	67	21
16	Maharashtra	353	10	3	2	1	16	5
17	Manipur	8	0	0	0	0	0	0
18	Meghalaya	7	0	0	0	0	0	0
19	Mizoram	22	0	0	0	0	0	0
20	Nagaland	8	0	0	0	0	0	0
21	Odisha	314	0	0	0	0	0	0
22	Punjab	138	110	80	4	3	2	1
23	Rajasthan	243	172	71	24	10	20	8
24	Sikkim	4	0	0	0	0	0	0
25	Tamil Nadu	1129	374	33	48	4	235	21
26	Tripura	39	0	0	0	0	0	0
27	Uttar Pradesh	820	111	14	68	8	82	10

28	Uttaranchal	18	0	0	2	11	5	28
29	West Bengal	271	0	0	1	0	53	20
	TOTAL OF STATES	6554	1069	16	217	3	693	11
	Union Territories							
1	Andaman & Nicobar	36	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	Chandigarh	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
4	Daman & Diu	2	1	50	0	0	1	50
5	Lakshadweep	9	0	0	0	0	3	33
6	Puducherry	4	1	25	0	0	0	0
	TOTAL of UTs	53	2	4	0	0	4	8
	GRAND TOTAL	6607	1071	16	217	3	697	11

Criteria for Categorization:

'Over-Exploited': Stage of Groundwater development -100%, Significant decline in long term water level trend in either pre-monsoon or post-monsoon period or both.

'Critical': Stage of Ground Water Development - >90% and ≤100%, Significant decline in long term water level trend in both pre-monsoon and post-monsoon period

'Semi-Critical': Stage of Ground Water Development - > 70% and ≤100%, Significant decline in long term water level trend in either pre-monsoon or post-monsoon period

Assistance under AIBP

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

(a) whether Government has, in the past, provided Central assistance under the Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme (AIBP) Scheme by treating DDP areas at par with DPAP areas in cases of two projects, one in Punjab and another in Karnataka; and

(b) by when Government would extend similar benefits to Sardar Sarovar Project and other eligible projects in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) and (b) No, Sir. As per the modified guidelines for the Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme (AIBP) new project benefitting Desert Development Programme (DDP) area/ Desert Prone Area is treated at par with those benefitting DPAP areas and is eligible for Central Assistance @ 90% for projects in Special Category States and 75% in Non Special Category States.

As per current guidelines, the ongoing projects under AIBP benefitting Desert Development Programme (DDP) area / Desert Prone Area will get Central Assistance @ 25%, including the Sardar Sarovar Project.

Modified AIBP scheme

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

(a) whether the issue of treating DDP areas at par with DPAP areas has been duly approved by the Planning Commission and the Union Cabinet and is duly incorporated under the nomenclature of "Modified AIBP" Scheme during the Twelfth Five Year Plan document, in view of the above provision; and

(b) by when Government proposes to implement the said Modified AIBP scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) and (b) The modified guidelines for funding under Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme (AIBP) issued by the Ministry of Water Resources, in October, 2013, stipulate that for the purpose of determining the quantum of assistance, a project benefitting Desert Development Programme (DDP) area/ Desert Prone Area

will be treated at par with those benefiting DPAP areas and the new projects will be eligible for Central Assistance @ 90% for projects in Special Category States, and 75% for projects in Non-Special Category States.

The ongoing projects already under AIBP and benefiting Desert Development Programme (DDP)/ Desert Prone Area will continue to get Central Assistance @ 25%". The DDP areas will be as identified by the Ministry of Rural Development in their published documents.

12.00 Noon

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

Memorandum of Understanding between Government of India and National Projects Construction Corporation Ltd. (NPCC) and WAPCOS Ltd.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES; THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): Sir, on behalf of Sushri Uma Bharati, I lay on the Table, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:—

- (1) Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Ministry of Water Resources, River Development and Ganga Rejuvenation) and the National Projects Construction Corporation Limited (NPCC), for the year 2014-15.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 117/16/14]

- (2) Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Ministry of Water Resources, River Development and Ganga Rejuvenation) and WAPCOS Limited, for the year 2014 -15.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 116/16/14]

Report and Accounts (2012-13) of Indian Institute of Technology (IIT), Roorkee, State Education Mission Authority of Meghalaya and Paschim Banga Sarva Siksha Mission, Kolkata and related papers

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:—

- (i) (a) Annual Report of the Indian Institute of Technology (IIT), Roorkee, for the year 2012-13.
- (b) Annual Accounts of the Indian Institute of Technology (IIT), Roorkee, for the year 2012-13, and the Audit Report thereon, under sub-section (4) of Section 23 of the Indian Institutes of Technology Act, 1961.
- (c) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute.
- (d) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (i) (a) and (b) above.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 103/16/14]

- (ii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the State Education Mission Authority of Meghalaya implementing the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan, Meghalaya, Shillong, for the year 2012-13, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (ii) (a) above.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 108/16/14]

- (iii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Paschim Banga Sarva Shiksha Mission, Kolkata, West Bengal, for the year 2012-13, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (iii) (a) above.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 109/16/14]

I. Notifications of the Ministry of Coal

II. Notification of the Ministry of Power

III. Memorandum of Understanding between North Eastern Electric Power Corp. Ltd. (NEEPCO) and THDC India Limited (THDCIL)

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

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

- (1) S.O. 491 (E), dated the 20th February, 2014, specifying production of cement, syn-gas obtained through coal gasification (underground and surface) and coal liquefaction to be end uses for the purpose of the said Act.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 403/16/14]

- (2) S.O. 737 (E), dated the 11th March, 2014, amending Notification No. S.O. 207 (E), dated the 2nd February, 2012, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 403/16/14]

II. A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Power Notification No. G.S.R. 196 (E), dated the 20th March, 2014, publishing the Damodar Valley Corporation (salaries, allowances and other conditions of service of the Chairman, Members and Member-Secretary of the Corporation) Amendment Rules, 2014, framed under sub-section (1) of Section 59 of the Damodar Valley Corporation Act, 1948.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 130/16/14]

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 North Eastern Electric Power Corporation Limited (NEEPCO) for the year 2014-15.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 26/16/14]

- (ii) Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Ministry of Power) and the THDC India Limited (THDCIL), for the year 2014-15

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 26/16/14]

Notifications of Ministry of Corporate Affairs

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER; THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL AND THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL):
Sir, on behalf of Shrimati Nirmala Sitharaman, I lay on the Table, under sub-section (2) of Section 462 of the Companies Act, 2013, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Corporate Affairs:—

- (1) G.S.R. No. 01/01/2014 CL-V (E), dated Nil exempting class or classes of companies to a body to which a license is granted under the provisions of Section 8 of the Act.

- (2) G.S.R. No. 01/01/2014CL-V (E), dated Nil exempting class or classes of companies to Private Companies.
- (3) G.S.R. No. 01/01/2014CL-V (E), dated Nil exempting class or classes of companies to Government Companies.
- (4) G.S.R. No. 01/01/2014 CL-V (E), dated Nil exempting class or classes of companies to Nidhis.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 777/16/14]

**MOTION FOR ELECTION TO THE EMPLOYEES' STATE
INSURANCE CORPORATION (ESIC)**

सामाजिक न्याय और अधिकारिता मंत्री (श्री थावर चन्द गहलोत) : उपसभापति महोदय, मैं श्री नरेन्द्र सिंह तोमर, श्रम मंत्री की ओर से निम्नलिखित प्रस्ताव उपस्थित करता हूँ:

“कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा अधिनियम, 1948 (1948 का सं. 34) की धारा 14 के साथ पठित धारा 4 के खंड (i) के अनुसरण में, यह सभा उस रीति से, जैसा सभापति महोदय निदेश दें, सभा के सदस्यों में से एक सदस्य को श्री रामचन्द्र खूँटिआ की राज्य सभा की सदस्यता से 2 अप्रैल, 2014 को हुई निवृत्ति के कारण रिक्त हुए स्थान पर कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा निगम का सदस्य होने के लिए निर्वाचित करने की कार्यवाही करें।”

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

CLARIFICATION ON THE STATEMENT BY MINISTER

**Re. alleged destruction of more than 1.5 lakh files in
Ministry of Home Affairs**

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, we will take up clarifications on the Statement by Shri Raj Nath Singh, hon. Minister for Home Affairs. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI P. RAJEEVE (Kerala): Sir, I raised this issue. So, kindly allow me to seek clarifications.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, you will be allowed. Who told you that you would not be allowed? ...*(Interruptions)*... You will speak after him. Okay. You concede for him. Okay.

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Sir, I am grateful to the Minister and the Government for

coming out with a *suo motu* Statement on the issue which I raised during the Zero Hour. But, Sir, this reply is not satisfactory and not sufficient. As per the Statement, it is alleged by an hon. MP. I am that MP. It is mentioned in the Statement. But, Sir, this is a PTI story carried by different newspapers — national and regional newspapers. In the story, the first sentence is that on the directions of Prime Minister Narendra Modi, the Union Home Ministry took up a clean-up drive and in less than a month has destroyed nearly 1.5 lakh files that had gathered dust for years. Some newspapers were carrying some photos, the last photo of Mahatma Gandhi before his funeral procession. In this report, it is mentioned that another file has details about the Cabinet meeting that was called before the death of Mahatma Gandhi was announced. It is mentioned by an official. Then, my query is: Why is the Government not ready to deny this in the Statement? Sir, I got the privilege to raise this issue with the permission of the Chair. Then only, the Government came out with a *suo motu* statement. If it is not true and the Government statement was right, why is the Government not ready to come out with a denial statement? Our Prime Minister is always busy with the Twitter. I could not find any tweet by the Prime Minister on this issue. Then, why is the Government not ready to deny that? Sir, this is not an exclusive story of any newspaper. This is a PTI story. Then, why is the Government not ready to take any action? It is a very sensitive issue, the assassination of Mahatma Gandhi, but it is not specific. In this, nothing is related to the assassination of Mahatma Gandhi. Then my question is very specific. Any files regarding the Cabinet meeting, it decided to prepare an official publication or an official declaration on the assassination of the Father of the Nation, it has not been mentioned specifically in the *suo moto* statement. All of us are well aware that there is a specific procedure for destroying of files. That is in public domain. That is the Manual of the Office Procedure. Rule 113, Manual of the Office Procedure deals with review and weeding out of records. Rule 113 (2) Category 'A' and Category 'B' files will be reviewed on attaining the 25th year of their life, in consultation with the National Archives of India. Then, I want to know — if the Government is confident — from the Minister whether he is ready to give the status report, including the names of the files and the reasons for destroying those files, whether 1,50,000 files or 11,100 files, as admitted by the Government. If it is so, then, how many files, as per this Manual, have been reviewed after 25 years? Before 1990 whether any of those files has been destroyed. Normally the review process is within 25 years. Then, before 1990, whether any of those files has been destroyed. If so, what are the files? We have certain apprehension because earlier there was some Government, which dropped the freedom project of our historians. At that time, Maulana Abdul Kalam Azad story on freedom, the last pages, specifically mentioned that they were asked to destroy the official document relating to the assassination of Mahatma Gandhi, we have that type of precedent. (*Time-bell ringe*) I am concluding, Sir. Then any files before 1990 have been destroyed. As per the Manual of the Office Procedure and Archives Act, it should be sent to the National

Archives. May I know whether any files were sent to the National Archives? This is a very serious issue. This statement is not sufficient, not satisfactory. ...(*Time bell rings*)... Last sentence, Sir. As per the Manual, there are specific Appendices 29 and 39. As per these Appendices, there are specific charts. In those charts, the list, the year and the reason should be specified. I think, if it is destroyed as per this Manual, the Minister should have a complete list in the specific format — the number, the name of the file, the date of the file, the reason for destroying. Every thing should be with the Minister if it is destroyed as per the statute. Then, I want to know whether the Minister and the Government is ready to lay on the Table of the House the complete details of those files which were destroyed.

विपक्ष के नेता (श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद) : माननीय डिप्टी चेयरमैन साहब, मैं अपने साथी जिन्होंने अभी यह मसला उठाया है, उनके साथ बराबर सहमत हूँ। माननीय गृह मंत्री जी ने उस दिन बताया था कि सफाई के एक अभियान के तौर पर इस चीज को किया गया। यह ठीक है और हम सब यह जानते हैं कि जब हम अपनी मिनिस्ट्रीज में, अलग-अलग विभागों में इंस्पेक्शन के लिए जाते हैं, तो वहां बहुत सारी फाइलें देखते हैं। कभी-कभी तो ऑफिसर्स भी उन फाइलों के बीच में नजर नहीं आते हैं और गरदे में छुपे रहते हैं। सफाई की बात एक तरफ है, लेकिन weeding out of old files के लिए न सिर्फ हमारे भारत में, बल्कि विश्व में भी एक laid-down procedure है। मैं यह बताना चाहता हूँ कि इसके लिए अलग-अलग देशों में अलग-अलग डेट्स फिक्स की जाती हैं और उस समय के बाद वे फाइलें डिस्ट्रॉय की जाती हैं। कोई देशों में यह 25 साल है, कई देशों में यह 30 साल है तथा कई देशों में यह 50 और 60 साल है।

पहले यह असंभव था। आज से 15 साल पहले, 20 साल पहले किसी भी फाइल को डिस्ट्रॉय करना, नष्ट करना बड़ा मुश्किल था कि शायद कभी भी कोई भी जरूरत किसी फाइल की पड़ती थी तो उसको फिर कैसे ढूँढ़ें ? लेकिन जब से इस देश में टेक्नोलॉजी रिवोल्यूशन आयी, इस टेक्नोलॉजी रिवोल्यूशन की वजह से आज माइक्रो फिल्मिंग सबसे आसान काम है। आज आप फाइल डिस्ट्रॉय करने से पहले अगर उसकी माइक्रो फिल्मिंग करेंगे, तो पूरे नॉर्थ-साउथ ब्लॉक में जितनी फाइलें हैं, वे शायद दो-चार विप्स में आ जाएंगी, हाथ में आ जाएंगी। तो मैं सबसे पहले यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि इन साढ़े ग्यारह हजार फाइलों को जो नष्ट किया गया है, जैसा कि माननीय गृह मंत्री जी ने अपने वक्तव्य में बताया, तो क्या इन सब फाइलों की माइक्रो फिल्मिंग की गई है? यदि हां तो क्या सदन में यहां उसकी रिपोर्ट रखी जा सकती है कि ये किस-किस महकमें से संबंधित हैं? आपने उस दिन यह तो स्पष्ट बताया कि यह महात्मा गांधी जी की हत्या से संबंधित नहीं है, लेकिन जरूरी नहीं है कि हर चीज महात्मा गांधी जी की हत्या से शुरू हो। महात्मा गांधी जी का पूरी फ्रीडम मूवमेंट से संबंध रहा है, क्या उस फ्रीडम स्ट्रगल से संबंधित कोई भी फाइल नष्ट हुई है? साथ ही जो दूसरे उनके साथी थे, चाहे वे केबिनेट के मेंबर हों या केबिनेट के मेंबर न हों, उस तरह के फ्रीडम स्ट्रगल के जो लोग थे, उनसे संबंधित कोई बात जो हिस्ट्री का एक हिस्सा है, क्या इस तरह की कोई फाइल है? दूसरे जो हिस्टोरिकल इंपोर्टेंस के लीडर्स थे, आने वाले पीढ़ी के लिए, आने वाले जनरेशन के लिए जो शायद बहुमुखी शक्ति थी, उस तरह की कोई फाइलें इसमें थीं ? केबिनेट की उस समय की कोई प्रोसिडिंग्स हैं

जो महात्मा गांधी की हत्या से पहले या हत्या के बाद की रही हों, क्या इस तरह की कोई प्रोसिडिंग्स हैं? मैं ये तमाम चीजें माननीय गृह मंत्री जो से जानना चाहूंगा।

श्री सुखेन्दु शेखर राय (पश्चिमी बंगाल) : सर, यह खुशी की बात है जो वक्तव्य दिया गया, उससे यह पता चलता है कि डेढ़ लाख फाइल नहीं, बल्कि ग्यारह हजार, एक सौ फाइलें नष्ट की गईं और नष्ट की गईं फाइलों से न तो राष्ट्रपिता, न डा. राजेन्द्र प्रसाद और न ही श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री का कोई सम्पर्क बनता है यह भी खुशी की बात है कि माननीय गृह मंत्री जी ने सदन को आश्वस्त किया कि नेशनल आर्काइव्स की रिपोर्ट के आधार पर महात्मा गांधी की मजार से संबंधित 52 फाइलें एवं 67 एक्जीबिट्स और एप्रोक्सीमेटली इलेविन थाउजेंड, वन हंड्रेज एट्टी सिक्स पेजेज आज भी पूरी तरह से सुरक्षित हैं। महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय गृह मंत्री जी से अनुरोध करना चाहता हूँ कि हमारे सूत्रों के मुताबिक जो बहुत सारी किताबों में है और यह भारत सरकार ने भी बारम्बार स्पष्ट किया है कि इंटेलिजेंस ब्रांच के पास, पी.एम.ओ. के पास नेताजी सुभाष चन्द्र बोस से संबंधित एक सौ से ज्यादा सीक्रेट फाइल्स हैं। गवर्नमेंट ऑफ इंडिया ने स्पष्ट किया है कि होम मिनिस्ट्री के पास सत्तर हजार से भी ज्यादा पन्ने नेताजी सुभाष चन्द्र बोस की रहस्यमयी अन्तर्ध्या के संबंध में रखे हुए हैं। मैं माननीय गृह मंत्री जी से आग्रह करना चाहता हूँ कि वे सदन को स्पष्ट करें कि तमाम सारी दलीलें और दस्तावेज जैसे कि राष्ट्रीय अभिलेखागार में महात्मा गांधी जी के बारे में तथा दूसरे नेताओं के बारे में रखे गये हैं, वैसे ही हमारे क्रांतिकारी नेता सुभाष चन्द्र बोस जी के बारे में जितनी सीक्रेट फाइल्स हैं, सत्तर हजार पन्ने हैं, जो होम मिनिस्ट्री के पास हैं, क्या वे सार्वजनिक किए जाएंगे? क्या वे सार्वजनिक किए जाएंगे? क्या वे राष्ट्रीय अभिलेखागार में रखे जाएंगे क्योंकि हिन्दुस्तान की जनता को यह जानने का अधिकार है कि 70 साल पहले नेताजी कैसे अंतर्ध्यान हुए? यह आज तक देश के किसी भी नागरिक को मालूम नहीं है। इसलिए मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय गृह मंत्री जी से निवेदन करता हूँ कि इस बात का खुलासा करें। धन्यवाद।

SHRI D. RAJA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, at the outset, I thank the hon. Home Minister, Shri Rajnath Singh, for coming out with a statement. But I do not appreciate the attempt to call it as a *suo motu* statement. In fact, the statement has been made in response to an issue that was raised on the floor of the House. There is nothing wrong in admitting that. As Members of Parliament, both as Members of Government and as those who are in the Opposition, we should be magnanimous to understand each other. And, it is not a *suo motu* statement, if I understand correctly...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. The Chair had not directed the Government to issue such a statement. Maybe, a Member raised the issue. But that does not mean that it is not a *suo motu* statement. It is a *suo motu* statement. That is why clarifications are allowed. You should understand that point.

SHRI D. RAJA: But everyone knows that it is a statement in response to an issue that was raised.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Don't go into the technicalities. Kindly seek your clarifications.

SHRI D. RAJA: But it is a fact that the issue was raised by one of the hon. Members.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is very clear and that is why I allowed him first.

SHRI D. RAJA: This is No.1, Sir. Secondly, I am glad that the Minister has admitted that none of the 11,000 files, so destroyed, related to Mahatma Gandhi's assassination. This is also to inform that none of the files, so destroyed, related to either Dr. Rajendra Prasad, Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri or Lord Mountbatten. This is what he said. But there is a strong apprehension in the minds of the people that there could have been some files which were sensitive and which could have been destroyed in the process. That is where Members are keen to know whether the Government will be in a position to tell us what files, related to which matters, were destroyed. Microfilming is one thing. It has developed now. In all libraries and archives, we find microfilms. If the Government has not gone in for that process, the Government has to explain why it has not done so.

The other issue, Sir, is this. What is this Prime Minister's discussion with all Secretaries to the Government of India where he has stressed upon improving the work culture and work environment including hygiene and cleanliness? Is it so necessary that hygiene and cleanliness aspects have to be taken up at the level of the Prime Minister? Is it the way our system and our bureaucracy work? This appears to be very strange, as though the situation was waiting for the arrival of Mr. Modi as Prime Minister to be taken care of! Here, I tell you, this leads to apprehensions. The hon. Minister has to clarify as to why such an effort was done. I am asking this because this creates an apprehension, and I once again underline this word 'apprehension'. Now, what is the apprehension? There can be an effort to re-write history or hide certain potential materials which present the real history of our country. These are all there in the minds of the people. That is where the Minister will have to be very categorical and assure the House that such an attempt was not done and that these are the facts. Thank you, Sir.

प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव (उत्तर प्रदेश) : उपसभापति जी, माननीय गृह मंत्री जी ने जो वक्तव्य दिया है, उसके आधार पर मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि जो फाइलें नष्ट की गई हैं, वे किस अवधि की थीं और नष्ट होने वाली फाइलों का चयन किस आधार पर किया गया था? “पिक एंड चूज”

करके या किसी पार्टिकुलर पीरिएड को लेकर, कि इस अवधि से इस अवधि तक की फाइलों को डेस्ट्रॉय किया गया? आप जानते हैं कि जो नेशनल आर्काइव है, जो भारत का संग्रहालय है, वह रिसर्च स्कॉलर्स के लिए बहुत महत्वपूर्ण स्थल होता है। कई बार कुछ ऐसी परिस्थितियां बनती हैं, जब किसी रिसर्च स्कॉलर को बहुत जरूरी सूचनाएं प्राप्त करनी होती हैं और उस समय संबंधित दस्तावेज गायब हो जाएं या नष्ट हो जाएं, तो उसकी रिसर्च ही अधूरी रह सकती है। आपके विभाग ने जो फाइलें नष्ट की हैं, उसका क्राइटेरिया क्या था कि किन फाइलों को नष्ट किया जाए? क्या सरदार पटेल जी के जमाने की पूरी फाइलें सुरक्षित हैं? जो उन्होंने बयान दिए थे, जैसे जब अयोध्या में मूर्ति रखी गई थी, तो उस बारे में उनका बयान था, और भी बहुत सारी बातें थी, कैबिनेट के फैसले थे, क्या वे सारी की सारी फाइलें सुरक्षित हैं या नहीं? गांधी जी से संबंधित तो आपने बता दिया कि वे फाइलें सुरक्षित हैं, लेकिन मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि सरदार पटेल से संबंधित सारे दस्तावेज सुरक्षित हैं या नहीं हैं या उन्हें नष्ट कर दिया गया है?

श्री राजीव शुक्ल (महाराष्ट्र) : उपसभापति जी, माननीय गृह मंत्री जी का जो बयान है, वह बयान ही अपने आप में बहुत रहस्यपूर्ण है। इसमें उन्होंने यह माना है कि प्रधान मंत्री ने कहा कि सब दफ्तरों में सफाई करो और सफाई के आधार पर हमारे यहां भी 11,100 फाइलें नष्ट कर दी गईं। चूंकि एक माननीय सदस्य ने पूछा, इसलिए आपने गांधी जी, राजेन्द्र प्रसाद और शास्त्री जी के बारे में बताया कि उनसे संबंधित कोई फाइल नहीं है। इससे तो शंका और बढ़ जाती है कि ऐसी कौन सी फाइलें हैं, जो डेस्ट्रॉय हुई हैं। आज डिजिटाइजेशन का युग है और होम मिनिस्ट्री एक अकेली ऐसी मिनिस्ट्री है, जो भारत के इतिहास से जुड़ी हुई है और वहां का तो एक-एक कागज महत्वपूर्ण है। बहुत दुख के साथ यह कहना पड़ता है कि लगातार, मैं कोई एक साल की बात नहीं कर रहा हूं, हमारा जो गृह मंत्रालय है, वहां फाइलों की बड़ी दुर्दशा है, बाहर पूरे बरामदे में पुरानी-पुरानी फाइलें पड़ी रहती हैं। जब वहां से फाइलें गायब हो जाती हैं, तो कह दिया जाता है कि बंदर ले गए, क्योंकि वहां बंदरों का बड़ा भारी आतंक है और इस सरकार की जो एक मंत्री हैं, वे बंदरों के खिलाफ कोई कार्रवाई करने के खिलाफ रहती हैं। नॉर्थ ब्लॉक में बंदरों का इतना आतंक है कि आप सोच नहीं सकते हैं। तो वहां पर फाइलों की सुरक्षा का क्या इंतजाम है? क्या इन 11,100 फाइलों में कोई फाइल कश्मीर से संबंधित है, जिसमें श्यामा प्रसाद मुखर्जी के 370 के बारे में विचार थे? जैसा राम गोपाल जी ने कहा, क्या सरदार पटेल के बारे में कोई फाइल है? गांधी जी की हत्या से संबंधित नहीं हो सकती, लेकिन उसके लिए दो साल जो योजना बनी, मुंबई के नॉरीमन पाइंट के एक होटल में जो योजना बनी, वहां के संगठन से जुड़े कुछ लोग उस योजना में शामिल थे, मदन लाल ने जो एक हफ्ते पहले हमला किया था, वह किस संगठन से जुड़ा हुआ था, इसके अलावा ग्वालियर में जिस घर से पिस्तौल ली गई, वह किस संगठन से जुड़ा था? क्योंकि इसमें हत्या से मुताल्लिक कोई एक बात नहीं है। जो कानपुर में गए, जो एक हफ्ते पहले बीच में कानपुर में गए, वहां किससे मुलाकात हुई, वहां से किस तरह हथियार का बंदोबस्त हुआ, ये सारी चीजें संबंधित हैं। हो सकता है कि हत्या की जांच से संबंधित न हों, लेकिन योजना से संबंधित हैं। हम सिर्फ इतना जानना चाहते हैं कि डिजिटाइजेशन क्यों नहीं किया गया? होम मिनिस्ट्री की इन फाइलों को आपने आर्कोलॉजिकल सर्वे ऑफ इंडिया को हैंड ओवर क्यों नहीं कर दिया, आर्काइव्स में क्यों नहीं दे दिया? यह बहुत जरूरी था। आप गृह

मंत्रालय की फाइलों की सुरक्षा का आश्वासन दें कि आगे कोई फाइल नष्ट नहीं की जाएगी, क्योंकि ये भारत के इतिहास से जुड़ी फाइलें हैं। उन फाइलों की सुरक्षा का क्या इंतजाम किया जा रहा है, जो कह दिया जाता है कि बंदर फाइल लेकर चले गए?

सर, यह बंदरों वाला मामला बहुत महत्वपूर्ण मामला है। जब मनमोहन सिंह जी वित्त मंत्री थे, आप पूछिए, वहां जाने में मंत्रियों की हालत खराब होती थी। वहां लोग डंडे लेकर खड़े होते हैं और लंगूर किराए पर लेने पड़ते हैं। लंगूरों पर मंत्रालय का लाखों रुपया खर्च हो रहा है और इस सरकार की एक मंत्री बंदरों को बचाती हैं। तो इन सारी चीजों पर आप स्पष्टीकरण दें।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri Sitaram Yechury ...(Interruptions)...

PROF. SAIF-UD-DIN-SOZ (Jammu and Kashmir): Sir, I am on a point of order. ...(Interruptions)... Please, sit down ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I called Sitaram Yechury. ...(Interruptions)... You sit down ...(Interruptions)...

श्री सीताराम येचुरी (पश्चिमी बंगाल) : एक मिनट, मुझे बोलने दीजिए, मुझे डिप्टी चेयरमैन साहब ने बोलने के लिए कहा है। ...(व्यवधान)...

प्रो. सैफुद्दीन सोज : मैंने एक प्वाइंट ऑफ ऑर्डर उठाया है।

[پروفیسر سیف الدین سوز : میں نے ایک پوائنٹ آف آرڈر اٹھایا ہے۔] †

श्री सीताराम येचुरी : जी, आप प्वाइंट ऑफ ऑर्डर उठाइए, हम आपको मना नहीं कर रहे हैं, लेकिन डिप्टी चेयरमैन साहब ने मुझे इजाजत दी है। So, thank you very much, Sir.

First of all, we are very grateful to the hon. Home Minister for making the statement, because this is a very important matter. Sir, I have five clarifications to seek and I will be very brief.

The first one concerns the fact that this was raised on 9th July, 2014. And, in response to it, we have got a reply from hon. Minister. I am just reading out from the records. You were in the Chair, Sir. So, I am reading out what you said that day.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Beware of the time constraint.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Yes, yes. There is time constraint. I am quoting it. It says:

†[Transliteration in Urdu Script.]

“I called the Minister and he is not yielding... Mr. Minister, please.

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: Sir, I have just learnt about the allegation. The Government completely refutes the allegation.”

That was what was said on behalf of the Government. You, in the Chair, reminded the House — and very correctly; we all respected your point — that the Government functions as a collective responsibility. Even if the hon. Home Minister is not there, the Cabinet Minister is speaking on behalf of the Government. On behalf of the Government, the Minister refuted the allegation completely. Now, in the *suo motu* statement, the hon. Home Minister says, at point No. 2, that it is a fact that the hon. Prime Minister had discussion with all the Secretaries, etc. And, then, in bold, it is said, “Files and papers should be weeded out in accordance with the rules of record keeping. This exercise should be completed within 3-4 weeks. In accordance with the instructions mentioned above...” — I am quoting — “...the files lying in different sections of the Ministry of Home Affairs were reviewed and a total of 11,100 files were destroyed during the period of 5th June, to 8th July, 2014”. Now, here is a Minister, exercising the collective responsibility, refuting the allegations altogether that no files have been destroyed. But, there is the hon. Home Minister now saying that 11,100 files have been destroyed. Sir, you are the custodian of this House. I am asking you directly. Have you been misled on the 9th? Has the House been misled on the 9th when the Government says that they have not destroyed any files? And, now, the hon. Home Minister says that 11,100 files have been destroyed. This contradiction on record, the Chair may decide, merits a privilege motion. Or, a contradiction on record for misleading this House is something that cannot be accepted ...(*Interruptions*)... Please understand my point.

श्री विजय गोयल (राजस्थान) : सर, मंत्री जी ने तो कहा ही नहीं। ...(*व्यवधान*)... मंत्री जी ने तो यह स्टेटमेंट दिया ही नहीं है। ...(*व्यवधान*)...

श्री सीताराम येचुरी : भाई, मैं अपने दोस्तों से यही कहना चाहूंगा कि आप सब्र कीजिए। अभी आपने नई-नई सत्ता संभाली है, सब्र कीजिए। आपके पास पुराना तजुर्बा बहुत है, लेकिन आप सब्र कीजिए। अगर कुछ ऐसी बातें हो जाती हैं, तो उनको आने वाले समय में सुधारिए कि वे न हों। आप सब्र करके जरा सुन लीजिए, मेरी बात को सुन लीजिए। ...(*व्यवधान*)...

श्री विजय गोयल : सीताराम जी, मंत्री जी ने तो वह कहा ही नहीं, जो आप कह रहे हैं।

श्री सीताराम येचुरी : दूसरी बात ...(*व्यवधान*)... What is the actual allegation? The files were destroyed. And, there is this contradiction that I have pointed out.

The second point was the allegation that was there in the PTI Report and I quote

[श्री सीताराम येचुरी]

that Report. A Zero Hour is also listed for raising the issue on the basis of the PTI Report. It says, "Another file has details about the Cabinet meeting that was called before the death of Mahatma Gandhi was announced." It is not about the assassination of Mahatma Gandhi. It was what transpired in the Cabinet of how that assassination is going to be announced to the nation and that was Pandit Nehru's famous speech where he said, 'a light has gone out of our lives.' That is how he began that announcement. The Cabinet, obviously, decided that this is such a grave matter that the Prime Minister himself will announce to the country and to the world that this is what had happened. What we are talking about is that file, not about the assassination. Hon. Home Minister has clarified that no file concerning the assassination was destroyed. But, what happened to the file relating to that Cabinet meeting? There is no clarity on that. And, I think, that was destroyed.

Thirdly, you mentioned that in three weeks 11,100 files were destroyed. My learned lawyer, friend and colleague, Shri Satish Misraji, has calculated 'on the back of an envelope calculation as economists call it', ...He said that in five working days, in three weeks, that is, in fifteen days, with eight hours each day working, that is, 480 minutes into fifteen days is 7,200 minutes; in 7,200 minutes, you destroyed 11,100 files. Each file you destroyed in less than one minute, in 45 seconds! And in 45 seconds you decided the merit of what was there in the file and then you destroyed it. In 45 seconds! What does it show, Sir? That is where the apprehension lies, if there was a predecided motive of what sort of files are going to be destroyed. And whether there is a question of re-writing history, that is the clarification we want, Sir, and that is why these doubts arise. Therefore, the basic point is, every country has a system whereby after a period of certain time, all these files are transferred to the National Archives. I was Chairman, for some time, of the Parliamentary Standing Committee, that included Ministry of Culture as well, that supervised all these institutions and the National Archives. Unfortunately, we don't have a principle. We brought this to the attention of previous Governments but, unfortunately, no law or rule has been laid down as to after what time you can transfer and you should transfer these material to the National Archives. India is the only country, Sir, where you have National Archives where you can find records of the Moghul Empire, of the British Empire, but the details of what happened in sixty years of Independent India are not known. There is no law or principle or rule; this is a very serious lapse. These files should have been gone automatically. Then, there would have been cleanliness, there would not have been a need for the hon. Prime Minister to spend so much time saying, 'clean the North Block and the South Block'; these files would have gone to the National Archives;

people could have used them; our history could have been preserved. But, that was not done. So, these are important issues and I beseech the Minister to please address them when he replies.

श्री के.सी. त्यागी (बिहार) : सर, मैं आपका धन्यवाद करता हूँ कि आपने मुझे इस विषय पर बोलने के लिए कहा। यह सवाल गांधी जी की हत्या से जुड़े हुए प्रसंग का है और यह एक इतिहास है। गांधी जी की हत्या क्यों हुई, किस विचार ने की, किन परिस्थितियों ने की, गांधी जी को मारना क्यों जरूरी था, गांधी जी किस विचारधारा के प्रतीक थे? सर, यह कोई पहला अवसर नहीं था, जिस दिन गांधी जी की हत्या हुई थी। गांधी जी पर पहला प्रहार 1931 में पूना में हुआ था, जब वे महात्मा फुले के किसी कार्यक्रम से लौट रहे थे। तो गांधी जी को मारने वाली जो ताकतें थीं, वे कई तरह की थीं और अब यह महत्वपूर्ण इसलिए हो गया है कि इतिहास का वह ऐसा दस्तावेज है जिसमें हिन्दू महासभा के उस समय जो राष्ट्रीय अध्यक्ष थे, जो उसके प्रवर्तक थे, जो विचारक थे, उनको लेकर भी बहस चली। मैं अपनी बाईं बाजू की तरफ, जो भाजपा के मित्र हैं उनको किसी तरीके से एम्बेरेसिंग पोजिशन में नहीं डालना चाहता, लेकिन जवाहरलाल नेहरू और उस समय के जो गृह मंत्री थे, सरदार पटेल साहब, उन्होंने आर.एस.एस. पर इस बात के लिए प्रतिबंध लगाया था कि महात्मा गांधी की हत्या में इस विचार का भी योगदान है। अगर आप इजाजत देंगे, तो मैं सरदार पटेल का वह ऐतिहासिक भाषण भी क्वोट कर सकता हूँ कि आप क्यों ऐसी विचारधारा का प्रचार-प्रसार करते हो, जिससे नफरत फैलती है और गांधी जैसा महत्वपूर्ण आदमी चला जाता है। तो सर, यह जो प्रसंग अब उठा है, इसको लेकर एक डिफरेंट माइंडसेट है, जो मानते हैं कि गांधी कोई बड़ा आदमी नहीं था। कल मैं एक बहस में भाग ले रहा था, तो उसमें सरदार पटेल, गांधी जी से बड़े हो गए हैं। कुछ लोगों के लिए भगत सिंह, सरदार पटेल और सुभाष बाबू, गांधी जी से बड़े हो गए हैं। मैंने इस सदन में कहा था - सुभाष बाबू ने कहा है कि गांधी, क्राइस्ट और बुद्ध जैसा लगता है। सरदार पटेल ने कहा कि कई सदियां गुजरेंगी, तब गांधी जैसा नेता पैदा होगा तो गांधी के शिष्यों को उनसे बड़ा दिखाने की जो साजिश है, वह गांधी को बीलिटिल करने का प्रयास है। गांधी जी का क्या दर्शन था? गांधी जी दो या तीन दिन के बाद, शायद 2 फरवरी को ही पाकिस्तान जाने वाले थे।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please come to the topic.

श्री के.सी. त्यागी : यह टॉपिक ही नहीं है सर, ये सारी चीजें...(व्यवधान)... सर, यह एक ऐसा इतिहास है...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The question is destruction of files.

श्री के.सी. त्यागी : सर, यह एक ऐसा इतिहास है जो कुछ लोगों के लिए गौरव का इतिहास और कुछ लोगों के लिए अफसोस का इतिहास है, इस पर बहस होनी चाहिए। मैं किसी व्यक्ति विशेष पर आरोप नहीं लगा रहा हूँ। मैं एक विचार के बारे में कहना चाहता हूँ कि वह कौन सा विचार था, जिसने गांधी जी जैसे आदमी के बारे में, जिसका धर्म अहिंसा था, उस पर भी गोली दागी, इसीलिए यह महत्वपूर्ण है। माननीय गृह मंत्री महोदय से मेरा निवेदन है कि उनका जो

[श्री. के.सी. त्यागी]

स्पष्टीकरण है, वह बहुत vague है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि categorically, उन सारी फाइलों का विवरण इस सदन के पटल पर रखा जाए, जो destroy हुई हैं या जो destroy होने की लाइन में हैं, चूंकि वह एक घटना नहीं है, वह एक इतिहास है। उस इतिहास पर हमें गर्व है कि हमारे मुल्क ने आजादी की लड़ाई में एक ऐसा योद्धा पैदा किया, जिसकी हिन्दुस्तान में ही नहीं, ...**(समय की घंटी)**... पूरी दुनिया जिसकी जय-जयकार कर रही है और यहां पर कुछ लोग उनके हत्यारों को सम्मानित करके गौरवान्वित महसूस करते हैं। यह एक विचारधारा की लड़ाई है, इसलिए मैं चाहता हूँ कि इसके समुचित दस्तावेज सदन के पटल पर रखे जाएं। बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

श्री उपसभापति : धन्यवाद। डा. के. केशव राव।

DR. K. KESHAVA RAO (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, first of all, I would congratulate them for the distorted Statement or whatever Statement they have made. It is good that they have come out with some Statement. Sir, it is a very important issue. I don't know why we are taking it in such a casual fashion. This pertains to historical records whether you consider them the first source of records or the second source of records. As a guide, is some research students come to me, and ask for a paper. If it is not available, only subject matter is available, then, where would they go on? This is the question one must ask. Now, cleansing these stables is all right. The files that you are talking about are not your official and administrative files. They pertain to archives; they pertain to the history of this country. It is not for you to decide whether they pertain to some serious historical record or not. It is for the history to decide. Now, all of us are asking whether with the new technology coming in, don't we have some kind of a methodology or technology by which we could have preserved them, digitized them and kept them as our proof. That could have been done.

Sir, my question to the hon. Minister, through you, is, whether we have kept any record of the files that we have destroyed. This is number one. I am asking this question because I am interested in the subject matter.

Number two, have we tried to digitize them? These files pertain to archives and history. Which experts have told you that these can be thrown out or these can be destroyed? This is number three. Number four, wherefrom a history student get these records? Shri Yechury just now said that one can get the colonial records by going to U.K. All kinds of colonial records one can get in U.K. But we do not get post-Independent records have. I sincerely hope, I am not trying to put some kind of one-upmanship or indulging in some kind of a blame game, has the he Home Ministry has taken care to keep the records of the files, if they are important. If they are important, then, who has told them that they are important? If they have said that these are to be destroyed, then, which authority has told you to do so? Have you kept any record of the destroyed files so that tomorrow one can get into them? ...*(Time-bell rings)*...

Sir, I am tempted to say this because Mr. Yechury has said one thing that it took not even one minute for us to destroy those thousands of files. That means, no authority has looked into those papers. I am firm on that. Just tell me one thing. I am not getting into calculations; it has become a calculus now, not calculations. At this stage, at what conclusion do we arrive at? ...*(Time-bell rings)*... Sir, I am putting these five questions to the hon. Minister. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay; thank you.

DR. K. KESHA RAO: I want to know from the hon. Minister as to which authority said that these files can be destroyed. Is there any other record of the subject matter, not of the total papers, so that they can get into that? Thank you very much, Sir.

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK (Goa): Sir, this controversy arose because this Government is inspired by an organization. Therefore, they are functioning under the inspiration of that organization. I want to know whether there has been any violation of rules which require files to be destroyed in a space of time. If so, then, there should be an inquiry into this violation.

Number two, there must be a list, as Azadji has pointed out. Is that list micro-filmed or scanned or in any manner were records kept with respect to those files? Secondly, I want to know whether any Cabinet decision was taken on this destruction and the list of files to be destroyed was placed before the Cabinet. I would also like to know whether any of these files was covered under the Official Secret Act. Thirdly, I would like to know whether the destruction of these files relates to the syllabus of education proposed to be changed drastically by the Government eulogizing Godse for the acts he had done in the past. Godse was eulogised in the syllabus. They have a new syllabus. ...*(Interruptions)*... ...*(Time-bell rings)*... Therefore, a thorough inquiry has to be instituted as far destruction of these files is concerned.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri Naresh Agrawal. ...*(Interruptions)*... I will not accept any more names. ...*(Interruptions)*... I have already three more names. ...*(Interruptions)*... I told you I will not accept any more names. ...*(Interruptions)*... I have only said that I will not accept any more names. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... You understand what I said. ...*(Interruptions)*... You understand what I said. ...*(Interruptions)*... You sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... You must understand what I have said. I said, 'I will not accept any more names'. ...*(Interruptions)*... It is a question of acceptance. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल (उत्तर प्रदेश) : माननीय उपसभापति जी, माननीय गृह मंत्री जी यहां बैठे हुए हैं, यह विषय इसलिए भी महत्वपूर्ण है कि भारतीय जनता पार्टी के एजेंडे में देश का इतिहास बदलना प्राथमिकता थी। चूंकि कई बार यह बात उठी है, चाहे श्यामा प्रसाद मुखर्जी हों, चाहे दीनदयाल उपाध्याय जी हों, चाहे आर.एस.एस. विचारधारा हो, हर वक्त इस बात को कहा गया कि जब भी भारतीय जनता पार्टी सत्ता में आएगी, इस देश का इतिहास बदला जाएगा। कहीं इस देश के इतिहास को बदलने के लिए तो ये फाइलें नष्ट नहीं की गई हैं? यह भी आशंका है चूंकि भारतीय जनता पार्टी के किसी नेता ने देश की आजादी में हिस्सा नहीं लिया, तो उन्हें उस आजादी से क्या लेना, जो आजादी गृह मंत्रालय की फाइलों में है। मैं चाहूंगा माननीय गृह मंत्री जी इसको स्पष्ट करें, क्योंकि बहुत से लोगों ने इस आजादी में योगदान दिया है। अगर शहीद भगत सिंह ने पार्लियामेंट में बम न फेंका होता, तो शायद लोगों में वह जागरूकता पैदा न हुई होती। अगर चन्द्रशेखर जी, अशफाक उल्ला और ऊधम सिंह जी ने देश में गरम दल न बनाया होता, तो शायद कुछ और स्थिति होती। अण्डमान निकोबार में हमारे देश के लोगों ने जिस कठिनाई से जीवन व्यतीत किया है, आपने वे फाइलें तो नहीं जलवा दीं?

महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय गृह मंत्री जी से सिर्फ यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि आप यह स्पष्ट करिए क्योंकि जब पूरा विश्व अपना इतिहास सुरक्षित रख सकता है, तो हिन्दुस्तान को इतिहास जलाने की क्या जरूरत है? मैं जिस भी कंट्री में जाता हूँ, मुझे उस कंट्री का इतिहास देखने को मिलता है, लेकिन हमारे देश में इतिहास को जलाया जा रहा है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि ऐसा निर्णय क्यों हुआ? चूंकि प्रधान मंत्री जी अध्यक्षता में निर्णय हुआ है, इसलिए देश ज्यादा सतर्क है, लोगों को ज्यादा चिंता है ...**(समय की घंटी)**... कि कहीं ऐसा तो नहीं कि क्लीनिंग के नाम पर कोई साजिश कर दी जाए? ...**(व्यवधान)**... इसलिए मैं यह चाहूंगा कि आज आप इसको स्पष्ट कीजिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... अगर आज यह स्पष्ट नहीं हुआ तो, देश की जनता माफ नहीं करेगी। ...**(व्यवधान)**... एक शंका बनी रहेगी। ...**(व्यवधान)**... मैं चाहता हूँ कि आप अपने जवाब में इन चीजों का स्पष्ट उत्तर देने का कष्ट करें।

SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM (Andhra Pradesh): Only one word....*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... Your party has given three names. You are not there. You must know that. ...*(Interruptions)*... Shri Sharad Yadavji. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री शरद यादव (बिहार) : उपसभापति जी, माननीय सदस्यों ने इस विषय पर विस्तार से कहा है। मैं इस बारे में केवल इतना ही निवेदन करूंगा कि इतिहास निरंतरता में होता है। सफाई करने की बात तो समझ में आती है, विशेष तौर पर पूरे विभाग में सब जगह फाइलें जलाने की बात समझ में नहीं आ रही है। मुझे लगता है कि देश के इतिहास की निरंतरता सिर्फ गृह मंत्रालय में है। आज के इस आधुनिक युग में जब दुनिया इतनी एडवांस हो गई है तो ये सारी चीजें, किसी भी तरह के पैराग्राफ या कोई भी छोटी या बड़ी चीज, एक या दो चिप में आ सकती थीं, मैं माननीय गृह मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ कि यह जो इतिहास की निरंतरता है, इसमें कहीं कोई

बाधा तो नहीं आ गई है? यदि यह बात हुई है, तो बहुत बड़ी बात होगी। मैं आपसे यही कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस युग में आपने यह जो फैसला लिया था, लोगों ने उनके फालतू होने पर अपना जितना समय व्यतीत किया होगा, उससे आधे समय में यह चीज हो सकती थी। उपसभापति जी, यह रास्ता क्यों चुना गया? देश के इतिहास का रास्ता होम मिनिस्ट्री में है। चाहे यह रास्ता आजादी की लड़ाई का हो - जिसकी अभी लोगों ने बात की, चाहे आगे का रास्ता हो, ये सारी चीजें एक तरह से आने वाली पीढ़ियों को रास्ता देती हैं और उनके लिए सपने देखने का रास्ता बनाती हैं। इसलिए मैं आपसे साफ-साफ कहूंगा कि आपको इस पर सफाई देने की जरूरत है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इतिहास की निरंतरता, चाहे वह किसी भी तरह की हो, चाहे किसी भी विचारधारा की हो, क्या इससे खंडित नहीं हुई है? मैं आपसे यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि यदि वह निरंतरता खंडित हुई है, तो भी आपको इस पर स्पष्ट उत्तर देने की जरूरत है।

श्री जेसुदासु सीलम : उपसभापति जी, मैं स्वयं को इससे संबद्ध करता हूँ।

PROF. SAIF-UD-DIN SOZ: Sir, it was not for nothing that the founding fathers of the Constitution made the Executive answerable to the Legislature. Although they take birth from the Legislature itself, but till the last day of their being in the authority, they are answerable to the Legislature. The Legislature, this time, is doing its great duty to the nation because the future seems to be very insecure. The question is that the Cabinet Secretary has no authority to take such a decision. Is it backed by the Cabinet's decision? If not, then we are living very dangerously. Second point is that our archives have a very great accommodation. Hon. LoP was very much correct to remind this House: Don't live dangerously; micro-filming is the answer to the whole question.

Sir, the Government must come with a comprehensive Bill before us so that we can create an Act for the future. So, no files will be destroyed at all. These files are very important. The cleansing was done, under the orders of the Prime Minister, for hygiene. It is not the question of hygiene. It is the question of the future of this nation. How could the files be destroyed? Now, there is a question before the Legislature. It is a very great question, a very serious question. Does any Secretary to the Government has any authority to destroy the files? It can be done only through a Cabinet decision. Now, the question for the hon. Home Minister is: Did the Cabinet decide to do it? If not, then, how could the Cabinet Secretary order to destroy those files? What are the rules? The rules always have the backing of an Act. The rules can't be created in vacuum. The silent question is that The Times of India is a very prestigious newspaper, when they write a story, they have a source. The general convention with the Press is that they will not reveal the source. But because the Executive is the custodian of the rights of this nation, the Executive can also explain their duty, nothing can remain hidden. The Times of India must be approached by the hon. Home Minister to give their source. Then, he will know what has happened to the files. ...*(Time-bell rings)*... That is the question that the hon. Minister ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay; okay. Now, Shri Seelam.

SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM: Sir, I just want to say that as per the Statement of the hon. Home Minister, the hon. Prime Minister holds a meeting on 4th June and the files are destroyed from 5th June. So, look at the time gap. The Prime Minister holds a meeting today evening and tomorrow morning the files are started being destroyed. What does it indicate? It was already pre-decided. Secondly, it was done as per the rules of the record keeping. So, I would like the hon. Minister to tell us the rules of record-keeping. Were those rules followed in this case? Third, they should be placed on the Table of the House. Fourth, as it is mentioned in point 2 (ii), in accordance with the instructions, all the files were reviewed and a total of 11,100 files were destroyed. Who reviewed these files? At what level did the review of each file take place? ...*(Interruptions)*... These were reviewed in 45 seconds. Who reviewed these files? At what levels were these reviewed? Fifth, and very important, gone were the days when we were trying to create a society which we inherited from the society. I would like to know whether the role of Ambedkar was also a part of those files that were destroyed.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: There are two more names. Don't repeat the question. Now, Mr. Tiruchi Siva.

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, my colleague, Mr. Rajeeve, has raised this issue based on a PTI news. We are happy that the hon. Home Minister has come out with a Statement which says that the files which have been destroyed are not related to either the assassination of Mahatma Gandhi or Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri or Lord Mountbatten or Dr. Rajendra Prasad. We are happy about it, Sir. But one thing is, Sir, Caesar's wife must be above suspicion. This is a democratic country. Since there is no room for red-tapism, this question has come for discussion. We expect the Government — though it is not related to those alleged reports — to come out with the details as to which are the files that have been destroyed, at least, to rule out the aspersions cast and doubts prevailing in the minds of every citizen in this country.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Dr. Sahani, put a question only. ”

डा. अनिल कुमार साहनी (बिहार) : उपसभापति महोदय, इस महत्वपूर्ण विषय पर बोलने के लिए आपने मुझे एक मिनट का समय दिया है, इसके लिए धन्यवाद। मैं माननीय गृह मंत्री जी से सिर्फ यही बात कहना चाहता हूँ कि जो फाइलें नष्ट की गई हैं, वे देश की धरोहर थीं। हम भी स्वतंत्रता सेनानी के परिवार से आते हैं। अमर शहीद जुब्बा साहनी जी देश की खातिर फांसी पर चढ़ गए थे। हमारे दादाजी जो स्वतंत्रता सेनानी थे कहते थे, कि “थोड़ा करलन गांधी जी, बहुत करलन चेला”। हो सकता है कि उनका चेला यह किताब पढ़ कर, वह फाइल पढ़ कर चेला न बने। जिस प्रकार से रूस में जब पुतिन की सरकार बनी, तो जो लेनिन की लिखी हुई सामग्री थी,

जिसे दर्शन करने के लिए रखा गया था, उसे रोक दिया गया। क्या इसमें कथित रूप से ऐसा नहीं लग रहा है, क्या यह साजिश नहीं लग रही है कि जो महात्मा गांधी जी की धरोहर थी, उस धरोहर को नष्ट करने की कोशिश की गई, जिस प्रकार से लेनिन की धरोहर को रोकने की कोशिश की गई थी, ताकि उनके ज्यादा चेले नहीं बन सकें? इस पर मैं मंत्री महोदय से स्पष्टीकरण चाहूंगा।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Prof. Jogen Chowdhury, put only one question.

PROF. JOGEN CHOWDHURY (West Bengal): Mr. Deputy Chairman and respected Minister of Home and all other Members, actually, already, the discussion has started long before. So, I have some queries to the Minister of Home. They are basic queries. One is regarding the destruction of files. I would like to know whether the Government felt the necessity of consulting the National Archives of India before destroying those files and documents.

My second query is regarding the date and contents of each of the file destroyed.

My third query is whether the Government felt that it was necessary to make a digital or micro-film recording of the contents of each file destroyed. In fact, I was quite shocked when I heard about this information that 11,100 files were destroyed. We know how the Britishers were careful about these. They created the Archives of India where all the documents of the Government are kept and all the historical documents are kept. ...*(Time-bell rings)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Put the question only.

PROF. JOGEN CHOWDHURY: And, particularly, the Home Ministry, has the most important files. So, it should be careful about that. Thank you.

श्रीमती विप्लव ठाकुर (हिमाचल प्रदेश) : सर, मैं सिर्फ यह जानना चाहती हूँ कि why only in the Home Ministry? बाकी मिनिस्ट्रीज में यह क्यों नहीं हुआ, केवल होम मिनिस्ट्री में ऐसा क्यों किया गया?

श्री उपसभापति : मंत्री जी जवाब देंगे, कृपया आप बैठिए।

गृह मंत्री (श्री राजनाथ सिंह) : उपसभापति महोदय, पहले तो मैं उन सारे माननीय सदस्यों के प्रति आभार व्यक्त करना चाहता हूँ, जिन माननीय सदस्यों ने मेरे द्वारा दिए गए **सुओ मोट्ट** स्टेटमेंट पर प्रश्न पूछने की जहमत उठाई है। मुझे किसी प्रश्न को लेकर किसी के सम्बन्ध में कोई आपत्ति नहीं है, लेकिन निश्चित रूप से मुझे इस बात पर आश्चर्य हो रहा है, जो तरह-तरह की शंकाएं व्यक्त की जा रही हैं कि महात्मा गांधी की हत्या से संबंधित फाइलें नष्ट कर दी गई हैं। जब कि उपसभापति महोदय, मैंने अपनी स्टेटमेंट के माध्यम से पहले ही स्पष्ट कर दिया है कि

[श्री राजनाथ सिंह]

महात्मा गांधी के असैसिनेशन से रिलेटिड अथवा डा. राजेन्द्र प्रसाद जी से सम्बन्धित अथवा श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री जी से सम्बन्धित अथवा लॉर्ड माउंटबेटन से सम्बन्धित कोई भी फाइल नष्ट नहीं की गई है। यह बात मैंने पहले ही स्पष्ट कर दी थी। चूंकि ...(व्यवधान)... कृपया हमको बोलने के लिए समय दें। ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, please. ...*(Interruptions)*... No, please. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please listen to the Minister. ...*(Interruptions)*... After having raised the questions, please listen to him. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री राजनाथ सिंह : मैंने इसकी चर्चा इसलिए की, क्योंकि जो प्रश्न माननीय सदस्यों के द्वारा इसके पहले खड़े किए गए थे और जिनके संदर्भ में मुझे यहां पर उत्तर देने की आवश्यकता महसूस हुई, उनमें जिन बिन्दुओं पर सवाल खड़े किए गए थे, उनके सम्बन्ध में मैंने स्टेटमेंट दे दिया था। लेकिन महात्मा गांधी जी की हत्या के इतिहास को नष्ट करने के सम्बन्ध में जो शंकाएं व्यक्त की जा रही हैं, उपसभापति महोदय, भारत सरकार का गृह मंत्री होने के नाते और श्री नरेन्द्र मोदी जी के नेतृत्व की हमारी यह जो सरकार है, उसकी तरफ से मैं आप सभी को आश्वस्त करना चाहता हूं कि भारतीय जनता पार्टी किसी भी सूरत में इतिहास की निरन्तरता को नष्ट नहीं होने देगी। ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please listen to him. ...*(Interruptions)*... Order please. ...*(Interruptions)*... No. What are you doing? ...*(Interruptions)*... Please listen to the Minister. ...*(Interruptions)*... What are you doing? ...*(Interruptions)*... Please listen to the Minister. ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Bhattacharya, take your seat. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री राजनाथ सिंह : उपसभापति महोदय, भारत का अतीत भी गौरवशाली है ...(व्यवधान)... और इतिहास के महत्व को भी हम अच्छी तरह समझते हैं कि भारत के इतिहास का कितना महत्व है ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, please. Don't make such comments. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री राजनाथ सिंह : महोदय, जहां तक राष्ट्रपिता महात्मा गांधी जी का प्रश्न है, शायद ही कोई ऐसा होगा, जो राष्ट्रपिता महात्मा गांधी के योगदान को नकार सकता है। राष्ट्रपिता महात्मा गांधी हमारे देश के ऐसे महापुरुष हैं, जिनके महत्व को केवल भारत ही स्वीकार नहीं करता, बल्कि भारत की धरती के, भारत मां की कोख से पैदा हुए, इसी धरती की मिट्टी में खेल-कूद कर बड़े हुए महात्मा गांधी जी के प्रति सारे अंतर्राष्ट्रीय जगत में बेहद सम्मान है ...(व्यवधान)...। ऐसी कोई भी राजनीतिक पार्टी ...(व्यवधान)... ऐसा कोई भी व्यक्ति, उसने हत्या की हो अथवा न की हो, यह प्रश्न अलग है ...(व्यवधान)... लेकिन यदि इस देश की जनता को हत्या की आशंका भी होगी...(व्यवधान)...

1.00 P.M.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please. Please. ...*(Interruptions)*... आप सुनिए ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री राजनाथ सिंह : उपसभापति महोदय, इस देश की जनता को यदि रंच मात्र भी आशंका होगी, तो मैं समझता हूँ कि जनता किसी भी सूरत में उसे माफ नहीं करेगी। जिस राजनीतिक पार्टी के हम सदस्य हैं, श्रीमान्, स्वतंत्र भारत में यह अकेली राजनीतिक पार्टी है, जो नॉन-कांग्रेस पॉलिटिकल पार्टी है। इस देश की जनता ने हमें क्लीयर मॅडेट दिया है, श्रीमान् ...*(व्यवधान)*... और क्लीयर मैजोरिटी के आधार पर हमने यह सरकार बनाई है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, please. ...*(Interruptions)*... आप बैठिए ...*(व्यवधान)*... पहले सुनिए ...*(व्यवधान)*... आप लोग पहले बैठ कर सुनिए ...*(व्यवधान)*... हनुमंत राव जी, बैठिए ...*(व्यवधान)*... आप लोग सुन लीजिए ...*(व्यवधान)*... बैठिए ...*(व्यवधान)*... बैठ कर सुनिए ...*(व्यवधान)*... Please listen to him. ...*(Interruptions)*... आप सुनिए, प्लीज ...*(व्यवधान)*... शांत रहिए, सुनिए ...*(व्यवधान)*... I Tarun Vijay, please take your seat. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... What is this? ...*(Interruptions)*... बैठिए-बैठिए ...*(व्यवधान)*... Now, please continue. आप बोलिए ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री राजनाथ सिंह : इसीलिए आशंका व्यक्त करने वाले माननीय संसद सदस्यों के सम्बन्ध में मुझे यह कहना है कि हमारी नीयत पर और हमारे ईमान पर वे शंका न करें।

गांधी जी हमारे महापुरुष थे। उनकी जो हत्या हुई है, उससे केवल भारतवासियों को ही पीड़ा नहीं पहुंची है, बल्कि सारे विश्व को पीड़ा पहुंची है। उपसभापति महोदय, इस सम्बन्ध में जो भी स्पष्टीकरण उनकी हत्या से सम्बन्धित फाइलों के सम्बन्ध में देना था, वह स्पष्टीकरण मैं दे चुका हूँ, इसलिए उसके बारे में मुझे ज्यादा कुछ नहीं कहना है।

जहां तक हमारे इतिहास की निरन्तरता का प्रश्न हमारे माननीय शरद यादव जी ने खड़ा किया है, उसके सम्बन्ध में भी मैं आश्वस्त करना चाहता हूँ कि हमारी सरकार किसी भी सूरत में इतिहास की निरन्तरता के साथ कोई छोड़छाड़ नहीं करेगी। ...*(व्यवधान)*... एक मिनट। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

उपसभापति महोदय, अच्छा होता यदि आपने इजाजत दी होती, लेकिन आपका आदेश सिर-माथे। आपने इजाजत दी होती कि सभी माननीय सदस्य प्रश्न पूछते और उसके बाद मैं खड़े होकर जवाब देता और विस्तारपूर्वक ढाई-तीन-चार घंटे के अन्दर या जितने भी समय की आवश्यकता होती, मैं जवाब देता। लेकिन ...*(व्यवधान)*... मैं उस पर आ रहा हूँ।

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

श्री राजनाथ सिंह : लेकिन, इतने सारे प्रश्न आ गए हैं कि सभी प्रश्नों का यहा बैठे-बैठे नोट लेना बहुत आसान काम नहीं है। फिर भी, काफी माननीय सदस्यों के द्वारा जो प्रश्न खड़े किए गए हैं, हमने उनका संज्ञान लेने और उनका नोट लेने की भरपूर कोशिश अपनी तरफ से की है तथा मैं कोशिश करूंगा कि मैं उनका उत्तर दे दूँ। माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से

[श्री राजनाथ सिंह]

माननीय सदस्यों को यह भी आश्वस्त करना चाहता हूँ कि यदि फिर भी कोई शंका रह जाएगी और यदि आप इजाजत देंगे, तो इसी सदन में आकर मैं पुनः स्पष्टीकरण देने अथवा किसी भी प्रकार का अपना स्टेटमेंट देने को भी तैयार रहूँगा, यह मैं आपको विश्वास दिलाना चाहता हूँ।
...(व्यवधान)...

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

श्री राजनाथ सिंह : मैं उस पर आ रहा हूँ ...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Sir, my question is very specific. ...*(Interruptions)*... Whether the Government is ready to have it ...*(Interruptions)*... It was a specific question. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. ...*(Interruptions)*... What is this? ...*(Interruptions)*... Not allowed. ...*(Interruptions)*... I am not allowing. ...*(Interruptions)*... Let him finish. You must allow the Minister to reply. ...*(Interruptions)*... Now, please...*(Interruptions)*... Nothing else will go on record.

श्री राजनाथ सिंह : श्रीमान्, ऐसा नहीं हुआ है कि हमारी सरकार के आने के बाद ही फाइलें नष्ट की गई हैं। जब यू.पी.ए. की सरकार थी, तब भी फाइले नष्ट की गई हैं और उसकी भी जानकारी मैं आपको दे सकता हूँ। ...*(व्यवधान)*... मैं उसकी सारी जानकारी आपको दूँगा, लेकिन पहले मैं यह स्पष्ट कर देना चाहता हूँ कि सामान्यतः जो Manual of Office Procedure होता है, वह Administrative Reforms and Public Grievances Department द्वारा तैयार किया जाता है। सामान्यतः उसी मैन्युअल के आधार पर ही कुछ ऐसी फाइलें कैटेगरीज की जाती हैं। जो फाइलें उपयोगी होती हैं, वे सम्भाल कर सुरक्षित रखी जाती हैं और कुछ फाइलों को नष्ट कर दिया जाता है। यह Manual of Office Procedure के अनुसार ही होता है। हमारी सरकार ने कोई नया आदेश जारी नहीं किया है।

दूसरी चीज यह कि फाइलों का खुलना और फाइलों का नष्ट होना, यह सारा जो कुछ भी होता है, यह एक कांटीन्युअस प्रोसेस है। केवल हमारी सरकार के समय ऐसा हुआ हो, श्रीमान्, ऐसा नहीं हुआ है। ये जो फाइलें नष्ट की जाती हैं और फाइलों को कैसे कैटेगरीज किया जाता है, उसकी भी जानकारी मैं इस सम्मानित सदन को देना चाहता हूँ। किसी भी फाइल में कार्रवाई समाप्त करने के पश्चात् जो भी सम्बन्धित क्लर्क होता है अथवा जो भी संबंधित सेक्शन ऑफिसर होता है, वह उस फाइल को कैटेगरीज करता है। ऐसा करते समय जितनी भी फाइलें होती हैं, उनकी तीन कैटेगरीज बनायी जाती हैं। पहली कैटेगरी में ऐसी फाइलें होती हैं, जिन्हें हमें सदैव सुरक्षित रखना है, उन्हें हर परिस्थिति में हमें सुरक्षित रखना है अथवा यदि उन फाइलों की हमें microfilming करनी है यानी यदि उनकी microfilm बनानी है, तब भी उन फाइलों को सुरक्षित रखा जाता है। श्रीमान्, ऐसी जितनी भी फाइलें हैं, जितने भी दस्तावेज हैं, वे बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण होते हैं और उनकी एक हिस्टोरिकल इम्पोर्टेंस होती है। ऐसी फाइलें पूरी तरह से सुरक्षित रखी जाती हैं। ऐसी फाइलें पूरी तरह से सुरक्षित रखी जाती हैं। उपसभापति महोदय, दूसरी जो कैटेगरी होती है ...*(व्यवधान)*... ऐसी भी फाइलें हैं, जिन्हें हमेशा सुरक्षित रखना आवश्यक होता है, जिनका कि अपना एक ऐतिहासिक महत्व है। ऐसी फाइलों को भी कभी नष्ट नहीं किया जाता है।

उपसभापति महोदय, तीसरी कैटेगरी ऐसी फाइलों की होती है, जिन्हें कुछ निर्धारित समय तक के लिए सुरक्षित रखना है। इसका भी प्रोवीजन है, मैनुअल में सब कुछ दिया गया है। साधारणतया इन्हें दस वर्ष से ज्यादा रखने की आवश्यकता नहीं होती है। मैं आपको जानकारी देना चाहता हूँ कि जो नेशनल आर्काइव है, उसको यू.पी.ए. के शासन काल में भी कितनी ही फाइलें भेजी गई हैं, श्रीमन्, मैं बहुत डिटेल में नहीं जाना चाहता हूँ, लेकिन उसके समय में भी फाइलें भेजी गई हैं। हमारे पास पूरी जानकारी नहीं है, लेकिन थोड़ी जानकारी इस बात की भी है कि कितनी फाइलों को उस समय नष्ट किया गया है। यदि सदस्य कहेंगे, तो उसकी भी जानकारी मैं दे दूंगा कि किस साल में क्या हुआ। ...**(व्यवधान)**... मैं नहीं कहूंगा, बस, आप इससे वेरीफाई कर लीजिएगा कि उस समय फाइलें नष्ट की गई हैं या नहीं की गई हैं। यदि मैं कह रहा हूँ, तो आप आवश्स्त रहिए कि फाइलें उस समय भी नष्ट की गई हैं और इस बार, जैसे मैंने बतलाया था कि समीक्षा की गई जो फाइलें हैं, ...**(व्यवधान)**... इससे पहले 09 अगस्त, 2012 से लेकर 02 मई, 2013 यानी अगस्त 2012 से लेकर मई, 2013 तक फाइलों की समीक्षा का एक विशेष अभियान चलाया गया था, यानी हम लोगों के आने के पहले ही यह अभियान चलाया गया था। जो कुछ भी हुआ है, वह उसी की कान्टिन्डिटी में हुआ है। इसके दौरान जो रिव्यू किया गया था, जो समीक्षा की गई थी, मैं उसकी डिटेल यहां सदन के सामने रखना चाहूंगा। समीक्षा की गई कुल फाइलों की संख्या 1,17,102 थी और जो फाइलें डिस्ट्रॉय कर दी गईं, उनकी संख्या 44,176 थी और जिन्हें आर्काइव किया गया है, ऐसी फाइलों की कुल संख्या 27,879 थी। ये फाइलें पूरी तरह से सुरक्षित हैं। समीक्षा करने के बाद जो आज भी हमारे सेक्शन, हमारी डिवीजन्स में रखी हुई हैं, ऐसी फाइलों की संख्या 45,646 है।

श्रीमन्, पच्चीस वर्ष से पुरानी जो फाइलें होती हैं, सामान्यतः इनको नेशनल आर्काइव को भेजा जाता है। माननीय सदस्यों ने जो जानकारी चाही है, मैं वहां से प्रारंभ करता हूँ। मुझे क्षमा कीजिएगा, हो सकता है कि मैं किसी के प्रश्न की जानकारी पहले दे दूँ और किसी के प्रश्न की जानकारी मैं बाद में दे सकूँ। नष्ट की गई फाइलों के बारे में जो पूछा गया, वह तो मैंने बतला दिया। यह जो मैनुअल है, उसके आधार पर इसको किया जाता है। जहां तक नष्ट की गई फाइलों की जानकारी देने का प्रश्न है, उपसभापति महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से सम्मानित सदन को आश्चस्त करना चाहता हूँ कि जितनी भी फाइलें नष्ट की गई हैं, मैं एक-एक फाइल की जानकारी इस सम्मानित सदन को उपलब्ध कराऊंगा। ...**(व्यवधान)**... जहां तक डिजिटाइज करने का प्रश्न है, उपसभापति महोदय, अभी तक ऐसा कोई आदेश नहीं हुआ है कि इसको डिजिटाइज किया जाए, लेकिन मैं अपने प्रधान मंत्री नरेन्द्र मोदी जी को सचमुच में बधाई देना चाहता हूँ कि उन्होंने कहा कि इसकी स्कैनिंग, माइक्रोफिल्मिंग और डिजिटाइजेशन की व्यवस्था की जानी चाहिए। इस बात पर भी हमारे प्रधान मंत्री जी ने चिंता व्यक्त की है और ऐसे प्रधान मंत्री की नीयत पर, उनकी इन्टेशन पर सवालिया निशान ...**(व्यवधान)**... हमारे प्रधान मंत्री जी ने स्वतः यह प्रक्रिया प्रारंभ करने के संबंध में मौखिक रूप से निर्देश दिया है।

उपसभापति महोदय, जहां तक फाइलों के डिजिटाइजेशन का प्रश्न है, यह निर्णय हम लोगों ने एक प्रकार से ले लिया है। अब केवल हम सबको इसके लिए प्रोसेस प्रारंभ करना है। यह भी कहा गया कि एक मिनट में ...**(व्यवधान)**... 45 मिनट्स में एक फाइल नष्ट की गई। श्रीमन् मैं आपके माध्यम से इस सदन को जानकारी देना चाहता हूँ कि कोई फाइल एक मिनट में नष्ट नहीं

[श्री राजनाथ सिंह]

की गई है और एक व्यक्ति के द्वारा नष्ट नहीं की गई है, बल्कि इसमें 500 लोग लगे हुए थे। इसमें 500 लोग लगे हुए थे। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री सीताराम येचुरी : इसे 500 लोगों ने नष्ट किया?

श्री राजनाथ सिंह : जी हां, यह काम 500 लोगों ने किया। येचुरी साहब, इसमें छिपाने की कोई बात नहीं है। इस काम में लगभग 500 लोग लगे हुए थे। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्रीमन्, मैं आपके माध्यम से इस सम्मानित सदन को यह जानकारी भी देना चाहूंगा कि जो फाइलें 25 वर्षों से ज्यादा सुरक्षित रखी जाती हैं, उनमें किस प्रकार की फाइलों को सुरक्षित रखना आवश्यक होता है, अनिवार्य होता है। जो पॉलिसी अथवा पॉलिसी डिजीजन रिलेटेड फाइल्स होती हैं, उनको सदैव सुरक्षित रखा जाता है। दूसरा, जब किसी सरकारी डिपार्टमेंट अथवा एजेंसी की स्थापना होती है, तो उससे संबंधित जो पेपर्स होते हैं, फाइल्स होती हैं, वे भी सुरक्षित रखी जाती हैं। कुछ ऐसे कोर्ट केसेज होते हैं, जिनकी अपनी इम्पोर्टेंस होती है। यह आवश्यक नहीं है कि उनकी हिस्टोरिकल इम्पोर्टेंस हो, लेकिन यदि ऐसा समझा जाता है कि उनकी इम्पोर्टेंस है, तो ऐसे महत्वपूर्ण मुकदमे अथवा कुछ ऐसे सेंसेटिव केसेज, जो आम जनता के बीच तब चर्चा के विषय बने रहते हैं जब वे मामले चलते हैं और जिनमें प्रशासन का भी एक पक्ष होता है, तो उनसे संबंधित फाइलें भी सुरक्षित रखी जाती हैं। यदि पहले की पॉलिसी में कोई चेंज हुआ है, तो उससे संबंधित भी जितनी फाइल्स होती हैं, वे सुरक्षित रखी जाती हैं। यदि कोई बहुत महत्वपूर्ण कमिटी हो और उसका कैसे तथा किन परिस्थितियों में फॉर्मेशन हुआ, उनके कार्य और कार्य संचालन, उनके काम करने का क्या सिस्टम है, ये सारी चीजें भी पूरी तरह से सुरक्षित रखी जाती हैं। पब्लिक इम्पोर्टेंस की बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण अथवा अंतर्राष्ट्रीय घटना या सनसनीखेज मुकदमा या अनैतिक घटनाओं से संबंधित कागज-पत्र, जिनसे राष्ट्रीय योजनाओं को प्रोत्साहन मिलता है अथवा जिन घटनाओं के कारण राष्ट्र की जनता को प्रेरणा मिलती है, इनसे संबंधित सारी की सारी फाइलें पूरी तरह से सुरक्षित रखी जाती हैं।

हमारे माननीय संसद सदस्य और जाने-माने राजनेता, सीताराम येचुरी जी ने रवि शंकर जी द्वारा इस सदन में दिए गए स्टेटमेंट को लेकर प्रश्न खड़ा किया है। मैं इस संबंध में स्पष्ट करना चाहूंगा कि रवि शंकर जी ने जो कुछ भी कहा था, वह चूंकि महात्मा गांधी जी के ...**(व्यवधान)**... असैसिनेशन से रिलेटेड जो चीजें थीं ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री परवेज हाशमी (राष्ट्रीय राजधानी क्षेत्र, दिल्ली) : आप उनका स्टेटमेंट निकलवाकर देख लीजिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री राजनाथ सिंह : मैं निकलवाकर देख लूंगा। ...**(व्यवधान)**... वह भी देख लूंगा, लेकिन जो जानकारी मैं आपको दे रहा हूँ, वह इतनी ही है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री परवेज हाशमी : वे तो गलती कर गए, आप भी ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री राजनाथ सिंह : अभी कम से कम ऐसा इलज़ाम मत लगाइए। मैं बचने की कोशिश करता

हूँ। यह हो सकता है, मैं भी इंसान हूँ। ...**(व्यवधान)**... ऐसा इलजाम मत लगाइए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... अलग-अलग मंत्रालयों में कितनी फाइलें नष्ट हो गई हैं, कई माननीय संसद सदस्य इसकी जानकारी चाहते हैं, वैसे यह कोशिश की जा सकती है, इसे उपलब्ध कराया जा सकता है, क्योंकि एक सिस्टम बना हुआ है कि किन फाइलों को नष्ट करना है और किन फाइलों को सुरक्षित रखना है, इसलिए मैं समझता हूँ कि इसकी जानकारी देने में किसी प्रकार की कोई परेशानी हमारी सरकार को नहीं होगी, क्योंकि हमारी सरकार कोई बन्द किताब नहीं है, हमारी सरकार तो एक खुली किताब है। हम तो गवर्नमेंट के हर काम-काज को पूरी तरह से ट्रांसपेरेंट बनाना चाहते हैं और इस पर हमारे प्रधान मंत्री जी का बार-बार आग्रह रहता है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK (Goa): Does this come under the purview of RTI Act? Please clarify.

श्री राजनाथ सिंह : जहां तक स्वतंत्रता-संग्राम से संबंधित फाइलों का प्रश्न है, मैं यह जरूर बतलाना चाहूंगा कि हमारी जहां तक जानकारी है, उसके अनुसार स्वतंत्रता-संग्राम से संबंधित ऐतिहासिक महत्व की कोई भी फाइल नष्ट नहीं की गई है। श्रीमन्, एक माननीय सदस्य के द्वारा कहा गया कि इतिहास बदलने का एजेंडा है। हमारा इतिहास बदलने का कोई एजेंडा नहीं है, यह बात मैं पहले ही कह चुका हूँ। जहां तक नेताजी सुभाष चन्द्र बोस से संबंधित अथवा कश्मीर से संबंधित फाइलों का सवाल है, उन सब सारी फाइलों को नष्ट नहीं किया गया है। मुझे देखना पड़ेगा कश्मीर के संबंध में और इसको मैं तब वेरिफाई करूंगा, लेकिन हमारी अब तक की जानकारी है कि कश्मीर से संबंधित कोई भी फाइल नष्ट नहीं हुई है। लेकिन सुभाष चन्द्र बोस से संबंधित भी कोई फाइल नष्ट नहीं होनी चाहिए, इस संबंध में भी मैं जानकारी हासिल कर लूंगा, लेकिन जो हमारे मेन्युअल के इंस्ट्रक्शंस हैं, जो पैरामीटर्स हैं, उन पैरामीटर्स को देखते हुए मुझे नहीं लगता है कि नेताजी सुभाष चन्द्र बोस से भी संबंधित कोई फाइल नष्ट की गई है।

एक माननीय सदस्य : सरदार पटेल के बारे में भी बताएं?

श्री राजनाथ सिंह : मैं समझता हूँ कि जो पैरामीटर्स हैं उसमें सरदार पटेल जी से भी संबंधित किसी पत्रावली को नष्ट किए जाने का कोई औचित्य नहीं है। ऐसा नहीं हुआ होगा। लेकिन इसके अतिरिक्त भी मैं सम्मानित सदस्यों से आपके माध्यम से कहना चाहूंगा कि यदि वे अन्य कोई भी जानकारी इस संबंध में हासिल करना चाहेंगे, तो हमारी सरकार की फंक्शनिंग पूरी तरह से ट्रांसपेरेंट है, सारी जानकारी, इन-राइटिंग हम आपको उपलब्ध कराने के लिए तैयार हैं। बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, the House is ...*(Interruptions)*...

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

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. ...*(Interruptions)*... No clarification. ...*(Interruptions)*... No, no. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Going by the assurance given by the hon Minister. ...*(Interruptions)*... Through you, Sir, ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, since he is prepared, please allow ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No clarification over clarification ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Sir, one minute only. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, he is agreeing. ...*(Interruptions)*... Let us have a proper discussion on this issue. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: He will write to you later. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Sir, allow for a minute. ...*(Interruptions)*...

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

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Let us have a proper discussion. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. ...*(Interruptions)*... You can give another notice. ...*(Interruptions)*... There is no problem. The House is adjourned for one hour. ...*(Interruptions)*...

The House then adjourned for lunch at eighteen minutes past one of the clock.

The House re-assembled after lunch at seventeen minutes past two of the clock,

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN *in the Chair*:

STATUTORY RESOLUTIONS*

**Disapproving the Andhra Pradesh Reorganisation
(Amendment) Ordinance, 2014, (No. 04 of 2014)**

GOVERNMENT BILL*

The Andhra Pradesh Reorganisation (Amendment) Bill, 2014

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, there is the Supplementary List of Business which has the Statutory Resolution and the Andhra Pradesh Reorganisation (Amendment) Bill, 2014. We are taking up both together.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING; THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF

*Discussed together.

ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE; AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): Okay, Sir.

DR. K. KESHAVA RAO (Andhra Pradesh): I think the Chair can consider taking up both separately because Ordinance is an absolutely different subject.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: There has been always a practice in this House. This is not the first time ...*(Interruptions)*... Please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... There has been a practice in this House, not started by me. It has been a practice from the first day onwards that when an Ordinance is made and the Bill is brought to replace the Ordinance and a Resolution is there opposing the Ordinance, they have always been taken up together. That has been the practice. What is the need of taking them up separately? When voting comes, we will vote the Resolution first and then come to the Bill. Voting is the most important thing.

DR. K. KESHAVA RAO: We agree to your decision. I do not think I would be able to challenge that. But what I am saying is, Ordinance is being opposed because it is through a Resolution. You will take a vote on that because it entirely depends on some particular legalities. The Bill is entirely separate issue which has a subject matter on which perhaps some hon. Members would like to speak and it is voted.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, you can. The point is, you can speak on either or on both. When you stand up and speak, you can speak on the Bill or on the Resolution or on both. I have no problem. Shri Palvai Govardhan Reddy to move the Statutory Resolution. Are you moving it?

SHRI PALVAI GOVARDHAN REDDY (Telangana): Sir, I am not moving. But I will speak.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You are not moving. That means there is no Resolution!

DR. K. KESHAVA RAO: Sir, there are two names.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, your name is there. You can move.

DR. K. KESHAVA RAO: Sir, I move:

[Dr. K. Keshava Rao]

“That this House disapproves the Andhra Pradesh Reorganisation (Amendment) Ordinance, 2014 (No.04 of 2014) promulgated by the President on the 29th May, 2014”.

Sir, let us not bulldoze a serious issue like this. This is a simple issue which this House should consider. I am trying to oppose the Ordinance. I would like to submit only two sentences for the consideration of this House. Legal luminaries are here. Parliamentarians, law makers are here.

Sir, Ordinance under Article 123 is promulgated when there is urgency and Parliament is not in session or when we think that something bad is going to happen if it is not resorted to.

This Ordinance was promulgated on 29th of May when the Cabinet met to ask the Parliament to sit on 7th of June. That means Parliament was well aware of it. Having said that the Parliament should sit on a particular day after seven days, if they send an Ordinance to the President, what are they doing with the Constitution? Why is Article 123 there at all? Why is the Constitution of India there at all? If law makers like us sitting in this House do not respect it, then who else will? I can understand that sometimes we do resort to Ordinance route when something happens or some distortions creep in. But it is not like that here. Here the Cabinet sits on a particular day and sends the Ordinance to the President and on the same day asks for convening Parliament.

I am trying to oppose this Bill. When the Bill comes up for discussion, I will participate in the debate. My submission to the Chair is this. Do you agree with this practice? Many directions on Ordinance are there from the Chair. There has to be a direction from the Chair to the Government on this kind of practice when two decisions are taken by the Cabinet on the same day. Earlier there used to be a time gap. ...*(Interruptions)*... If my friend knows something about the Constitution and wants to quote it, I will be happy because I would be learning something about the Constitution. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, I am only referring to the rulings which this House has given. At least, you should express your concern, so that the Government should know that this kind of practice perhaps would not go well as far as the Parliament and this House is concerned. It can happen. But this is not the one. That is why I brought it here. If you think that there is no strength in my argument, then I will participate in the debate on the Bill which is coming up next for discussion. You put the Resolution to vote. I certainly say that this Ordinance does not hold water for the very fact that

on the same day you convened the Session of Parliament and asked the President to sign it. Have you tried to tell the President of India that Parliament is not going to be convened? This is for the Home Minister to explain to us. It is quite possible that the President was not told about it. It is your Cabinet which decided to convene the Session of Parliament to pass the Budget. I don't want to repeat it. Ordinance is a legislation. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI Y.S. CHOWDARY (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, is he questioning the procedure? ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No. ...*(Interruptions)*... Let him complete. ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Chowdary, you are not going to reply. ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Ramesh and Mr. Chowdary, you are not going to reply. ...*(Interruptions)*... Both of you sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... The Minister will give a reply. ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Ramesh and Mr. Chowdary, hon. Minister will reply. ...*(Interruptions)*... It is not your duty to reply. Sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... You please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... You sit down. It is not going on record. ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. K. KESHAVA RAO: Sir, now, I come to the last point. I leave it to you. My friends are, perhaps, mistaking it. The Bill will come up later. What we are now talking about is the Ordinance. Ordinance is not a Bill *per se*. It becomes a Bill, it becomes an Act with your approval and consent, which we are now discussing. It will come. ...*(Interruptions)*... I know. ...*(Interruptions)*... I am leaving it to the Chair. ...*(Interruptions)*... If you think that the Resolution is lost, then, we will get into the Bill and we would discuss on that.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. Dr. Keshava Rao has left something for the Chair to decide. But, the point is, this has been the practice of this House that the Resolution and the Bill are taken up for discussion together. But, when voting comes, first the Resolution will be put to vote and after that, the Bill will be put to vote. So, voting is separate. Those who oppose the Resolution can vote at that time either against it or in favour of it according to their positions. ...*(Interruptions)*... That is the first point. Now, the points which he mentioned, like whether the Resolution can be brought forward or not, are political points. Unless it is by a point of order, the Chair need not reply to it. Those political points will be replied to by the hon. Home Minister. Now, Mr. Raj Nath Singh to move the Bill.

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI RAJ NATH SINGH): Sir, I beg to move:

[Shri Raj Nath Singh]

That the Bill to amend the Andhra Pradesh Reorganisation Act, 2014, as passed by Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration....(*Interruptions*)...

Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, it may be recalled that the Rajya Sabha had passed the Andhra Pradesh Reorganisation Bill on 20th February. The Rajya Sabha had passed the Bill without any amendments. The Bill received the assent of the President on 1st March, 2014 and hence was notified as Act VI of 2014.

Subsequently, it was found that immediate action was necessary to revise the territories of the two successor States before the appointed day of 2nd June, 2014 on which day the Andhra Pradesh Reorganisation Act, 2014 will come into force. Hence, an Ordinance was promulgated by the President. I have already given a statement as required under Rule 71(1) of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha to explain the reasons for the promulgation of the Andhra Pradesh Reorganisation (Amendment) Ordinance, 2014.

The Statement of Objects and Reasons of the Bill gives the rationale in detail. Briefly, this Bill seeks to maintain the continuity of amendments carried out by the Ordinance. The Bill seeks to transfer six Mandals in full and two in part of Khammam District to Andhra Pradesh. This will provide a much needed flexibility to the Andhra Pradesh Government to implement the rehabilitation and resettlement package of the Polavaram Multi-purpose National Irrigation Project in the identification of areas for rehabilitation and resettlement. It will also provide contiguity in the areas that form a part of Andhra Pradesh for administrative convenience. We have retained the temple town of Bhadrachalam in Telangana and also seen to it that the road to the town remains a part of Telangana. I may mention that most of these areas were parts of the East Godavari District and were transferred in 1958 to Khammam District.

I may add that the former Prime Minister during the debate during the consideration of the Bill had said that, "I would like to reassure Hon. Members that if any further amendments are needed to facilitate the smooth and full R&R for the Polavaram project, they will be given effect to at the earliest. Our Government will execute the Polavaram project; let there be no doubt about it." I would like to reassure the House that this Government shall endeavour to realize the dream of prosperity that the Polavaram project would bring to Andhra Pradesh.

With these words, Sir, I commend, the Andhra Pradesh Reorganisation (Amendment) Bill, 2014 to this august House for consideration and passing.

The questions were proposed.

...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri Jairam Ramesh. *...(Interruptions)...* Mr. Jairam Ramesh has the floor. Mr. Hanumantha Rao, please sit down.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH (Andhra Pradesh): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I rise to speak in support of the Andhra Pradesh Reorganisation (Amendment) Bill, 2014.

Sir, on the 20th of February, 2014, I was sitting where Mr. Venkaiah Naidu is sitting today, and had occasion to speak on this very issue. Today from this side I have to repeat much of what I had presented to the House on the 20th of February when the Rajya Sabha had passed the Andhra Pradesh Reorganisation Bill.

Sir, the President gave his assent to the Andhra Pradesh Reorganisation Bill; and the Andhra Pradesh Reorganisation Act, 2014 was gazetted on the 1st March. Section 91 of the Andhra Pradesh Reorganisation Act reads as follows:

- “(1) The Polavaram Irrigation Project is hereby declared to be a national project.
- (2) It is hereby declared that it is expedient in the public interest that the Union should take under its control the regulation and development of the Polavaram Irrigation Project for the purposes of irrigation.
- (3) The consent for the Polavaram irrigation project shall be deemed to have been given by the successor State of Telangana; and
- (4) The Central Government shall execute the project and obtain all requisite clearances including environmental, forests, and rehabilitation and resettlement issues.”

Sir, the Polavaram project has the same emotive and iconic appeal to the people of Andhra Pradesh as the issue of Hyderabad was to the people of Telangana. The Polavaram project has been under discussion for many years. The momentum gathered after the award of the Godavari Waters Dispute Tribunal in 1980 and in the last decade or so, the final technical designs of the Polavaram project had been finalised.

[Shri Jairam Ramesh]

Sir, briefly what is the Polavaram project? It is a multipurpose project. The Polavaram project will irrigate about 7,00,000 acres in the Godavari Basin of Andhra Pradesh. It will generate about 960 MW of power. It will transfer about 80 tmc of water from the Godavari Basin to the Krishna Basin which will benefit Telangana, Karnataka and Maharashtra. ...*(Interruptions)*... It will also supply 23 tmc of drinking water to Visakhapatnam. Broadly this is the configuration of the Polavaram multipurpose project. It was conceived of as a multipurpose project. It was under discussion for a long time. The technical design was frozen by the Central Water Commission. Thereafter the cost estimates were firmed up. In 2010 and 2012 prices, the Polavaram multipurpose project was estimated to cost Rs.16,000 crores. Out of Rs.16,000 crores, roughly 32 per cent of the expenditure has already been incurred. Sir, I have been to Polavaram on three occasions in three different capacities. I have been to Polavaram as Member of Parliament; I have been to Polavaram as Minister for Environment and Forests and I went to Polavaram as Minister of Rural Development and Member of the GoM on Telangana. There is no doubt in my mind, and I want to say this with all the force at my command, that while the Polavaram project has many benefits, it is also a project that will involve substantial rehabilitation and resettlement of families. It is estimated that roughly 45,000 families will have to be relocated. Hundreds of villages presently — I will come to that number — 35,000 families in Khammam district, nearly 7,000 families in West Godavari district and nearly 3,000 families in East Godavari district, making a total of 45,000 families in the undivided State of Andhra Pradesh, in the districts of Khammam, East Godavari and West Godavari, will have to be relocated. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI V. HANUMANTHA RAO (Telangana): Sir, what he is saying. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Mr. Rao, will you please give me a chance to speak? ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Hanumantha Rao, what are you doing? Your own Member is speaking. ...*(Interruptions)*... Nothing will go on record. Only what Shri Jairam Ramesh is saying will go on record. Nothing else will go on record. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please sit down. Why are you worried? Please sit down.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: I am requesting my friends to have patience. I have explained this. ...*(Interruptions)*... I will explain it once again.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Your own Member is speaking. Show some respect.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: There are nearly 2,000 families in Malkangiri district of Odisha and nearly 1,000 families in Dantewada district of Chhattisgarh who are also going to be resettled and relocated on account of the Polavaram project. Sir, when I was Minister for Environment and Forests, I issued a Show Cause Notice for stopping work on the Polavaram project till such a time the concerns of Odisha and Chhattisgarh had not been met. The then Government of Andhra Pradesh went to the Supreme Court, filed an affidavit and made a commitment that they would build protective embankments at an expenditure of Rs. 600 crores to minimize submergence in Odisha and Chhattisgarh. ...*(Interruptions)*... This matter was taken up by...

SHRI BAISHNAB PARIDA (Odisha): Sir, *

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is not going on record.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: I myself had written to the Chief Ministers of Odisha and Chhattisgarh asking them for public hearings ...*(Interruptions)*...

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

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: ...to be completed in Malkangiri and Dantewada, but neither the Odisha Government, nor the Chhattisgarh Government has yet given permission for these public hearings. But I want to place on record here that the erstwhile Government of undivided Andhra Pradesh had filed an affidavit in the Supreme Court committing to an expenditure of Rs. 600 crores to build protective embankments to avoid submergence in the States of Odisha and Chhattisgarh. The bulk of the resettlement has to be done in Khammam district, West Godavari district and East Godavari district. Sir, it is a fundamental rule of administration that by and large resettlement takes place in contiguous areas; it takes place broadly in the areas where people are living. Sir, Section 3 of the Andhra Pradesh Reorganisation Act draws the boundaries of the State of Telangana and makes an exception in the case of Khammam where certain villages were to be transferred from Khammam district to East Godavari district to reinstate the position, as the Home Minister mentioned, which prevailed before 1959. Now this Section was put in order to ensure that the submergence takes place in one State and resettlement also takes place in one State. It cannot be that the people who are going to be relocated are living in one State and the people who are going to be benefited are in another State. Therefore, in order to assuage the concerns of the people of Andhra Pradesh that resettlement will be done. These villages in these seven Mandals of Khammam District, that is, 134 villages, to

*Not recorded.

[Shri Jairam Ramesh]

be precise, based on a G.O. issued in 2005, were to be transferred to the successor State of Andhra Pradesh. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Reddy, please sit down.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, if the hon. Members have a little patience, I will take them through the chronology of events, and I will be totally frank and transparent in the chronology of all the events that have taken place so far.

Sir, in the original Bill that was sent by the UPA-II Government to the Andhra Pradesh Legislative Assembly, there was no provision for the transfer of area from the Khammam District to the East Godavari District. The original Bill had the provision for only the implementation of the Polavaram Project. On the 7th of February, 2014, the Union Cabinet met, based on all the representations that the GoM, that was headed by the former Home Minister, Shri Sushil Kumar Shinde, had received, and after discussing this matter with the cross-sections of people from Telengana and Andhra Pradesh, the Union Cabinet, in its meeting on 7th February decided that seven Mandals would be transferred from the Khammam District to the East Godavari District, except the Bhadrachalam town and the holy Ram temple in the Bhadrachalam town. This was objected to by Telengana on the grounds that connectivity would be impaired and that the access to Bhadrachalam would not be through Telengana but would be through the successor State of Andhra Pradesh. The Union Cabinet then met again on the 12th of February to take note of these concerns, and on the 12th of February, the Union Cabinet overruled its decision of the 7th of February and, instead of transferring the seven Mandals, decided to transfer the submerged villages alone. This was the Cabinet decision of 12th February that only submerged villages, partially submerged and fully submerged, would be transferred from the Khammam District to the East Godavari District. Sir, then, after 12th February, the Bill came to the Lok Sabha on the 18th of February and it came to the Rajya Sabha on the 20th of February. When it came to the Rajya Sabha, the Prime Minister made a detailed statement. There were six points in that statement. And point No.4 of the statement of the former Prime Minister, Dr. Manmohan Singh, read as follows: "I would like to reassure hon. Members that if any further Amendments are needed to facilitate smooth and full rehabilitation and resettlement for the Polavaram Project, they will be given effect to at the earliest. Our Government will execute the Polavaram Project. Let there be no doubt about it." This was a statement which was welcomed on the 20th of February, and this was a solemn commitment made by the Prime Minister after he had discussions with various political leaders in the run-up to the consideration of the Bill in the Rajya Sabha. Sir, I

have already mentioned to you that the first time the Union Cabinet met on the 7th of February, it transferred the Mandals. This was objected to by Telengana. On the 12th of February, the Union Cabinet said, "No Mandals, but transfer submerged villages." This was objected to by the Seemandhra or the successor State of Andhra Pradesh. So, keeping in mind what the then Prime Minister said on the 20th of February, the GoM went back to the Drawing Board and tried to find a solution that would satisfy both Telengana and Andhra Pradesh. The first solution, full mandal, was not acceptable to Telengana and the second solution, submerged villages, was not acceptable to Andhra Pradesh. So, we had to come up with a third alternative, and, Sir, on the 1st of March, the Union Cabinet met and considered the third alternative, which the hon. Home Minister just now mentioned, that some Mandals would be transferred in full, and in one Mandal, only submerged villages would be transferred and the Bhadrachalam Town and the Bhadrachalam Temple would remain under the control of the new State of Telengana. This was a compromise solution, Sir. This was the third time the Union Cabinet met on the first of March and we were ready with an ordinance then, but, the election code was in operation. We could not issue the Ordinance and rightly so, and we left it to the successor Government. We hoped it was UPA -III but it became NDA-II. But we accepted the fact that there would be continuity and whichever Government will be there, whoever be the Prime Minister, he or she would respond and uphold the solemn commitment made by Dr. Manmohan Singh. So, Sir on the first of March the contours of the ordinance had been drawn up, the mandals that were to be transferred had been drawn up, the villages that were to be transferred had been drawn up and Sir, I have no hesitation in saying that the Andhra Pradesh (Amendment) Bill 2014, brought forward by the Union Home Minister, is word for word a repetition of the Cabinet decision taken on the first of March 2014. I do not want hon. Members to be under any doubt or suspicion. Comma, full stop, word, spellings are identical. Whatever the Cabinet had decided on the first of March, whatever was contained in the draft Ordinance drawn up by the UPA-II Government has been now incorporated as the Andhra Pradesh Reorganisation (Amendment) Bill, 2014. Sir,...

DR. K. KESHAVA RAO: Sir, ...

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: When you have your chance you contradict me. But let me put forward my point of view.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Dr. Keshava Rao, I am not allowing you.
...(Interruptions)...

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, I am not yielding.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: He is not yielding.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: I am not yielding. I have listened to them patiently. I expect them to listen to me patiently. Sir, the Polavaram project will involve massive resettlement. Let us be under no illusions. It is not an easy project to implement. Almost 45,000 to 50,000 families have to be relocated. This is on par with the relocation that has taken place on *Sardar Sarovar* and we are still seeing the controversy on *Sardar Sarovar*. This is on par with the resettlement that has taken place in Indira Sagar in Madhya Pradesh. So, this is a gigantic project. It will bring major benefits to the States of Andhra Pradesh and other States but it will also involve very substantial submergence, it will also involve substantial resettlement and rehabilitation. Sir, this Parliament in September 2013 has passed a new Land Acquisition Law. Mr. Raj Nath Singh, when he was in the Lok Sabha, was the lead speaker in supporting that new law and the main difference between the 2013 Land Acquisition Law and the 1894 Land Acquisition Act is that the 2013 law passed by Parliament unanimously has provisions for R&R. It is actually Land Acquisition, Resettlement and Rehabilitation Act, 2013. So whatever resettlement and rehabilitation has to be done by the State of Andhra Pradesh will have to be done in consonance with the new law that Parliament has passed in 2013 which makes it incumbent. What I am saying, Sir, is very, very important and I would wish my colleagues from Telangana to hear me carefully. The new law makes it incumbent upon the R&R to be completed before the submergence actually happens. We have had a very poor track record of resettlement and rehabilitation in our country and that has created all sorts of social problems. It is because of this that the 2013 Land Acquisition Act marks a departure from the past and said unless you are able to convince the people who are going to be displaced and almost 45-50 per cent of the families to be displaced are going to be tribal families. We are not going to be able to get the full benefits of the project. So, Sir, while supporting the Andhra Pradesh Reorganisation (Amendment) Bill, 2014, my earnest appeal to the successor State of Andhra Pradesh, is that by all means implement the Polavaram project but implement it in a manner that R&R is done democratically. It is done sensitively. It is done humanely and it is done as per the provisions of law that Parliament has passed. It should not be the case that Polavaram Project comes up and people are still waiting for resettlement and rehabilitation. It should not be the case that Polavaram Project is constructed and contractors have made maximum benefit from the project, but families are still waiting for their houses, families are still waiting for their land, families are still waiting for

electricity. So, Sir, I am fully conscious. I do not need any sermons from my friends in Telangana. Having been Minister of Environment and Forests, I am fully conscious of the environmental impact and the R and R impact of projects like Polavaram. These are project which are difficult to implement. These are the decisions that are taken under the most difficult circumstances. It is not a black and white case. It is not an open and shut case. It has huge benefits. But, it also presents huge challenges. I think, given the background of the Andhra Pradesh Reorganisation Act, as I mentioned right in the beginning, I would like my Telangana friends to please remember this. For Telangana, Hyderabad became an emotive litmus test issue. For Andhra Pradesh...

श्री वी. हनुमंत राव : आप हैदराबाद की बात कैसे कह सकते हैं? ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please, sit down...**(Interruptions)**... आप लोग बैठिए ...**(व्यवधान)**... हनुमंत जी, बैठिए ...**(व्यवधान)**... What is this? ...**(Interruptions)**... Congressmen troubling Congressmen! ...**(Interruptions)**... Why are you disrupting? Your own Member is speaking ...**(Interruptions)**...

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, I cannot out shout my colleague, Mr. Hanumantha Rao ...**(Interruptions)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: If you interrupt like this, I will not allow you to speak ...**(Interruptions)**... I will not call your name. I am telling you ...**(Interruptions)**... Interrupters will not be given time to speak in the House ...**(Interruptions)**... I am telling you ...**(Interruptions)**...

SHRI V. HANUMANTHA RAO: What is he speaking about Hyderabad? ...**(Interruptions)**...

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: I can understand his anguish. ...**(Interruptions)**... But, I do want to mention that Polavaram is an emotive issue for the successor State of Andhra Pradesh.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I told you to conclude. Please conclude.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Polavaram is not just an emotive issue; it is also vital, bread and butter, water resources issue for the successor State of Andhra Pradesh. I believe, in the fitness of things, in the grand architecture of Andhra Pradesh reorganisation, a conscious decision was taken by the UPA Government with the support of all political parties that Polavaram will be implemented as a National Project by following all environmental and R & R norms.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. Now, please, conclude.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: So, Sir, I would like to end by saying that this is an important commitment made by the erstwhile Government being taken forward by the present Government. It demonstrates continuity in our democratic system of governance. I support the Andhra Pradesh Reorganisation (Amendment) Bill and I would like to make once again an appeal to the Government of Andhra Pradesh of which the BJP is an ally and partner in the Government that the Polavaram Project be implemented in a manner that gives confidence to the people, but R and R will be done democratically, humanely, sensibly and in consonance with the 2013 Act.

With these words, I thank you for giving me this opportunity.

श्री नंद कुमार साय (छत्तीसगढ़) : माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, माननीय गृह मंत्री जी ने तेलंगाना राज्य, अर्थात् आन्ध्र प्रदेश के पुनर्गठन के सम्बन्ध में जो विधेयक प्रस्तुत किया है, मैं उसका समर्थन करता हूँ। श्री जयराम रमेश जी ने अभी इस विषय में बहुत ही विस्तार से सदन को जानकारी दी है। पहले भी हम लोगों ने तेलंगाना के गठन के विषय पर चर्चा की थी। तेलंगाना का निर्माण हो, यह सदन की और इस देश की राय है, इच्छा है। इसमें जो विषय महत्वपूर्ण हैं, उनकी ओर मैं माननीय गृह मंत्री जी और इस सदन का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ। जयराम जी ने पूरी बातें रखी हैं। सामान्यतः देश का जो जनजातीय क्षेत्र है, वह पर्यावरण के संरक्षण का क्षेत्र है, वह खनिज से भरा हुआ क्षेत्र है और वहां पर देश की अगाध खनिज सम्पदा पड़ी हुई है। जब इसका दोहन होता है, तो वहां की जो जनजातीय आबादी है, वह विस्थापित होती है और उसकी व्यवस्था नहीं हो पाती है। इस कारण से मैं समझता हूँ कि पोलावरम की जो परियोजना है, वह बड़ी उपयोगी है। वह दोनों राज्यों के लिए बड़ी उपयोगी है, वह बननी चाहिए। राज्य तो बनेगा ही, इसमें जो विस्थापन का काम है, वह अत्यन्त महत्वपूर्ण है। वहां की जो जनजातीय आबादी है, वह खेती के अलावा दूसरा कोई काम नहीं कर पाती। जब वह वहां से विस्थापित हो जाती है, तो वह कहां जाती है, क्या करती है, पता नहीं चलता है। देश की 12 करोड़ आबादी में से लगभग 4 करोड़ की आदिवासियों की आबादी कहां चली गई, इसका आज तक अता-पता नहीं है। इसलिए, यह बहुत महत्वपूर्ण बिन्दु है।

मैं माननीय गृह मंत्री जी से निवेदन करना चाहूंगा कि उसमें ओडिशा का क्षेत्र है, उसमें हमारे दांतेवाड़ा-बस्तर का क्षेत्र रहेगा और उसमें खम्माम डिस्ट्रिक्ट का सारा इलाका भी रहेगा। उस क्षेत्र में जो इतनी बड़ी आबादी है, उसको कहां पर स्थापित किया जाएगा? अत्यन्त संवेदना के साथ जनजातियों की पुनर्स्थापना का काम किया जाना चाहिए। उस क्षेत्र में जो भी लोग रहते हैं, जो उस क्षेत्र से विस्थापित हो रहे हैं, वे किस क्षेत्र में बसाए जाएं, कहां उनका घर बनेगा, कहां उनके लिए खेती होगी, वे लोग कौन से धंधे में जोड़े जाएंगे, आने वाले समय में उनका क्या भविष्य होगा, इस पर बहुत गम्भीरता से विचार करने की आवश्यकता है। मैं समझता हूँ कि उस क्षेत्र में, जो वन्य क्षेत्र है, उसमें पर्यावरण को जितना नुकसान होने वाला है, उसकी पुनर्स्थापना का भी प्रबंध होना चाहिए कि कहां कितने पेड़ लगाए जाएंगे। जो वार्मिंग होने वाली है, जो दुनिया गर्म हो रही है, उसको रोकने के लिए भी इस महत्वपूर्ण विधेयक में एक बहुत बड़ा बिन्दु है। इसलिए, उस क्षेत्र में रहने वाली आबादी को फिर से पूरी योजना के साथ विस्थापित किए जाए। उसके लिए पूरे रोजगार की व्यवस्था के साथ, उसकी आने वाली पीढ़ी के पूरे भविष्य को सुरक्षित करने की दृष्टि से ये सारी व्यवस्थाएं उसमें होनी चाहिए।

3.00 P.M.

सर, माननीय गृह मंत्री जी ने जो विधेयक यहां प्रस्तुत किया है, मैं उसका पूरी तरह से समर्थन करता हूं, इन सारी भावनाओं के साथ कि सरकार और हमारे माननीय गृह मंत्री जी उसको देखेंगे। चूंकि यह बहुत गरीब और आदिवासी लोगों से जुड़ा हुआ मामला है, तो संवेदना सहित उनके विस्थापन की बात वहां होनी चाहिए। यह जो तेलंगाना राज्य है, यह बहुत पहले बन जाना चाहिए था, लेकिन यह दुर्भाग्य की बात है कि यह अभी तक नहीं हुआ। मैं इस विधेयक का पुरजोर समर्थन करते हुए, कि जो बातें वहां पर आने वाली हैं, विधिसम्मत तरीके से, संवेदना के तरीके से और मानवीय आधार को दृष्टि में रख कर वहां पर विस्थापन और अन्य व्यवस्थाएं करने का काम हमारी सरकार और माननीय गृह मंत्री जी पूरी तरह से करेंगे, ऐसा विश्वास करते हुए मैं पूरी ताकत से इस विधेयक का समर्थन करता हूं। धन्यवाद।

SHRI KALPATARU DAS (Odisha): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I oppose the Andhra Pradesh Reorganisation (Amendment) Bill. Sir, we are not opposed to the Polavaram project. But, we are opposed to the way it is being pushed. Ten GPs of Padia Block of Malkangiri district which is one of the most affected districts by the Left Wing extremists—will be submerged. Nearly 2,000 families shall be displaced; 6,000 families shall be affected. All of them belong to Adivasi Tribal people of the State. Originally, when the Agreement was signed among Odisha, Andhra Pradesh and Chhattisgarh, the design was that there would be discharge of 40 lakh cusecs per second. But, subsequently, the design has been revised and there will be discharge of 60 lakh cusecs of water per second. If the project is implemented, there is an apprehension that not only the 10 GPs of the Padia Block will be affected and submerged, the entire district shall be affected, even the Malkangiri district headquarters would be submerged by the backwater. So, Odisha is mostly affected by this. The decision to construct such a project was taken by the Andhra Pradesh Government. Subsequently, through the Andhra Pradesh Re-organization Act, this has become a national project. The hon. Member from Andhra Pradesh, who was Minister for Environment and Forests in the UPA Government, stated just now that Andhra Pradesh has filed an affidavit in the Supreme Court that they will spend Rs.600 crores for protective embankments in Odisha. Sir, this affidavit was filed by Andhra Pradesh Government, and now the project is being taken up by the Government of India as a national project.

[THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN), *in the Chair*]

Sir, even if these protective embankments are constructed, how can we satisfy the tribal people of our State? As it is, there is Left-Wing Extremism in that area. Once

[Shri Kalpataru Das]

this project is taken up, this will spread to the entire district of our State. In such a situation, I oppose this Bill. This being a Federal Government, and Odisha being a part of the Union of India, it should not be discriminated against. The interests of Odisha should not be jeopardized. I request the Government that the interests of Odisha should be protected. I would request the hon. Prime Minister and the Home Minister to reconsider it, convene the meeting of the Chief Ministers of Andhra Pradesh, Odisha, Chhattisgarh and Telangana to find out the solution. This will be one of the biggest projects of the country. We don't oppose it. We want that this should be implemented, but it should not be implemented at the cost of Odisha or at the cost of Telangana or at the cost of , Chhattisgarh. It should be implemented in the true spirit and in the interest of the country. I know, this Bill will be passed by this House. On 11th July, this Bill was passed by Lok Sabha. The Cabinet decision on this Bill was taken by the UPA-II. Now, the NDA Government has brought forward this Bill and this Bill will be passed. We have been opposing it. Despite our opposition, even if we demand division, it will be passed. But the Government of India should think of protecting the interests of...

श्री वी. हनुमंत राव : आदिवासियों का क्या करेंगे? ...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI KALPATARU DAS: The Government of India should think of protecting the interests of Odisha, Chhattisgarh and Telangana. Sir, mostly the Adivasis are being affected. No Gram Sabha was held ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN): Hanumantha Raoji, please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Das, the time is over. You please conclude. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI KALPATARU DAS: Sir, since you are not allowing me more time, once more, I request that the interests of Odisha should be protected and so also the interests of Chhattisgarh and Telangana.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN): Now, Shri C.M. Ramesh. Mr. Ramesh, kindly stick to the time.

SHRI C.M. RAMESH: Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, I rise to support the Ordinance and the Bill brought before the House for its consideration. Polavaram is the life and death of millions of people of Andhra Pradesh. The present Bill is being opposed by TRS and others only to get political advantage. Without going into the issues, I wish to make a few points. I hope. ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. K. KESHAVA RAO: Sir, how can he say this? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI C.M. RAMESH: Sir, there is no disadvantage to Telangana. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN): All of you will be given a chance. ...*(Interruptions)*... Your names are here. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please sit down. I will call you later. ...*(Interruptions)*... I will give you a chance. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please cooperate. ...*(Interruptions)*... Your names are here. Kindly do not interrupt the hon. Member. ...*(Interruptions)*... You can make all your arguments at that time. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI C.M. RAMESH: Sir, there is no disadvantage to Telangana. They are unnecessarily making an issue.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN): Mr. Ramesh, don't address them. You address the Chair directly.

SHRI C.M. RAMESH: Sir, some other parties are opposing this Ordinance saying that as per Article 3 of the Constitution, it is unconstitutional. They are also saying that once the State is formed how without taking the views of the States concerned, they can amend the AP Reorganisation Act. Sir, it is totally misplaced. Even though notification for bifurcation of States was issued on 1st March, 2014, the appointed day was 2nd June, 2014. The States were under President's Rule. So, taking views of States does not arise at all. Had the Ordinance been issued on or after 2nd June, their argument stands good. So, the Ordinance is well within its Constitutional validity. The argument that tribals would be displaced and suffer if 7 *Mandals* are merged with Andhra Pradesh, again does not carry any weight. The main objective of transferring these *Mandals* is to provide the best rehabilitation and resettlement to tribals and to improve their living conditions. If they remained in Telangana, it is a known fact to everybody that TRS will not give its consent for the project by taking shelter under 'tribal issue' and stall the project by hook or crook. They are saying that Bhadrachalam was part of Telangana. This is another white lie. Sir, if you look into the history, the entire Bhadrachalam Division was part of Andhra State. There are Government Orders. If any justification is to be done to A.P., the entire Bhadrachalam division, including Rama's temple, should be given to us as they belong to us. We are not making politics, but they are. In fact, they have snatched Lord Ram from us. Even though Lord Ram is in Telangana, we have no objection. All that we want is that nobody should create hurdles for Polavaram. Polavaram is a multipurpose project. It provides irrigation

[Shri C.M. Ramesh]

facilities to about 2.91 lakh hectares and drinking water facilities to the people of East and West Godavari, Krishna and Visakhapatnam districts of A.P. It not only provides irrigation facilities but also helps in generating nearly 800 MW of power. Once the project is completed, it can stop the flow of 3,000 TMC of Godavari water into the sea. At the same time, the project also achieves diversion of surplus water of about 100 TMC from Godavari Basin to water-deficit Krishna Basin. So, in a way, it also helps in linking two rivers, that is, Godavari and Krishna.

MR. VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. E. M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN): Mr. Ramesh, you have taken more time. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI C.M. RAMESH: No, Sir. Section 90(3) says that consent for construction of Polavaram project is deemed to have been given by the successor State Telangana. But, conspicuously, for the reasons best known to them, and, if I may say so, only to get political advantage and stall the project, TRS and others are stalling this. This should not be allowed to happen. ...(*Time-bell rings*)... Under Section 90 of AP Reorganisation Act, Polavaram has been declared as a National Project. But, for this purpose, there is a need to set up Polavaram Development Authority. But, so far Government has not set up the authority. Hence, I request the Government that immediately after notification of this amendment, the above Authority may be set up and complete the project within the coming three years. Thank you.

MR. VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. E. M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN): Mr. D. Raja. Kindly try to help other Members by restricting yourself to your time.

SHRI D. RAJA (Tamil Nadu): Thank you, Sir. I rise to state the views of my party on this important issue. Sir, Godavari is one of our very perennial rivers. We all have great love and respect for our rivers. But, now, they are becoming disputes among the States. When the erstwhile State of Andhra Pradesh was bifurcated, our Party had expressed its view that there could be issues in the future, for instance, the sharing of river water and other natural resources. The Godavari has, now, become a dispute or controversy among different States — the newly-created State of Telangana and Andhra Pradesh, the States of Chhattisgarh and Odisha. The point is how to take a position that safeguards the interests of all the States, the people of all the States. The Polavaram multi-purpose Project is very important. We are for the Polavaram Project. But, at the same time, we want the Government to consider whether the Project can be re-designed in a new situation, as it is today, because this Project was conceived about eight decades ago, about 80 years ago. Now, the situation has changed. Now

it is a Central Project. It is a national project. It does not belong to one State or the other. The Central Government has the authority, the power to take a decision. My humble submission is that the Central Government can think of re-designing the dam. We are for the dam, we are for Polavaram Project. But, at the same time, we appeal to the Government whether it is possible to re-design that project so that the interests of Telangana and Andhra are safeguarded, the interests of Odisha and Chhattisgarh are safeguarded. You can have an Experts Committee. You can seek the opinion of the Expert Committee. It is not difficult. It is not that India does not have such experts. But it is up to the Government. If you have political will, you can seek the views of the Expert Committee. You can think of re-designing the dam so that the Godavari does not become a disputed river like many other rivers. I don't want to take the names here. We are still finding it difficult to find a solution in the case of the Cauvery. The Godavari should not become such a river.

Secondly, I agree with my friend Jairam Ramesh. The new Land Acquisition Law should be applied not for the rehabilitation or resettlement of tribal people alone. Even if the tribal people are evicted, their compensation must be according to the new laws because it is a Central project and the Central laws should apply there. You should not leave it to the State Government and let the State Governments take care of tribal people. That will be a great disservice to the tribal people of that region. So, I think, the Government should apply the Central laws, the law passed by the Parliament last year, as far as the interests of tribal people are concerned.

Then, I come to transfer of *mandals* from the Khammam district and other regions. We have a popular elected Government in Telangana. We have a popular elected Government in Andhra Pradesh. Why can't the Centre facilitate both the State Governments to sit together and discuss the matter? I think, it should be done in a democratic way because we have two popular elected Governments — one in Telangana and the other in Andhra Pradesh. In Andhra also, we have a popular elected Government. ...*(Interruptions)*... I will come to that. Primarily, it is between these two States. Then, it should be extended. Even Odisha should not have fear in their minds. Their interests will not be affected. Or, Chhattisgarh should not have that fear.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN): Okay, thank you, Mr. Raja.

SHRI D. RAJA: Because the whole region is one where we have the largest tribal

[Shri D. Raja]

population. Their interests should not suffer. Tribal people should not be evicted just like that and left in lurch. The Centre has the responsibility and I hope when you discuss, you will have to consider these views. There are people who are of the same views. You must give due consideration to these views. This is what my Party considers at this point of time. Thank you.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN): Now, Shri Ananda Bhaskar Rapolu. Your Party has eight more Members to speak. Kindly restrict to the time allocated. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI P. RAJEEVE (Kerala): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, what is the criterion for calling the Members from a Party? ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN): We have to go by rotation. You gave your name very late.

...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANANDA BHASKAR RAPOLU (Telangana): Rajeeveji, kindly. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: I just want to know from the Chair what the criterion is.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN): The criterion is, if you had given the name earlier, your name would have been called. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री आनंद भास्कर रापोलू : आप मेरा भाषण खत्म होने के बाद बोलिएगा। ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN): Please. Let him complete. ...*(Interruptions)*... Let him complete. Your name will be called. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Sir, we have well-accepted rules. What is the criterion? I want to know from the Chair. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN): Your name was included after this started. ...*(Interruptions)*... Therefore, you will have to wait till the second round starts. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Sir, I gave my name ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN): Please.

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल (उत्तर प्रदेश) : उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, श्री पी. राजीव सही कह रहे हैं। सर, एक प्रक्रिया है जिसके तहत माननीय सदस्यों के नाम बुलाए जाएंगे। सर, यहां दलों की स्ट्रेंथ को विचार में नहीं रखा जा रहा है और एक ही पार्टी के सदस्यों के नाम बुलाए जा रहे हैं।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN): They had given their names earlier. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल : सर, एक और गलत परिपाटी अपनायी जा रही है कि किस का नाम ...*(व्यवधान)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN): Your names will be called. Please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: We gave our names ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN): We are following the rules. Kindly cooperate. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल : यह तो गलत है। ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: There are well-accepted rules.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN): Surely. We are following them. Please.

श्री आनंद भास्कर रापोलू : उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं समझता हूं मेरा समय अब शुरू होगा।

उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, आज तेलंगाना के लिए बहुत बुरा दिन है। यह अभी-अभी बना एक नया राज्य है। आज तेलंगाना इतना बालारिष्ट में फंस गया है कि आप सब का सहारा मांग रहा है। मैं तो कांग्रेस पार्टी की तरफ से हूं। मेरे वरिष्ठ साथी श्री जयराम रमेश जी ने कांग्रेस की तरफ से जो कृषि और क्रिया वहां जारी थी, वह सदन में आप लोगों के सामने रखी है। मैं उनकी बातों से सहमत नहीं हूं। कांग्रेस वाला होते हुए भी मैं सहमत नहीं हूं। मेरी बात सुनने के बाद कांग्रेस के अंदर कितना प्रजातंत्र है, इसका आविष्कार हो रहा है।

भाजपा के साथियों, मैंने पढ़ा है कि गृह मंत्री जी कृषिकार हैं, और आप जो अमेंडमेंट्स लाने वाले हैं, मैं समझता हूं इस का अनुमोदन भी प्राप्त हो जाएगा, लेकिन इस से कृषि और सिंचाई के क्षेत्र में कुछ भी भला होने वाला नहीं है। गृह मंत्री जी, आप सुन रहे हैं, आज ओडिशा का मलकानगिरी जिला क्यों रो रहा है? आप सुन रहे हैं, छत्तीसगढ़ का दंतेवाड़ा जिला क्यों रो रहा है? आप सुन रहे हैं, तेलंगाना क्यों रो रहा है? इस के साथ-ही-साथ चार लाख लोग और रो रहे हैं। From the day, March 1, the Konda Reddys, the Koyas, who are not popular, who are the origin of the greatest Sabari like Mata Damakka are on the roads. They are not

[श्री आनंद भास्कर रापोलू]

taking proper food. They are spending sleepless nights. Why? It is because they are getting drowned. The international principle of tribal livelihood, dwelling and rehabilitation, the natural justice, the National Tribal Policy, etc., are all advocating not to disturb the habitations which are having over 50,000 populace.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN): Okay. Thank you.

SHRI ANANDA BHASKAR RAPOLU: Sir, I need minimum two minutes.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN): Kindly conclude.

SHRI ANANDA BHASKAR RAPOLU: I need two more minutes. I don't want to take much time.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN): Please conclude quickly.

SHRI ANANDA BHASKAR RAPOLU: After all, we are expressing our cry, our grief. Why? It is because they are going to get wiped out. They are just destabilized; they are being submerged. भाजपा के साथियों, आप तो परम पावन मर्यादा पुरुषोत्तम श्री रामचन्द्र जी का नाम लेते हैं। राजा राम भद्राचलम तो वह असली स्थान है, जहां श्रीराम को याद करें, तो जीवन पावन होता है, मगर आपके हाथों से भद्राचलम डूबने वाला है। इसके साथ ही साथ मैं एक पॉइंट और बताना चाहता हूं। The Madras Presidency asked the US Engineer and Irrigation expert, Mr. Savage, in 1944 to study it. He studied and recommended that not to go with Polavaram. The Andhra Pradesh Government also wanted to have an observation in it and, therefore, constituted Mishra Committee in 1967. It had also recommended not to go ahead with Polavaram. Mr. Hanumantha Rao, a world-renowned irrigation expert, a native of Rajahmundry, is disputing not to go ahead with Polavaram. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please let me go ahead with my words. Then you can dispute, my friends. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN): Kindly cooperate. Mr. Ramesh, please.

SHRI ANANDA BHASKAR RAPOLU: I recall his words. He said that 'if the Polavaram project is to be the reality, I dare not to sleep in my native Rajahmundry.' Why? It is because never have they bothered to assess the dam-wreckage analysis.

Recently, the IT Roorkee experts studied it and told that Polavaram-intended model is not having more than 10 years of life. Are you going to drown it along with the Telangana parts which you are taking away through this *balaristyoga*? Are you going to drown even Rajahmundry, the place of *Mahan Sangha Sanskarta, Kandukuri Veeresalingam, Nannayya*. Rajamundry and its surroundings are going to get drowned. You are going to get, as per your plan, just 8 lakh acre ayacut, wherein, the intended medium-term and minimum-term minor irrigation projects have already attained 6 lakhs are ayacuts. Why are you going with this stretch? With this, not only you are going to drown 2,50,000 tribals but 1,50,000 other people also. You are also going to have 150 kilometres of embankment along the Sileru and Sabari rivers, besides Godavari. These rivers are known to be silt-drawing nature. You cannot properly structure there to have the proper embankment. Not only that, you are going to create such a havoc that our people are just in distress. Yes, our Government, when we were in power, intended it, but as the sons of Telangana, we bitterly disputed it. We differed with our national leadership, we pleaded with our leader, Shrimati Sonia Gandhiji, and they tried to assuage us. We also understand the public perception across residuary State of Andhra Pradesh. But now it is residuary State of Andhra Pradesh. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN): Thank you.

SHRI ANANDA BHASKAR RAPOLU: Now you are going to get into distress. गृह मंत्री जी, आपने एक बात कही थी कि सौभाग्य आन्ध्र प्रदेश बनने वाला है, मगर इससे यह सौभाग्य आन्ध्र प्रदेश बनने वाला नहीं है, बल्कि पोलावरम से दुर्भाग्य आन्ध्र प्रदेश बनने वाला है। इसलिए आप सब लोगों की सोच बदलने के लिए मैं विनती करते हुए अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूँ। धन्यवाद।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN): I would like to tell the hon. Members that no more names can be included. So, kindly avoid giving names again. We have to conclude it and the hon. Home Minister has to reply. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल : सर, रेल बजट पर आज डिस्कशन लेने का कोई फायदा नहीं है, इसको कल लिया जाए। अगर रेल बजट पर चर्चा चार बजे शुरू करेंगे, तो कब तक करेंगे? ...*(व्यवधान)*...अभी जितने भी सदस्य बोलना चाहें, सबको बोलने दीजिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN): Let us try. ...*(Interruptions)*... Let us try. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please ...*(Interruptions)*... I am not

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saying that. Please sit down. You would be speaking. ...*(Interruptions)*... We are going to have it. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल : यह इतनी जल्दी कैसे कन्क्लूड हो जाएगा? आज रेलवे बजट नहीं आएगा। ...*(व्यवधान)*... आज रेलवे बजट नहीं आएगा। वह कल आएगा। ...*(व्यवधान)*... नहीं तो वह पांच घंटे, रात नौ बजे तक चलेगा। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN): Please ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Tyagi.

श्री के.सी. त्यागी (बिहार) : उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, कुछ बंटवारे अंग्रेजों के वक्त के हैं, जो बहुत दुर्भाग्यपूर्ण रहे, जैसे बंगाल का बंटवारा हुआ था। कुछ बंटवारे आजाद भारत के हैं। आज हमारे तेलंगाना और सीमान्ध के साथी बहस में ही नहीं लड़े हैं, बाकायदा जैसे हिन्दुस्तान और पाकिस्तान का बंटवारा हुआ था, कमोबेश वैसी ही स्थिति तेलंगाना और सीमान्ध के साथियों की है। और यह एक दल के अंदर नहीं, कांग्रेस पार्टी के जो सीमान्ध के लोग हैं और जो तेलंगाना के लोग हैं, उनके रिश्ते ऐसे ही खराब हैं, जैसे भाजपा और कांग्रेस पार्टी के हैं। महोदय, यह जो विभाजन का काम शुरू हुआ, जरूर इसमें कहीं न कहीं ऐसी चूक हुई, चूंकि एक बड़ा हिस्सा जो मद्रास की प्रेजीडेंसी है, उससे निकलकर आया था, तब भी यह मांग बड़े ऊंचे पैमाने पर उठी थी, इसलिए जो reorganization of States था, इसमें कहीं न कहीं, कहीं भाषा के नाम पर, कहीं पॉपुलेशन के नाम पर, कहीं रिलीजन के नाम पर ये बंटवारे हो गए और सबसे पेनफुल बंटवारा हमारे आन्ध्र प्रदेश के सीमान्ध और तेलंगाना के साथियों का है। मेरी जानकारी है कि आज वहां पूरा तेलंगाना बंद है और इनके यहां भी बराबर की उत्तेजनाएं फैली हुई हैं, तो जब ऐसे पॉलिसी मैटर लिए जाएं, तो सब क्षेत्रों की, चूंकि समूचा भारत एक है, तो सब लोगों की भावनाओं की कद्र करनी चाहिए। ऐसे बंटवारे में अगर मैं उसका जिक्र नहीं करूंगा, तो ठीक नहीं होगा और मैं सीमान्ध के किसी साथी के सेंटिमेंट को हर्ट नहीं कर रहा हूँ कि जब दिल्ली में राजनीति के आधार पर पुनर्गठन होता है, तब बेईमानी होती है। जब वोट बैंक, जिसका जिक्र हमारे साथी करते हैं और राज्य के वोट बैंक जब एजेंडे पर होते हैं, तब इंसफ नहीं होता है। सीमान्ध के साथियों ने स्पेशल पैकेज नहीं मांगा था, इसका कोई उल्लेख नहीं है और कब स्पेशल राज्य का दर्जा किसी राज्य को दिया जाए, उसके भी कुछ स्थापित मूल्य हैं। नेशनल डेवलपमेंट काउंसिल की मीटिंग होगी, which is very mandatory अगर किसी राज्य को विशेष राज्य का दर्जा दिया जाना है, लेकिन रघुराम राजन कमेटी की जो रिपोर्ट थी, जो चिदंबरम साहब ने तय किया था, जैसे बिहार है, इथका ओड़िशा है, दादा का पश्चिम बंगाल है, नरेश जी का उत्तर प्रदेश है - हम तो वहां से माइग्रेट कर गए, तो इन राज्यों को विशेष राज्य का दर्जा दिया जाएगा, यह उस समय तय हुआ था। महोदय, जिस समय बिहार का बंटवारा हुआ, तमाम थर्मल पावर प्रोजेक्ट्स वहां चले गए। जब बिहार का बंटवारा हुआ, तो सारे पावर प्रोजेक्ट्स झारखंड में चले गए, सारा कोल झारखंड में चला गया और जितने भी अच्छे और बड़े शहर थे, जो सभ्यता के नाम पर, शिक्षा के नाम, पर पर्यटन के नाम पर जाने जाते थे, सभी झारखंड में चले गए और हिन्दुस्तान में सबसे गरीब राज्यों की गिनती में जो बचा हुआ बिहार था, वह बिहार को मिला। हम लोगों ने प्रयास किए उस समय हमारे साथी, जो दार्यो बाजू की तरफ बैठे हैं, इनके भी संयुक्त प्रयास थे और यहां पर कई करोड़ सिग्नेचर्स के साथ, उस समय के राष्ट्रपति जी को, प्रधान मंत्री जी को, सबको ज्ञापन

दिए गए, लेकिन अफसोस यह है कि ऐसे संवेदनशील मामलों में भी सरकारें सोच-समझकर कदम नहीं उठातीं, जिसका नतीजा यह होता है....में कोई अप्रिय बात नहीं कहना चाहता, वरना जो काम आपने किया, वैसा धरती पर कहीं हुआ है क्या? न आन्ध्र में आपको कुछ मिला, न सीमान्ध्र में पोलिटिकली आपको कुछ मिला, न वहां के लोग प्रसन्न हैं, न वहां के लोग प्रसन्न हैं, तो ऐसा बंटवारा तो हमने कहीं देखा ही नहीं। बंटवारा करने वाले कौन लोग थे? आपने दिलों के बंटवारे और कर दिए। अब पानी के बंटवारे पर झगड़े हो रहे हैं। मेरा यह कहना है कि ऐसे मामलों में, गृह मंत्री महोदय से कहना चाहता हूँ कि जो प्रस्ताव, जो बिल, जो विधेयक हमारे सामने है, पुनः एक बार फिर दिलों को और ज्यादा बांटने का कोई काम न हो, प्रयास न हो। मुझे इस बारे में अधिक कुछ नहीं कहना है। जो राज्यों में अन्याय होता है, मुझे तेलंगाना के साथियों ने बताया कि इन्होंने शुरू में यह मांग की थी कि हमको न्याय के लिए बहुत दूर जाना पड़ता है, तो हमारे यहां बैंच ही बना दीजिए, लेकिन बैंच नहीं बनाई। ऐसे ही हमारे यू.पी. में आंदोलन चल रहा है। गाजियाबाद से इलाहाबाद की दूरी 600 किलोमीटर है, यह मैंने पिछली बार भी कहा था। आप सहारनपुर की दूरी लगा लीजिए। इनके यहां की दूरी, मुजफ्फर नगर की दूरी इलाहाबाद से 600 किलोमीटर प्लस है, लाहौर 400 किलोमीटर प्लस है और हमारे यहां कोई बैंच ही नहीं है। इनकी सरकार आ जाए या उनकी सरकार आ जाए, जो अभागा पश्चिमी उत्तर प्रदेश है उसकी किस्मत कभी नहीं बदलती। वहां से राजनाथ जी एम.पी. बन जाएं, वहां से जनरल देश का एम.पी. बन जाए, कोई तकदीर नहीं बदलती। हम तो अब भी चाह रहे थे कि आप वहां से चुनाव लड़कर होम मिनिस्टर बन कर हमारा कुछ भला करते। ये जो छोटी-छोटी चीजें हैं ये दिल और दिमाग में बैठती हैं। एक मुवक्किल को यहां से इलाहाबाद जाने में, वहां पर मकान किराए पर लेने में, वकील को को मोबिलाइज करने में पूरा जीवन चला जाता है। राजनाथ सिंह जी, आप एक दिन हमें पश्चिमी उत्तर प्रदेश दोगे, लेकिन आप बैंच नहीं दोगे। एक दिन पश्चिम के लोग उठेंगे, आपका दूध बंद करेंगे, आपका पानी बंद करेंगे, आपकी सब्जी बंद करेंगे, आपका निकलना बंद करेंगे, तब आप हमें दोगे।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN): Tyagiji, allotted time is over ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री के.सी. त्यागी : अभी तो हम आपसे प्यार से मांग रहे हैं। मेरा निवेदन यह है कि सीमान्ध्र को विशेष राज्य का दर्जा दिया जाए, मुझे कोई दिक्कत नहीं है, लेकिन जो ईस्टर्न इंडिया है, उसमें ओडिशा है, उसमें झारखंड के साथ-साथ अपना बिहार राज्य है, पश्चिमी बंगाल है, असम है, इन सब राज्यों को भी विशेष राज्य का दर्जा देने का प्रयास करें। मैं आपसे फिर कह रहा हूँ कि अनडेमोक्रेटिक काम मत करिए। मैं सीमान्ध्र को विशेष राज्य का दर्जा देते देने की मांग करते हुए कहना चाहता हूँ कि जो औपचारिकताएं इसमें पूरी होनी हैं, उनको पूरा कीजिए। जब हम बिहार के लिए विशेष राज्य का दर्जा मांग रहे थे, तो इन्होंने कहा कि नेशनल डेवलपमेंट काउंसिल की मीटिंग करेंगे, वह आज तक नहीं हुई। शायद एक साल पहले एन.डी.सी. की लास्ट मीटिंग हुई होगी। आप एन.डी.सी. की मीटिंग बुलाइए और रघुराम राजन कमेटी ने जो रिपोर्ट दी है, उसे एन.डी.सी. की मीटिंग में रखिए। यह लड़ाई आपने और हमने इकट्ठी लड़ी थी, यह कोई खाली हमारी अकेले की लड़ाई नहीं थी, इसलिए विशेष राज्य का दर्जा इन चारों राज्यों के साथ-साथ सीमान्ध्र के लोगों को भी दीजिए। बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल : माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, बंटवारा चाहे दिलों का हो, चाहे घरों का हो, चाहे राज्यों का हो, बंटवारा सदा पीड़ाजनक होता है। अभी त्यागी जी जैसा कह रहे थे, हमने भी पीड़ा सही है, जब यू.पी. और उत्तरांचल का बंटवारा हुआ था। माननीय गृह मंत्री जी उत्तर प्रदेश के मुख्य मंत्री रहे हैं। आज भी दोनों राज्यों में परिसम्पत्तियों का बंटवारा नहीं हो पाया है जबकि राज्यों का बंटवारा हुए कितने वर्ष हो चुके हैं, चाहे इरिगेशन प्रोजेक्ट हों, चाहे वाटर प्रोजेक्ट हों या कर्मचारियों मामला हो। इसीलिए समाजवादी पार्टी ने शुरू से यह स्टैंड रखा कि हम राज्यों के बंटवारे के विरोध में हैं। जब यह चल रहा था, तब भी हमने इसका विरोध किया था। बंटवारा अगर जनता के हित में हो, तो बंटवारा समझ में आता है, लेकिन बंटवारा सिर्फ राजनैतिक कारणों से हो, तो बंटवारा समझ में नहीं आता है। कांग्रेस उस समय सत्ता में थी, वे इधर बैठे हुए थे, इन्होंने बंटवारा कर दिया जबकि कांग्रेस में ही पूरी तरह से डिविजन था। रेणुका जी, बैठी हैं। आज भी मैं देख रहा हूँ कि किस तरह से डिविजन है। उस समय हम लोग राजी नहीं थे। हम लोग भी यही कहते थे कि आप क्यों बांट रहे हैं? अगर दोनों राज्यों के लोग राजी नहीं हैं, तो आप क्यों बांट रहे हैं? लेकिन सत्ता के मद में चूर कांग्रेस को उसको भुगतना पड़ा, चाहे सीमांध्र हो, चाहे तेलंगाना हो, दोनों जगह पर कांग्रेस पूर्ण रूप से साफ हो गई क्योंकि वह बंटवारा जनता के लिए नहीं था, वह बंटवारा कांग्रेस के लिए था, देश की सत्ता पाने के था और सत्ता पाने के लिए नशे में जब बंटवारा होता है तो वह अनुचित होता है। आज फिर बात चलाई जा रही है। माननीय गृह मंत्री जी, मैं चाहूंगा कि जब आप बोलें, तो उत्तर प्रदेश को चार राज्यों में बांटने की जो बात चलाई जा रही है, उसके बारे में भी बोलें। मैं तो कहूंगा कि राज्यों के बंटवारे के लिए यह जरूरी होना चाहिए कि राज्य की सरकार क्या चाहती है। मैं देख रहा था कि उस समय कांग्रेस के मुख्य मंत्री थे और कांग्रेस के मंत्री थे, पूरी विधान सभा ने आन्ध्र प्रदेश के बंटवारे का खुलकर विरोध किया था।

श्री वी. हनुमंत राव : इसका कोई विरोध नहीं किया था...(व्यवधान)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN): Please, Hanumantha Raoji, don't interrupt. Your turn will be taken away. If you want to speak, kindly don't interrupt. You will get a chance to reply.

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल : माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं किसी सदस्य की भाषा बोलने के लिए खड़ा नहीं हुआ हूँ।...(व्यवधान).... मुख्य मंत्री के विरोध का दो बार प्रस्ताव दिल्ली आया कि आन्ध्र प्रदेश का बंटवारा नहीं होना चाहिए। जब उत्तर प्रदेश का बंटवारा हुआ, उस समय उत्तर प्रदेश के कल्याण सिंह जी मुख्य मंत्री थे। उस समय भी इस तरह की बात हुई थी। उत्तर प्रदेश ने बंटवारे का बहुत बार विरोध किया। बाद में बसपा की सरकार में एक रेजोल्यूशन आ गया कि उत्तर प्रदेश को चार हिस्सों में बांट दिया जाए, वह बाद में रुका। लेकिन मेरा यह कहना है कि आज इसको बिल्कुल चेंज करना चाहिए, नई पॉलिसी बननी चाहिए। माननीय गृह मंत्री जी, यदि एक्ट में परिवर्तन करने की जरूरत है, तो परिवर्तन कीजिए। त्यागी जी पश्चिमी उत्तर प्रदेश मांग रहे हैं, लेकिन अगर आप उत्तर प्रदेश को चार हिस्सों में बांट देंगे, तो आज जो आन्ध्र प्रदेश में बंटवारे की स्थिति है, उससे और ज्यादा खराब स्थिति होगी। इसके बाद बुंदेलखंड की इकानॉमिकल स्थिति क्या होगी, पूर्वांचल की इकानॉमिकल स्थिति क्या होगी, मध्यांचल और पश्चिमांचल की इकानॉमिकल स्थिति क्या होगी? इसी प्रकार आज आन्ध्र प्रदेश के बंटवारे के कारण यह स्थिति है,

जिसके लिए आज आप यह अमेंडमेंट बिल लाए हैं। सीमांध्र वाले कहते हैं कि अगर आपने बांध की हाइट ऊंची कर दी तो सीमांध्र डूबेगा यह सिर्फ दो राज्यों का नहीं बल्कि चार राज्यों का मामला है। इसमें छत्तीसगढ़ भी इनवॉल्व्ड है। ओडिशा भी इनवॉल्व्ड है, ओडिशा के साथी बोल रहे थे। जब यह चार राज्यों के बंटवारे का सवाल है, तो फिर इतनी जल्दी बिल लाने की क्या जरूरत थी? मैं तो यही कहूंगा कि आप आन्ध्र के दोनों भागों को मिलाकर फिर से आन्ध्र प्रदेश बनाकर, झगड़ा खत्म करिए। सर, मैं यहां पर एक नई चीज देख रहा हूँ कि कांग्रेस ने जो किया था, एन.डी.ए. की सरकार उसी को स्वीकार कर रही है। जब रेल का किराया बढ़ाया तो कहने लगे कि उन्होंने 14.2 परसेंट बढ़ाया था, जब हम सत्ता में आए तो हमने उसे स्वीकार कर लिया। जब डीजल के दाम बढ़ाए तो कह दिया कि पिछली सरकार ने यह नीति बनाई थी, हमने इसमें कोई परिवर्तन नहीं किया। आप और पिछली सरकार, दोनों हां-हां कर रहे हैं, अगर दोनों साथ हैं तो खड़े होकर कह दीजिए कि हम दोनों एक साथ थे, तो फिर देश को आपकी जरूरत ही क्या रह गई है? अगर पिछले सरकार के निर्णय गलत थे, तो अब आपको जो पूरे देश की जनता से मेंडेट मिला है, वह इस बात के लिए मिला है कि पिछली सरकार के गलत निर्णयों को आप देखें।

अभी यहां जयराम रमेश जी बोल रहे थे। ये भी आन्ध्र के बंटवारे के बहुत बड़े अगुआ थे। ये भी उस समय राहुल गांधी की कोठरी के सदस्य रहे हैं। आपको पता नहीं है कि ये आलोचना कर रहे हैं या नहीं कर रहे हैं, लेकिन बहुत से लोग आलोचना कर रहे हैं। मैं सभी लोगों की स्टेटमेंट पढ़ लेता हूँ।

माननीय गृह मंत्री जी, मैं आपसे यह कहूंगा कि आप तो पोलिटिकल स्टेट उत्तर प्रदेश से हैं। मोदी जी को प्रधान मंत्री बनना पड़ा तो उत्तर प्रदेश आना पड़ा। वे गुजरात में रहकर प्रधान मंत्री नहीं बन पाए। उनको प्रधान मंत्री बनने के लिए उत्तर प्रदेश के बनारस में आना पड़ा और उत्तर प्रदेश से अपने को एम.पी. स्वीकारना पड़ा तब जाकर वे देश के प्रधान मंत्री बने। उत्तर प्रदेश जब इतना बड़ा पोलिटिकल स्टेट है, तो आप भी डिजिजन उसी हिसाब से लीजिए। जब हम लोगों का बड़ा दिल है, बड़ा राज्य, बड़ा दिल, बड़ी जनसंख्या और बड़े लोग इस राज्य में हैं, तो मैं तो हर दिन यह कहता हूँ कि देश की पोलिटिकल विचारधारा उत्तर प्रदेश से शुरू होती है और उत्तर प्रदेश ही देश को रास्ता दिखाता है। तो माननीय गृह मंत्री जी, मैं आज आपसे यह चाहूंगा कि दिलों का बंटवारा कम कर दीजिए। ऐसा न हो कि जो शाम की आग थी, वहीं कहीं फिर न जल जाए। मैं चाहूंगा कि आप एक ऐसा निर्णय लें, जो दोनों राज्यों को स्वीकार हो। अगर दोनों राज्य एक होकर फिर से आन्ध्र प्रदेश बन जाएं, तो मैं समझूंगा कि ज्यादा अच्छा है, इन शब्दों के साथ मैं आपनी बात समाप्त करता हूँ।

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, this Bill is, in fact, the child of the UPA Government. This is an after effect of opening up of Pandora's box by the UPA-II. I remember, at that time during the discussion, the then Home Minister, Shri Sushilkumar Shinde, and one BJP leader had a conversation on this disputed issue. At that time,

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our leader, Shri Sitaram Yechury, mentioned that it was a match fixing exercise. But unfortunately, it could not be fulfilled at that time. Earlier, UPA Government came up with an Ordinance, but because of the Code of Conduct for elections, they could not move it again. Now, this Government has come up with this Bill. Sir, actually, this is against the basic principle of democracy. We passed the Andhra Pradesh Reorganisation Bill. The President gave assent to that Bill and two States were formed. As per the Act, we constituted two States, elections were conducted in both the States, and, separate Governments were formed in Telangana and Seemandhra.

We are in a complex situation. The constituency which consists of these disputed villages, is represented by the MLA of our Party, the Communist Party of India (Marxist). Now, you have withdrawn some villages from that constituency. You are displacing more than two lakh citizens, voters from that constituency. After the passing of this Bill, the MLA who is representing that constituency in the Telangana Assembly will now be representing that constituency in the Andhra Pradesh Assembly. Actually, it is against the basic principle of democracy. You have withdrawn the voters of our MLA and you have created confusion in the States. So, I think, it is against the democratic principle.

Secondly, Sir, it is *ultra vires* of the Constitution. One of the main architects of this disaster, our learned colleague, Mr. Jairam Ramesh, mentioned the chronology of this whole thing. Sir, Mr. Jairam Ramesh said, and, also our hon. Home Minister while presenting this Bill mentioned, that the then Prime Minister gave an assurance but, Sir, I want to know, what will prevail, an assurance given by the Prime Minister or the Constitutional provision !

Sir, Article 3 of the Constitution correctly states the procedure, "Provided that no Bill for the purpose shall be introduced in either House of Parliament except on the recommendation of the President and unless, where the proposal contained in the Bill affects the area, boundaries or name of any of the States, the Bill has been referred by the President to the Legislature of that State for expressing its views thereon within such period as may be specified in the reference or within such further period as the President may allow and the period so specified or allowed has expired."

(MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN in the Chair.)

So, Sir, this is the Constitutional provision. The Minister of Law, Shri Ravi Shankar Prasad, who is also one of the leading eminent lawyers of the country, is sitting here. My humble query is: Which one will prevail, the former Prime Minister's assurance

to the House or the Constitutional provision? Shri Jairam Ramesh specifically stated that there is a provision in the Bill itself. If it is there, I would like to know, what will prevail, the Constitutional provision or a provision in the Act. I want to know this from the learned Minister of Law, through you, Sir, as to which of the two will prevail.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I did not hear what you said. ...*(Interruptions)*... He has heard, that is enough.

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Sir, it is *ultra vires* of the Constitution. Actually, we have no legislative competence to pass this Bill though it has already been passed by the other House. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That question is over. This Bill has been passed by Lok Sabha, so, there is no point in discussing competency.

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: But I have the right to invite the attention of the House towards this important point.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You can express your view.

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: I want to say so because it may happen again. Tomorrow, any Government may come up with a Bill to bifurcate the boundaries of any State without consulting the particular State Legislature, and, against the provisions of the Constitution. It is a very important thing, Sir.

Sir, our learned colleague, Mr. Jairam Ramesh, is the architect of the Land Acquisition Bill. Sir, there are some other provisions. Consent, not consultation, should be there by the Gram Sabha. I was in the Committee. You are well aware of that provision. Consent should be there by the Gram Sabha if it is in the specific tribal area under the Fifth Schedule. Was there any consent for this project by the Gram Sabha or by these mandals? As per my understanding, there was no consent by the Gram Sabhas. Then, it is against the provisions of the PESA Act and also the Land Acquisition Act. To rehabilitate the tribals who are living in the Scheduled area, there is a provision that they should be rehabilitated in the Scheduled area. I want to know from the Government whether specific Scheduled area is available in Seemandhra to rehabilitate these more than three lakh tribal people. If it is not available, it is against this Act. Then, how can you come up with this Bill? It is totally against this Act, Sir. I would not like to take more time. Without causing threat, if the project is built with appropriate changes in the design, this will be no loss to the interests of Andhra

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Pradesh, as suggested by engineers and experts. This project should be redesigned for the benefit of the country. Sir, after reviewing the Polavaram project, the Empowered Committee, constituted by the Supreme Court, suggested that the subject of construction of Polavaram project had to be revisited. This is the recommendation of the Committee constituted by the Supreme Court. And, Sir, this is the same recommendation as given by the Central Water Commission. By bringing down the threat, transfer of land and tribals of Telangana area to Andhra Pradesh can be stopped. ...(*Time-bell rings*)... Sir, I urge the Government, through you, to withdraw the Bill on Polavaram; two, to re-design the project to avoid any threats; three, the threatened areas and the dam should be retained in Telangana only; and four, the rights and culture of the tribals in the Fifth Scheduled Areas have to be protected. We, the Communist Party of India (Marxist), have always a very consistent stand on this issue, Sir. By these words, I conclude. Thank you.

SHRI PYARIMOHAN MOHAPATRA (Odisha): Sir, Polavaram has had a peculiar history. I do not know how many people know outside Andhra Pradesh, Seemandhra and Telangana in this House that 30 years ago, when Polavaram was given clearance by the CWC, there was an agreement between Odisha and Andhra Pradesh. Unilaterally, that was changed and the reason is contractor-politician nexus which is known to anybody in undivided Andhra. That politician-contractor nexus ensured that the dam height would be increased and a lot more villages in Khammam, Andhra Pradesh; in Malkangiri, Odisha and in Dantewada, Chhattisgarh would be submerged. Why did the UPA-II Government not listen to all the protests which came from the State Governments of Chhattisgarh and Odisha and also from the Members of Parliament from Telangana, the area of the then Andhra Pradesh? When they did not listen, Odisha went to the Supreme Court. The matter is pending there. Suddenly, for political and electoral gains, a Bill is brought. This Bill would be passed in any case. When there is a broad majority, the Bill should get passed. You also have a good majority today. You are beholden to Andhra because your alliance partners are there. They have been brought to power. But, Sir, you have a duty towards Telangana also, you have a duty towards Odisha, you have a duty towards Chhattisgarh which is ruled by your party. Don't get carried away by what the then Minister in the UPA II is telling you today. They have planned embankments to protect the tribals of Odisha and Chhattisgarh. Are they Dutchmen? Do they belong to Holland? Are they used to dukes? They can't sleep. These fellows are so scared. One of my organisations is operating there. I am, in fact, acquainted with every inch of that area. My people tell me that the tribals are scared. They are living in fear because of the kind of specifications which are

prescribed and which the contractors will adhere to. I would be living in fear if you put up an embankment there. Then I don't want to live there. You know about the contractors in this country. Here multi-storey buildings collapse. Same thing can happen to embankment. What happens then? Vast quantity of water will get into those areas and people will get killed. Let us not play games. You should not have just carried forward this particular legislation. What are your compulsions? Nothing. Time was on your side. There was no need to pass an Ordinance in the first place. There is no need to go forward with this kind of law. As comrade Raja mentioned, any re-designing, which would have taken care of the concerns of the friends from Telangana, Andhra Pradesh, Seemandhra, Odisha and Chhattisgarh, could have been done. We are not enemies. We don't want a situation where some areas of Andhra Pradesh could not be irrigated. Similarly, Seemandhra people should think that areas of Telangana, Odisha and Chhattisgarh should not be submerged. We should all be together. In that, hon. Home Minister, your responsibility is the greatest.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please conclude.

SHRI PYARIMOHAN MOHAPATRA: I see ex-UPA-II in the Opposition. And the Government is equally keen on pushing through this legislation and getting it passed. They got it passed in the Lok Sabha. In protest against this move, I walk out of the House.

(At this stage, the hon. Member left the Chamber.)

SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, I beg the indulgence of you as the Chair, the House and my respected colleagues to let me speak today because this project impacts Khammam District directly of which I am the political representative and I was the Lok Sabha representative there in the past.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Are you speaking from your seat?

SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY: Can I continue?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, please.

SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY: Sir, I seek your indulgence so that you can pay attention to what I am saying. There are two ways in which we can deal with this Polavaram issue. One is that we get egoistic and see it as a political advantage or disadvantage and either overrule or bulldoze our way through. The other way is that we deal with it as a mature democracy. Change of governance does not allow us to abdicate our responsibility towards the people of this nation. Polavaram is not just a

[Shrimati Renuka Choudhury]

contentious issue for Khammam or Andhra or Telangana. It has a wide social, political and economical impact on the lives of the people of Odisha and Chhattisgarh also as has been spelt out by my respected colleagues who have just spoken. It is to transfer 205 villages from Khammam district alone. 205 villages, 324 revenue villages including 545 habitations and an estimated 1.89 lakh of population are involved and you think you are going to have a hassle-free transference of gaining of political power. It's not going to happen. Primarily, this is spread across the Bhadrachalam agency area. This is an agency area that we are talking about and toying with. It's 5.61 lakh of population spread across the vast area of 12,175 square kilometres in 29 Tribal Subplan mandals. Is it enough that we come to Parliament and occasionally, rather piously, articulate our collective concern about tribals and their lives? And it's okay that as political parties, we will give one or two tickets to the tribals. But the real acid test is when we are faced with situations like this where we will rise above the basic mundane business of politics and address it humanely; and we take it up collectively to ensure that the tribals get their fair rights and what the Constitution has empowered them with. हम अपने ट्राइबल्स के लिए कोई भीख नहीं दे रहे हैं। यह उनका अधिकार है, संविधान का दिया हुआ अधिकार है और इन ट्राइबल्स का हक बनता है। इसीलिए, हमें इस बात की खास तौर से देखभाल करते हुए इसकी सूचना देनी है।

अब आज के दिन, आप बताइए, आप सोच लीजिए कि merger of seven tribal subplan mandals का इन एरियाज़ पर क्या असर होगा तथा कौन से पोलिटिकल लीडर्स और ट्राइबल लीडर्स को अधिकार मिलेगा? Kukunoor, Bhadrachalam, Chintur, Velerupadu, V.R. Puram, Kunavaram and Burgumpadu are revenue villages under the Tribal Subplan, barring 12 revenue villages with Andhra Pradesh. This will completely and permanently alter the demographic composition of this agency area. तो क्या इनकी आवाज़ यहां सुनाई नहीं देनी चाहिए? At this moment, there are people sitting at Jantar Mantar, cutting across all political lines. There are hundreds of people who are agitating, people who have spent money out of their own pockets and who have travelled in this oppressive heat to sit at Jantar Mantar in the hope that Parliament will truly reflect its democratic practices, that their voices will be heard, that the Government will reflect on what is to be done and that we can make that change. Nothing is cast in stone whether it is Resolutions or laws or amendments. Nothing is cast in stone because it must be responsive to the call of democracy and we must ensure that justice is also done. This is not an act of charity. In some of these, that we have evolved over a period of time, there are anomalies that have come up where three or four villages are stuck between two sides of Telangana. There are four villages of Andhra in-between. No matter what we talk here, please try to visualize what happens to the auto-rickshaw drivers who have to pay taxes on both sides, what happens to the people of Khammam who want to travel to

4.00 P.M.

the temple, what happens in the day-to-day livelihood that will turn into mental and physical torture dealing with these issues on a day-to-day basis. Bhadrachalam Temple has been grandly left to Telangana. But you have taken away the Lord's wealth. 900 acres that belonged to the Bhadrachalam Temple, to Lord Rama, will now be submerged. We have no clue how this will be compensated, how the temple revenues will increase and how we will be able to attract national tourism to this very prestigious temple which has historic facts on the proof of Telangana and why it is recognised as such. There is irrefutable evidence of the very evidence of Telangana there and we are not going to address this issue.

Now, Sir, I will appreciate if there are no alternatives. I will appreciate this haste and expediency by which we are pushing through if there are no alternatives. Has this been scientifically endorsed? Have we got a no alarm, no issue, no problem certificate from various agencies like the Central Water Commission, etc.? No. We have had several warnings. We have had several restraints. Several issues need to be addressed repeatedly to ensure safety of the people. The recent tragedy that has happened in Himachal Pradesh was a controlled situation where some of our young students from Andhra Pradesh and Telangana States have died, including two students from Khammam district. That gave rise to so much of agony amongst all of us. You imagine we are not in a state of preparedness and we want to prepare a scornful storage dam for which international experts like Mr. T. Hanumantha Rao have shown us an alternative. There is a *via media* whereby Andhra people ...*(Interruptions)*... Of course, my citizens in Andhra must be given their due. *(Time-bell rings)* We will be there to ensure that they get their fair share. Their water and irrigation issues must be addressed. I am not denying that. But not at the cost of Tribals, not at the cost of the Telangana, not at the cost of Khammam district. We have an alternative plan of a series of barrages which will bring down the height. If the height of this dam continues..

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, Renuka, please conclude.

SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY: Sir, the Bhadrachalam town itself will be submerged. The temple will be submerged. So that will reduce it to a farce if we ...*(Interruptions)*... Of course, the water is coming into the town. What are you talking? You don't even know.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Renuka, please conclude.

SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY: This will impact us sociologically and psephologically. What checks and measures have you factored in to ensure this Tribal profile and culture of our people which were evolved over centuries? They deserve their rights. Today most of you might have got up and read newspapers wherein it has been reported that Khammam was the first district which has implemented the Tribal Forest Act. Today, Tribals with great pride are able to sell their produce of bamboo. They have allocated..

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please conclude.

SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY: I am concluding. That is why it is necessary that don't brush Tribal issues under the carpet by saying, "All right, we will look into it." You have to look into it. It is their constitutional right. They are part of it when we say, "We the people of India..." They belong to India; and they are empowered to say so. They must get their right to stay in their areas, and ensure that the least damage is done to their areas today. Thank you for your indulgence.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I have been told that the discussion will be over by 4.30 p.m. We are left with only a couple of minutes. Okay, Dr. Keshava Rao, please speak.

DR. K. KESHAVA RAO: Thank you, Sir. I can't add more words than what Shrimati Renuka Chowdhury and Shri Ananda Bhaskar Rapolu have said. They have brought out the real content. I am really grateful to them. I am telling you that I am not against Polavaram. I am in the ruling party, that is, Telangana Rashtra Samithi, in Telangana. Mr. Ramesh alleged that we are against Polavaram. But we are not against Polavaram. My great friend, Mr. Jairam Ramesh whose words on relief and rehabilitation have always enthused us, said that he doesn't want to hear sermons. I also do not want to hear his sermons. Going to Polavaram is not knowing Polavaram. That is exactly what Shrimati Renuka has said. She has also said that it was not an issue of egoism *versus* democracy. Please understand it. Today, Mr. Mohapatra walked out from the House. For what? His heart bleeds. Our conscience bleeds over Tribal. When 1200 people died in Telangana, nobody cared. Nobody cares for Telangana Tribals. When some activists came to stage a dharna at Ramlila Ground and one person died, you passed a resolution in Parliament. But no word on Telangana. The indifferent attitude towards Tribals must end. The manner in which the debate is going on here, they are speaking casually about Tribal, hurts, me. They are not bothered about 2.3 lakh Tribals. My friend, Dr. Pradeep Kumar Balmuchu is sitting in the back bench, knows

exactly about Tribal. I know because I was in charge of Jharkhand State. Regarding rehabilitation of the Jharkhand people, they came to Delhi. To do what? To become domestic helpers. I belong to these families. Shrimati Renuka understands Khammam better because she comes from there. You are talking about remote Adivasis. Mr. Rapolu also spoke about Adivasis. They do not know how to talk to you. One of the hon. Members has said outside this House that they do not even know how to wear clothes. It is true. We have been talking about it, and every day we talk about tribals. Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I know what she is saying and I would say it again here: First, we wanted the issues to be discussed here. Otherwise, we know that the people who are opposing it are more in number than the ruling BJP here. We could have created a chaos. We don't want that. We wanted you to understand it. The Home Minister is not here; what to do? Now, my question is to the Law Minister, the most eminent Law Minister because he understands things. When Rajeeveji got up, he couldn't get it because he was half-way at that time. The question today is, the Andhra Pradesh Reorganisation Bill was passed and Gazetted on 1st March; thus we became two States. There were perhaps a thousand assurances made. Assurances are not law, as Mr. Rajeeve had pointed out. After the enactment of the States, the appointed day was only meant to implement the law. I need not tell this to the Law Minister. We became two States. We were two States on March 1. So, if at all you want to alter the boundaries, please do. After all, you are in majority. We might shout and make our points. Please do it, but how? You are trying to alter the boundaries just through an Ordinance or a law. Mr. Law Minister, through you, I am submitting this before the House, under Article 3, whenever you wish to alter the borders of any established State, it has to be done through a Bill recommended by the President, not the Cabinet. The Cabinet recommends it to the President and then the President recommends it here. This is not done today. And then, even the President does not recommend it to you directly; he has to send the Bill to the Legislature of the concerned State, which is affected. Was this Bill sent to the two States that existed on March 1st? No! What I say is, please follow the law. Mr. Home Minister, we are not against what you are doing. You have the right to do it and you have got the majority. As Renukaji rightly asked, after all what is our crime? You have killed thousands of tribals. We used to have over two lakh of them. Don't talk about it. I know what exactly is going on in my heart. You just don't know what is happening there. Today, if you were to come there, she would be able to tell you, entire villages, people of 60 to 70 villages, are out on the streets. Their utensils are lying out on the streets. They are on fast. At one camp, they have been on fast for eight days. You must go and address them and

[Dr. K. Keshava Rao]

understand them. Let the Home Minister call them. Just as Mr. Mohapatra said, there are four States which have been affected; it is not just Andhra Pradesh or Telangana. There are 68 villages in Odisha and 42 villages in Chhattisgarh. What is happening to them? Then this issue is not the first one. As the Samajwadi Party Member wanted to say, when we started Polavaram, there was only one State. We have been discussing this for long. Almost all the experts said, it should not be built. But at a later stage, we thought it can be built. As Renukaji rightly said, new things are there. Not only the United Nations experts, but WWW had also gone; they said there should be change in the designs. I am not asking anything. After all, we don't want water which is going to the sea. Why should we fight against it? We don't want the water to be wasted, when Polavaram waters cross Sabari, Telangana has nothing to do with it. Telangana has nothing to do with it. I want to tell this, through you, Sir, to my friend Shri Ramesh. We can't go back to Andhra and bring back the water. That is going into the sea. We must use it. It is a foolish thing if anybody says Polavaram cannot be brought. All that I am asking is bring Polavaram, but save these 3 lakh tribals. Other estimates suggest that 3.5 lakh tribals are dying. Can you think of this? Just discussing it will not help us. I am suggesting, I am begging and I am submitting to the Home Minister, please have a humanitarian approach. The hon. Member, Shri Jairam Ramesh, brought us the R and R, which really enthused almost all people, over Khammam. But why is that Jharkhand R and R failed? Under R and R, you have promised to give the land within the ayacut. Where is that land? Let us not fool the people. We have been befooling the people for long. Let us not do it, at least, here. So, Sir, these are my submissions. Just for the sake of one issue, Bhadrachalam, please do not overlook the law, do not overlook the Constitution. Let us follow the rule of law. We are always there to cooperate with you when you are bringing the law in a regular fashion. Secondly, I want to make it clear that we are not against the Polavaram Project *per se*. Let it come about. The water will not come to us, but save those three lakh tribals. Do not try to give us sermons. We have heard enough of sermons. We do not want lip sympathy. We have seen enough of them.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now please conclude.

DR. K. KESHAVA RAO: Sir, as Mr. Raja said, let the Home Minister call a meeting with the concerned States. Shri Digvijay Singh is not here now. As he mentioned, we invited five world experts, experts belonging to the United Nations — I was the State President of the Congress (I) Party at that time — and held discussions with these experts. We told them, "Please change the design. We cannot give up the Polavaram Project, but save those people."

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now please sit down.

DR. K. KESHAVA RAO: Sir, the Supreme Court had asked the Government to revisit the design. We are begging them to revisit the design. We are not that strong. When they do not care for the Supreme Court, why would they care for us? I am requesting the Home Minister and other Ministers of the BJP Government to look into this human aspect in the right perspective. Nobody is against it.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Keshava Raoji, please conclude.

DR. K. KESHAVA RAO: I have to say all these because there have been allegations against us. We were the champions for the cause of Telangana. Somebody says that Telangana and Andhra Pradesh should come together. How happy we are at Telangana! Ask people of Telangana. Even if a single person says that he is not happy, then, do whatever you want. So, Sir, Polavaram is a basic issue. Polavaram concerns tribal people. Please look into the interests of those tribals. The other day we had an all-party meeting of the concerned States. They all said, 'We should co-operate with the Government and see to it that the designs are changed. Let them consult the experts. We have no objection to it.' And, Sir, let our debate in this House be taken into account by the Ruling Party and let them do justice to the people living there.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, I am in a real dilemma now. The Congress (I) Party has got seven names more, but no time left, and the BJD is asking for more time, but no time left for them too. The Congress (I) Party should reduce the number. I can call one or two more and I can give three or five minutes only. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, what is this? Please extend the time. ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. K.V.P. RAMACHANDRA RAO (Telangana): We all want to speak. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: There is no time left. What can I do? ...*(Interruptions)*... If you are not able to manage your time, I am not responsible. ...*(Interruptions)*... Now, Shri Palvai Govardhan Reddy, just take three minutes. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI BAISHNAB PARIDA: Sir, ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Your time is also over. I can allow one of you

[Mr. Deputy Chairman]

just for three minutes. ...*(Interruptions)*... Okay, now, all of you please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... Let me sort out this problem. The problem is this. The time allotted for this discussion is two hours. Accordingly, there is only time left for the hon. Minister to reply. I know that it is a sensitive issue. ...*(Interruptions)*... Now please sit down.

...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM: Sir, please extend the time. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You don't allow me to speak. ...*(Interruptions)*... I will call the Minister to reply. You can't do that. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sit down. I was on my legs. ...*(Interruptions)*... What do you want? ...*(Interruptions)*... No, this is not the way. ...*(Interruptions)*... I am trying to help you, but you are not allowing me. ...*(Interruptions)*... What are you doing? Sit down if you want ...*(Interruptions)*... If you don't sit, then, I will call the Minister. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री रामदास अठावले (महाराष्ट्र) : सर, वन ऑवर बढ़ाइए।

श्री उपसभापति : आप बैठिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*... I will call you. आप बैठिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*... मैं आपको टाइम दूंगा। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री अशक अली टाक (राजस्थान) : इस में क्या गलत बात है? ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You sit down. Any responsible person from the Congress Party, please ask him to sit down. Mr. Ali, you can't behave like this.

SHRI V. HANUMANTHA RAO: Sir, it is a question of the people of Telangana.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Hanumantha Rao, please sit down. I am sorry you people are not understanding the problem. What I said was that the time allotted is only two hours and according to the time left I should call the Minister. Since it is a sensitive issue, I want to take the sense of the House to extend the time and you do not want to do that. If the Government agrees we can extend the time. ...*(Interruptions)*... Now, please ...*(Interruptions)*... I was told by the hon. Minister, I was told from the Treasury Benches that the Minister will allow extending the time. ...*(Interruptions)*... That means, the Minister is allowing extending the time by 30 minutes. ...*(Interruptions)*... I call everybody but you don't cooperate with me. You should cooperate with me. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI D. RAJA: Sir, I have a submission. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: They are allowing 30 minutes more. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... I have extended the time up to 30 minutes. All of you will get three minutes each.

SHRI V. HANUMANTHA RAO: Sir, it is a question of lakhs of tribal people. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Hanumantha Rao, don't disturb. You will all get three minutes each. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI PALVAI GOVARDHAN REDDY: Sir, thank you for giving me this opportunity to speak on a very important Bill which not only affects the tribals in Khammam district of Telangana and in the States of Odisha and Chhattisgarh but it is also a threat to Polavaram project itself. I have only three important points to make. The first one is about the constitutional validity of the Ordinance, the second one is about the design of the project and the third one is about displacement of tribals. I would like to remind you, Sir, that Sir Arthur Cotton visited the site 80 years back. He said, "There is no foundation here. No project can be constructed here." Dr. K. L. Rao, a very prominent Irrigation Minister, has also said that there is no foundation there. And, Bachawat also said very clearly that you cannot construct a dam here; you can construct only barrages and that too after constructing It champalli in Telangana State. The Government has not done anything here. Without construction of Itchampalli, Polavaram dam will be washed away.

Firstly, I rise to oppose the Ordinance issued by the NDA Government when the Notification for formation of a separate State of Telangana was issued on 1st March, 2014, itself. It is immaterial when the Appointed Day was given. The point is, when a State has already been created and Gazette to that effect has been issued, how can the Government issue Ordinance without consulting the States concerned. And, Sir, these people have not followed article 3. Under article 3, the hon. President has to refer this Bill to the concerned State Assemblies. That has not been done. Therefore, it is unconstitutional. So, I demand that this Ordinance be taken back first. Then, send the Bill to both the Assemblies, take their views, as mandated under article 3 of the Constitution, and then take a final decision.

Sir, one more thing I would like to say here. There is a design given by an eminent engineer who is also a consultant of the UN. The alternative design envisages construction of three barrages instead of dam and same amount of water and power can be produced. Why is Government not thinking about it? I met the hon. Prime Minister

[Shri Palvai Govardhan Reddy]

here itself. I gave him alternative design and requested him to consider and asked him not to do any injustice to Telangana. In his speech, he said that injustice will not be done to Telangana. Telangana and Andhra are looked after equally. Therefore, my only request is that the Central Government should examine the alternative design.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay, conclude.

SHRI PALVAI GOVARDHAN REDDY: Sir, you have not given me even two minutes!

Therefore, what I am requesting the hon. Home Minister is this. Sir, I am the man who has been fighting for tribals and this project for the last twenty years. I am the main man here.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No; no. Please make your point. Don't say all these things.

SHRI PALVAI GOVARDHAN REDDY: Therefore, what I am saying is that the hon. Home Minister has to consider the design of Mr. Hanumantha Rao. As per his design, this project can be executed with three barrages instead of one dam without any damage to anybody and without disturbing tribals.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay, thank you. Now, Shri Bhupinder Singh.

SHRI PALVAI GOVARDHAN REDDY: Sir, you are not even hearing me. What is this, Sir? Please, hear me, Sir. Therefore,...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. It is not going on record. Shri Bhupinder Singh, please. You speak. That is not going on record.

SHRI BHUPINDER SINGH: Sir, let him speak first.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Otherwise, you will lose your time. I have called your name.

SHRI BHUPINDER SINGH (Odisha): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Reddy, sit down...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Reddy, please sit down...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI PALVAI GOVARDHAN REDDY: *

*Not recorded.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is not going on record. ...(*Interruptions*)... Sit down ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI PALVAI GOVARDHAN REDDY: *

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I have already said that time is only three minutes ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI BHUPINDER SINGH: ...as you know my State, Odisha, especially Malkangiri is a tribal populated district, is badly affected by Polavaram project. Sir...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Reddy, it is not going on record. Please, sit down. I have already announced three minutes to everybody. Please, sit down.

SHRI BHUPINDER SINGH: ...I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Home Minister that from my student days I used to say, 'my religion, my caste is my Constitution.' I am happy when I saw the present hon. Prime Minister, Shri Narendra Modi, has also said, time and again that 'my religion is the Constitution of India.' Article 3 of the Constitution has already been referred. I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Home Minister to will reply on the Fifth Schedule to the Constitution of India. Sir, the entire Malkangiri area of Odisha is affected. Since there is no time, I am not going to read. The hon. Governors of the States have ample power to overrule any Act of Parliament or State Legislatures to protect the Scheduled people/tribal people of this country. And, my State is badly affected in Malkangiri area. I would like to remind the hon. Home Minister to go back to 80s when the Janata Party was in power and you were part of that Government. It was Madhya Pradesh and then there was no Chhattisgarh, it was Odisha and Andhra Pradesh; they signed the document for Polavaram for a height of 108 feet. What made the Government to raise the height without consulting, without getting all the three States around the table? What is the transparency of a Government in democracy when Government could not call all the three States around the table? Sir, I appeal to the hon. Home Minister to please honour and respect the spirit of the Constitution and to respect the right of the tribal people of this country. सर, अगर किसी का जल, जमीन और जंगल है, तो वह ट्राईबल लोगों का है, उसको लेकर हम सब एतराज कर रहे हैं। इसलिए मैं विनती करूंगा कि ओडिशा में जो हुआ है, यहां पर आप इंद्रावती को एक नेशनल प्रोजेक्ट दीजिए, जैसे आपने पोलावरम को नेशनल प्रोजेक्ट बनाया है। हम नहीं कहते कि आन्ध्र को पानी न मिले, लेकिन वहां की जो रीहैबिलिटेशन स्कीम है, what will happen to the tribals over there? How will they live there? What is the package for them? They must live there. The previous UPA Government had passed the Land Acquisition Act whereby you just can't acquire the land without the *Sabha*, without their consent. Unless their consent is there, you can't acquire. The Government can't take the tribal land.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, please conclude. Please take your seat. ...(*Interruptions*)...

*Not recorded.

SHRI BHUPINDER SINGH: There is a total bandh there. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri Mohd. Ali Khan, please.

श्री मोहम्मद अली खान (आन्ध्र प्रदेश) : डिप्टी चेयरमैन साहब, आपने मुझे इस बिल पर बोलने का मौका दिया, इसके लिए मैं आपको धन्यवाद देता हूँ। यह हाउस और पार्लियामेंट के दोनों ऐवान गवाह रहेंगे कि बावजूद आज जो इक्तिदार में पार्टी है, उसने यह कहा था कि वोट से खेलने के लिए कांग्रेस ने यह बाइफर्केशन किया था, लेकिन मैं एक बात कहना चाहता हूँ कि हमने, कांग्रेस पार्टी ने और खुसूसन सोनिया गांधी जी ने सियासत को मद्देज़र रखकर नहीं, लेकिन अवाम की डिमांड को मद्देनज़र रखकर बाइफर्केशन किया था। लेकिन आज इस बिल की हमारे मैम्बर ने जो तारीफ, मेरे साथी रमेश जी ने की, मैं उसके ऊपर कायम रहूंगा, लेकिन एक बात मैं कहूंगा कि पिछड़े हुए लोगों की, आदिवासियों की आवाज़ को अगर आप कुचलकर पोलावरम को तक्मिल करना चाहते हैं, तो यह गलत बात है। पोलावरम एक ऐसे मुकाम पर है, जिससे आदिवासियों के गांव उजड़ जाएंगे, आदिवासियों की जिंदगी खराब हो जाएगी। आदिवासियों की जो ज़मीन है, उसको यदि आप लेते हैं तो उनके बच्चों को, उनकी औलाद को आप बेयारो-मददगार छोड़ना चाहते हैं। हरेक हिन्दुस्तानी का यह फर्ज है, हरेक हुकूमत की यह जिम्मेदारी है कि आदिवासियों के साथ-साथ पिछड़े हुए तबकों की, जो हिन्दुस्तान में रहते हैं, उनकी हिफाज़त करे। मैं समझता हूँ कि आदिवासियों के लिए यह जो पोलावरम का प्रोजेक्ट है, उस प्रोजेक्ट को वे सिर्फ गुत्तेदारों को और सरमाएदारों को मद्देनज़र रखकर इस प्रोजेक्ट को आगे बढ़ाया जा रहा है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... राम की मर्यादा को कायम रखते हुए मैं आपसे अपील करना चाहता हूँ कि उस डिस्ट्रिक्ट के अंदर मर्यादा पुरुषोत्तम राम का एक मंदिर है, उस मंदिर को बेयारो-मददगार छोड़कर, उस मंदिर को अगर आप पोलावरम बनाकर, डूबने के लिए छोड़कर जाते हैं, तो भगवान राम आपको माफ नहीं करेंगे। ...**(व्यवधान)**... मैं आपसे अपील करूंगा, इस सरकार से अपील करूंगा, होम मिनिस्टर साहब यहां पर हैं, मेरी अपील है कि आप मुख्य मंत्री तेलंगाना के हों, आन्ध्र के हों या दूसरी रियासतों के हों, यह एक तय मत है कि आप उनके मुख्य मंत्रियों से बात कीजिए। आपने कई टेक्नीकल ज़ोन्स को नज़रअंदाज़ किया था। कांग्रेस पार्टी और सोनिया गांधी ने इन बातों को नज़रअंदाज़ करने के लिए नहीं कहा, आज भी आपके पास फाइल है। मेरी फिर एक बार वज़ीरे दाखिला से अपील है कि आप उनके स्टेक होल्डर्स से, वहां के आदिवासियों से एक बार बात करके, उनको मनाकर मर्यादा राम के आस-पास रहने वाले लोगों को आप सहारा दीजिए, उनको बेसहारा मत छोड़िए। मैं फिर एक बार आपसे अपील करूंगा कि इस बिल को रखने में जितने टेक्नीकल बातों को मद्देनज़र रखकर आप इस पोलावरम प्रोजेक्ट को पूरा कीजिए। पोलावरम प्रोजेक्ट की तामीर के लिए, तेलंगाना के लोग खिलाफ नहीं हैं। हम चाहते हैं कि प्रोजेक्ट बने, स्टेट का डेवलपमेंट हो, मुल्क का डेवलपमेंट हो, लेकिन आदिवासियों को बेघर, बेरोज़गार और बेमिल्लत मत कीजिए, उनकी जमीनों को छीनकर, उनको रोड पर लाकर उनका मुस्तकबिल खराब मत कीजिए। सर, आपने मुझे बोलने का टाइम दिया, मैं आपसे वज़ीरे दाखिला से और मरकज़ी हुकूमत से फिर अपील करता हूँ कि आप दोनों स्टेट्स के चीफ मिनिस्टर से बात करें और इस मसले को हल करें।

† جناب محمد علی خان (اندھرا پردیش) : ڈپٹی چیئرمین صاحب، آپ نے مجھے اس بل پر بولنے کا موقع دیا، اس کے لئے میں آپ کو دھنیواد دیتا ہوں۔ یہ ہاؤس اور پارلیمنٹ کے دونوں ایوان گواہ رہیں کہ باوجود آج، جو اقتدار میں پارٹی ہے، اس نے یہ کہا تھا کہ ووٹ کھیلنے کے لئے کانگریس نے یہ بانفرکیشن کیا تھا، لیکن میں ایک بات کہنا چاہتا ہوں کہ ہم نے، کانگریس پارٹی نے اور خصوصاً سونیا گاندھی جی نے سیاست کو مدنظر رکھ کر نہیں، بلکہ عوام کی ڈیمانڈ کو مدنظر رکھ کر بانفرکیشن کیا تھا۔ لیکن آج اس بل کی ہمارے ممبر نے جو تعریف میرے ساتھی رمیش جی نے کی، میں اس کے اوپر قائم رہوں گا، لیکن ایک بات میں کہوں گا کہ پچھڑے ہونے لوگوں کی، آدی-واسیوں کی آواز کو اگر آپ کچل کر پولورم کو تکمیل کرنا چاہتے ہیں تو یہ غلط بات ہے۔ پولورم ایک ایسے مقام پر ہے، جس سے آدی-واسیوں کے گاؤں اجڑ جائیں گے، آدی-واسیوں کی زندگی خراب ہو جائے گی۔ آدی-واسیوں کی جو زمین ہے، اس کو اگر آپ لیتے ہیں تو ان

کے بچوں کو، ان کی اولاد کو آپ بے یارو مددگار چھوڑنا چاہتے ہیں۔ ہر ایک ہندوستانی کا یہ فرض ہے، ہر ایک حکومت کی یہ ذمہ داری ہے کہ آدی-واسیوں کے ساتھ ساتھ پچھڑے ہوئے طبقوں کی، جو ہندوستان میں رہتے ہیں، ان کی حفاظت کرنا اس حکومت کی ذمہ داری ہے۔ میں سمجھتا ہوں کہ یہ جو پولورم کا پروجیکٹ ہے، اس پروجیکٹ کو وہ صرف گتھے داروں اور سرمایہ داروں کے لئے پروجیکٹ کو آگے بڑھایا جا رہا ہے۔۔۔ (مداخلت)۔۔۔ مریدا پرشوتم رام کی مریدا کو قائم رکھتے ہوئے میں آپ سے اپیل کرنا چاہتا ہوں کہ اس ٹسٹرکٹ کے اندر مریدا پرشوتم رام کا ایک مندر ہے، اس مندر کو بے یارو مددگار چھوڑ کر، اس مندر پولورم بنا کر آپ اس کو ٹوبنے کے لئے چھوڑ کر اگر جاتے ہیں، تو بھگوان رام آپ کو معاف نہیں کریں گے۔۔۔ (مداخلت)۔۔۔ میں آپ سے اپیل کروں گا، اس سرکار سے اپیل کروں گا، ہوم منسٹر صاحب یہاں پر ہیں، میری اپیل ہے کہ آپ مکھ منتری تلنگانہ کے ہوں، اندھرا کے ہوں یا دوسری ریاست کے ہوں یہ ایک

طے مت ہے کہ آپ ان کے مکہ منٹریوں سے بات کیجئے۔ آپ نے کئی ٹیکنکل زونوں کو نظر انداز کیا تھا کانگریس پارٹی اور سونیا گاندھی نے ان باتوں کو نظر انداز کرنے کے لئے نہیں کہا، آج بھی آپ کے پاس فائل ہے۔ میری پھر ایک بار وزیر داخلہ سے اپیل ہے کہ آپ ان کے اسٹاک ہولڈرس سے، وہاں کے آدی-واسیوں سے ایک بار بات کر کے ان کو منا کر رام مریدہ رام کے اس پاس رہنے والے لوگوں کو آپ سہارا دیجئے، بے سہارا مت چھوڑئے۔ میں پھر ایک بار آپ سے اپیل کروں گا کہ آپ اس بل کو رکھنے میں جتنے ٹیکنکل باتوں کو مدنظر رکھ کر پولورم پروجیکٹ کو کیجئے۔ پولورم پروجیکٹ کی تعمیر کے لئے تلنگانہ کے لوگ خلاف نہیں ہیں، ہم چاہتے ہیں کہ پروجیکٹ بنیں، اسٹیٹ کا ڈیولپمنٹ ہو، ملک کا ڈیولپمنٹ ہو، لیکن آدی-واسیوں کو کے گھر اور روزگار اور بے ملت مت کیجئے ان کی زمینوں کو چھین کر ان کو روڈ پر لاکر ان کا مستقبل خراب مت کیجئے۔ سر آپ نے جو مجھے بولنے کا ٹائم دیا میں آپ سے، وزیر داخلہ سے اور مرکزی حکومت سے پھر اپیل کروں گا کہ آپ پھر دونوں اسٹیٹ کے چیف منسٹر سے بات کریں اور اس مسئلے کو حل کریں۔]

श्री उपसभापति : श्री रामदास अठावले। अठावले जी, सिर्फ तीन मिनट बोलना है।

श्री रामदास अठावले : सर, गृह मंत्री जी, जो बिल पोलावरम प्रोजेक्ट को पूरा करने के लिए लाए हैं...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI PALVAI GOVARDHAN REDDY: Sir, I have a point...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : Not allowed; not allowed. Sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI PALVAI GOVARDHAN REDDY: Sir, it is related to ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no; everybody is related. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री रामदास अठावले : उपसभापति महोदय, इस प्रोजेक्ट को कांग्रेस पार्टी ने शुरू किया है और इसको पूरा करने की पूरी जिम्मेदारी हमारी सरकार ने ले ली है। ...*(व्यवधान)*... सर, यह 16,400 करोड़ रुपये का प्रोजेक्ट है और इसमें कम से कम 7 लाख 20 हजार एकड़ जमीन जा

रही है। माननीय गृह मंत्री जी जो बिल लाए हैं, मैं इसका समर्थन करने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ। मैं महाराष्ट्र का हूँ और आन्ध्र तथा महाराष्ट्र का संबंध बहुत अच्छा रहा है। इसलिए मैं अनुरोध करता हूँ कि आन्ध्र वालों और तेलंगाना वालों, आपस में झगड़ा मत करो, एक साथ मिलकर रहो।

श्री उपसभापति : आपने अच्छा बोला।

श्री रामदास अठावले : सर, मेरा कहना यह है कि अब तेलंगाना राज्य बन गया है, लेकिन तेलंगाना वालों की जो डिमांड है, तेलंगाना के तीन-चार जिलों को जो लेने का उनका प्रस्ताव है, उसके बारे में हमारी सरकार विचार करेगी। हमारी सरकार विचार करेगी या नहीं करेगी ...**(व्यवधान)**... उनकी डिमांड के बारे में सरकार को विचार करना चाहिए। जो ओडिशा की डिमांड है, उस पर भी सरकार को विचार करना चाहिए। पंडित जवाहरलाल नेहरू जी के नेतृत्व में जो नेशनल गवर्नमेंट थी, उसमें बाबा साहेब अम्बेडकर वाटर रिसोर्सेज मिनिस्टर थे, तो जो दामोदर वैली है, बिहार, वैस्ट बंगाल और झारखंड, इन तीन राज्यों को मिलाकर सात डैम उधर बन गए हैं, उसी तरह से इनको फायदा मिलना चाहिए। इससे आन्ध्र को भी फायदा मिलना चाहिए और तेलंगाना को भी फायदा मिलना चाहिए। ये भी तेलुगू हैं, वे भी तेलुगू हैं, लेकिन मैं मराठी हूँ। यह भाषा का विषय नहीं है, लेकिन यह प्रोजेक्ट बहुत अच्छा है। आदिवासियों के पुनर्वास के लिए मेरा गृह मंत्री जी से इतना ही निवेदन है कि जब आप इरीगेशन का प्रोजेक्ट बनाते हैं तब उसमें पुनर्वास के लिए भी बजट का प्रावधान होना चाहिए। बहुत बार ऐसा होता है, जैसे हमारे महाराष्ट्र में कोयना प्रोजेक्ट है, उसके पुनर्वास के लिए पैसा ही नहीं है, वहां के लोग अभी भी रैली निकालते हैं। ...**(समय की घंटी)**... इसीलिए मुझे लगता है कि जब आप बजट बनायेंगे...।

श्री उपसभापति : आप समाप्त करिए।

श्री रामदास अठावले : जब आप बजट को बनायेंगे, तो उसमें पुनर्वास के लिए भी पैसा होना चाहिए। मैं इस बिल का पूरा समर्थन करता हूँ और आप भी समर्थन करो, झगड़ा मत करो।

श्री उपसभापति : श्री वी. हनुमंत राव। आपको केवल तीन मिनट बोलना है।

श्री वी. हनुमंत राव : सर, जब से सदन शुरू हुआ है तब से मैं आदिवासियों के बारे में बोलना चाह रहा हूँ और मुझे आखिर में बोलने का मौका मिला है। आदिवासियों के साथ कितना प्रेम है, यह इससे समझ में आ रहा है। आदिवासी लोग आज रोड़ज पर हैं। हम पोलावरम, प्रोजेक्ट के खिलाफ नहीं हैं। तेलंगाना वाले कभी पोलावरम के खिलाफ नहीं हैं, इसके डिजाइन के खिलाफ हैं। आप इतनी ज्यादा हाइट क्यों बना रहे हो? कितने लोगों के घर उजड़ जायेंगे, कितने आदिवासियों की जमीन चली जाएगी, मकान चले जायेंगे। वह भी ट्राइबल एरिया है और ट्राइबल ऐक्ट में 270 में जो शैड्यूल्ड एरिया है, उस शैड्यूल्ड एरिया को, जंगल एरिया को आप दूसरे लम्बे-चौड़े एरिया में मिला देते हैं। यहां के आदमी उधर जायेंगे और उधर के आदमी इधर आयेंगे, यह क्या तरीका है? आप उसका डिजाइन चेंज करिए। एक पूर्व एम.पी. ने बताया कि पोलावरम

[श्री वी. हनुमंत राव]

प्रोजेक्ट का डिजाइन बहुत खतरनाक है। इसका फल बहुत ज्यादा रहेगा। इतना बड़ा डैम बनाने की क्या जरूरत है। इससे पहले भी पोलावरम के ऊपर एक डैम बनाया, हमारे होम मिनिस्टर, राजनाथ सिंह जी को पता नहीं होगा। डैम बनाने से पहले केनाल्स खोदते हैं। इन केनाल्स को खोदने के लिए दो हजार करोड़ रुपये सरकार ने कांटेक्टर्स को मोबिलाइजेशन फंड के नाम पर दिए हैं, जिसे वे खा गए हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... हमें एक ही एतराज है कि ट्राइबल्स के साथ नाइंसाफी हो रही है। मेरी गृह मंत्री जी से गुजारिश है कि ट्राइबल्स को बराबर का हिस्सा मिलना चाहिए। हमारे प्रधान मंत्री जी ने भी कहा है कि वे किसी स्टेट के साथ अन्याय नहीं करेंगे। फिर, आप तेलंगाना के साथ क्यों नहीं न्याय करते हैं? सर, आप एक बार जाकर विजिट करिए। आप वहां आकर देखो, स्पॉट पर आकर देखो कितनी गड़बड़ी है। हमारे साथी जयराम रमेश जी बार-बार बोले कि मैं सबसे मिला हूं। हमें अभी तक मालूम नहीं कि वे किस गांव में किससे मिले हैं। हर डिस्ट्रिक्ट में चले जाते हैं, लेकिन किसी एम.पी. को नहीं बोलते। मैं दिल खोलकर बोल रहा हूं, सब बेकार है। वे जंगलों में जाते हैं, खम्माम में जाते हैं, रेणुका चौधरी को भी मालूम नहीं है। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि ये हमारे एम.पी. हैं, हमारे मिनिस्टर भी रहे हैं, ये वहां पर किसी को भी नहीं बुलाते हैं और अपने आप सारा काम करते हैं। उसके बाद अपनी रिपोर्ट सरकार को पेश कर देते हैं।

सर, राजनाथ सिंह जी से मेरी एक रिक्वेस्ट यह कि आप वहां जाकर आदिवासियों की तकलीफ देखें, वे आज रोड़ज़ पर बैठे हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... वे आज जंतर-मंतर पर बैठे हैं। प्रधान मंत्री जी एक बार वहां की विजिट जरूर करें और उनको न्याय दिलाएं। सब चीफ मिनिस्टर को बुलाइए। आप आन्ध्र के चीफ मिनिस्टर को बुलाएं, तेलंगाना के चीफ मिनिस्टर को बुलाएं, सबके साथ बैठकर बात करें। आप ऐसे आर्डिनेंस लाएंगे, बिल लाएंगे तो इससे किसका नुकसान होगा?

मैं सबसे बड़ी एक बात और बोल रहा हूं। राजनाथ सिंह जी, आपकी बी.जे.पी. ने बाबरी मस्जिद तोड़ते समय कहा था कि राम मंदिर वहीं है। भगवान यहां नहीं है, वहां नहीं है, अयोध्या में है। हमारे भद्राचलम में राम मंदिर है। आज यदि गोदावरी में ज्यादा पानी आ गया, तो वह बह जाएगा। इतना बड़ा डैम बनने के बाद क्या राम जी रहेंगे? आप जरा सोचिए, मैं आपके हित में बोल रहा हूं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... कल यह न हो कि हमारे प्रधान मंत्री नरेन्द्र मोदी आए थे, ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री उपसभापति : ओ.के. टाइम ओवर।

श्री वी. हनुमंत राव : कहीं लोग यह न कहें कि हमारे राम को ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री उपसभापति : हनुमंत राव जी, आप समाप्त कीजिए, टाइम ओवर।

श्री वी. हनुमंत राव : अभी भी कुछ नहीं बिगड़ा है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री उपसभापति : आप समाप्त कीजिए, Time over. ...**(Interruptions)**... ...**(समय की घंटी)**...

श्री वी. हनुमंत राव : आप वहां आइए और आकर देखिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री उपसभापति : Please, please. Time over. डा. के. चिरंजीवी। ...*(व्यवधान)*... आप बैठिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*... बैठिए, बैठिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*... हनुमंत राव जी बैठिए। डा. के. चिरंजीवी। ...*(व्यवधान)*... Please ...*(Interruptions)*... It is not going on record...

श्री वी. हनुमंत राव : *

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It is not going on record. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री वी. हनुमंत राव : *

श्री उपसभापति : आप बैठिए। यह रिकार्ड पर नहीं जा रहा है। ...*(व्यवधान)*... आप बैठिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*... It is not going on record. ...*(Interruptions)*.. Mr. Hanumantha Rao, please. ...*(Interruptions)*... It is not going on record. ...*(Interruptions)*... I have called Dr. Chiranjeevi. ...*(Interruptions)*.. Nothing will go on record except what Dr. Chiranjeevi says. ...*(Interruptions)*.. It is not going on record. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री वी. हनुमंत राव : *

श्री उपसभापति : सुनिए, आप बैठिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*... Mr. Hanumantha Rao, please. ...*(Interruptions)*... Okay, sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... Dr. Chiranjeevi. ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Hanumantha Rao, please cooperate. ...*(Interruptions)*.. It is not going on record. ...*(व्यवधान)*... आपको क्या हो गया है? ...*(व्यवधान)*... क्या हो गया? आप बैठिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री वी. हनुमंत राव : *

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Dr. Chiranjeevi, you have only three minutes. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM: One minute, Sir. I have one point of objection. Kindly listen to me. ...*(Interruptions)*... You have given time to four Members from different States. Nobody from Andhra Pradesh has spoken...*(Interruptions)*... Nobody from Seemandhra has spoken. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You have not spoken yet. ...*(Interruptions)*.. I go by the list given by your party. ...*(Interruptions)*... I am not responsible. ...*(Interruptions)*.. Sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... All the States are equal. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*..

DR. K. CHIRANJEEVI (Andhra Pradesh): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, first I would like to congratulate the Union Government for introducing the Polavaram Bill in Parliament. It is truly heartening that the Bill was, last week, passed in the

*Not recorded.

[Dr. K. Chiranjeevi]

Lok Sabha. As we all know, this is a very significant Bill. The Polavaram Project is a very unique project of great national importance in the post-Independence India. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please don't disturb. ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. K. CHIRANJEEVI: Yet, it has been delayed enormously because of several factors. ...*(Interruptions)*... Finally, this Bill paves the way for the speedy completion of the Polavaram Project. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I request with folded hands not to disturb. ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. K. CHIRANJEEVI: On this occasion, I also place on record my appreciation for the last UPA Government for according National Status to the Polavaram Project and enabling it to become a reality through the Andhra Pradesh Reorganization Bill, 2014. Most importantly, I wish to draw the attention of the House that the current Polavaram Bill facilitates the effective resettlement and rehabilitation of people of the affected villages by removing administrative hurdles in the path. Now, I would like to take this opportunity to put the project in perspective for this august House and for the people, at large, to appreciate. ...*(Interruptions)*... The Polavaram Project offers enormous benefits to both the States — Telangana as well as new Andhra Pradesh. This is the first ever river-linking project in our country. Because of this linkage of rivers, 80 TMC of water from Godavari Basin will be diverted into the Krishna Basin. As a result, the upper riparian Maharashtra and Karnataka will be able to retain 35 TMC of water. The rest of the 45 TMC of water can be utilized for projects constructed on the basis of surplus waters. This will benefit the people of Telangana as well as Rayalaseema. ...*(Interruptions)*... Because of the Polavaram Project, over 60 per cent of the people of New Andhra Pradesh stand to benefit. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please ...*(Interruptions)*... Please, don't disturb. ...*(Interruptions)*... Keshav Raoji, you are a very senior Member. ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. K. CHIRANJEEVI: Sir, I would like to elaborate on the multi-purposeful nature of the Polavaram Project. Because of the Polavaram Project, 7.2 acres of new ayacut, in Krishna as well as Godavari Deltas, can be irrigated. 10.5 acres of existing ayacut can be stabilized. 960 MW of power can be generated. About 25.5 lakh people will get potable drinking water. Also, 23.4 TMC water will become available for industries, which is of the utmost importance, so that the industrial needs can be met.

The State of Odisha can use 5 TMC of additional water. The State of Chhattisgarh can also use an additional 2.5 TMC of water. ...*(Interruptions)*... We all know that without the Polavaram Project, every year hundreds of TMC water is going waste into the sea. This is a colossal wastage of our precious water resources. If the Polavaram Project is built, nearly 200-300 TMC water can be used every year. I would like to know from all the protesting political parties whether Telangana can use even a single additional TMC water if the Polavaram Project is not constructed. ...*(Interruptions)*... No, right from the beginning, you are not ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Keshav Raoji, please don't disturb. ...*(Interruptions)*... I request you not to disturb. ...*(Interruptions)*... You please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... Dr. Chiranjeevi, your time is over. ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. K. CHIRANJEEVI: The fact is that some misinformation campaigns are being carried out to stall the project for petty political gains. This is very unfortunate. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Your time is over. ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. K. CHIRANJEEVI: Sir, please allow me. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, I can't do any thing. Your time is over. ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. K. CHIRANJEEVI: Sir, two wrong notions are being falsely propagated. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Dr. K.V.P. Ramachandra Rao. ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. K. CHIRANJEEVI: Two wrong notions are being falsely propagated. One, that the villages that belonged to Telangana are being unfairly merged into new Andhra Pradesh. Two, that the affected tribals will not get justice due to Polavaram Project. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. Your time is over. ...*(Interruptions)*.... Please, conclude now. ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. K. CHIRANJEEVI: Sir, the fact is that the seven *mandals*, which are being merged into Andhra Pradesh, are from the Bhadrachalam Revenue Division of today. I seek to know from my Telangana friends ...*(Time bell rings)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please, please.

DR. K. CHIRANJEEVI: ..whether this Revenue Division of Bhadrachalam — this is very important, Sir — always belonged to the Khammam District in Telangana, as it was in the beginning(*Time-bell rings*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now please conclude.

DR. K. CHIRANJEEVI: No, it was not. This Revenue Division of Bhadrachalam was part of the East Godavari District of erstwhile Andhra State, prior to 1956. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Dr. Chiranjeevi, please. ...(*Interruptions*)... Okay. Dr. Ramachandra Rao, please.

DR. K. CHIRANJEEVI: In fact, until 1959. I wish to remind that the TRS Party's demand has always been only to carve out Telangana, as it existed prior to 1956 ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. Please, please. Not going on record. ...(*Interruptions*)...

DR. K. CHIRANJEEVI: *

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: What can I do?

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Sir...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Are you surrendering your time?

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, I associate myself with him.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is it. Okay. Are you not speaking? You are surrendering your time.

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Sir, since there is no time, I associate myself with Dr. K. Chiranjeevi.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. Now, you have another three minutes, Dr. Chiranjeevi. ...(*Interruptions*)...

DR. K. CHIRANJEEVI: Sir, this Revenue Division of Bhadrachalam was part of the East Godavari District of erstwhile Andhra State, prior to 1956, in fact, until 1959.

*Not recorded.

I wish to remind that the TRS Party's demand has always been only to carve out Telangana as it existed prior to 1956. If this demand had been met as it is, the entire Bhadrachalam Revenue Division of the present day, including the famous temple town of Bhadrachalam should have now reverted to the new Andhra Pradesh. But, however, the UPA Government did not do that. The UPA Government included only those villages that would be necessary for the completion of this prestigious project. When the Andhra Pradesh Reorganisation Bill, 2014, proposed the merger of these villages, none of the parties had either participated in the discussion or raised any objection. But why? No one can understand. So, this Bill was passed and the hon. Members from Telangana celebrated it also. ...*(Interruptions)*... But by leaving out some villages in those seven *mandals*, there is a risk of those left over villages not getting justice. Hence, the merger of those seven *mandals* in *toto* is being sought. This will ensure justice to those people and tribals living there. So, most of the hon. Members' apprehension is that it will be an injustice to them. So, definitely, it will not happen.

Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, now, I could say one thing. Concerns about resettlement and rehabilitation of displaced people are equally shared by all of us. Considering various shortcomings in the past in implementing R&R measures, the last UPA Government under the Chairmanship of Madam Sonia Gandhi, the then Prime Minister, Dr. Manmohan Singh and the then Minister of Environment and my colleague, Shri Jairam Ramesh, brought in another landmark legislation in 2013 called the Right to Fair Compensation, Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013. Through this historic Act, Deserving Rehabilitation and Resettlement is not an option for any displaced people in this country, but it is their right. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, seven minutes are over. *(Time-bell rings)* Please take your seat. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. K. CHIRANJEEVI: But it is their right. And this Act allows the displaced people to exercise this right with dignity and respect. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. Dr. Ramachandra Rao, please. *(Time-bell rings)*

DR. K. CHIRANJEEVI: Because of this Act, for the first time, it will be mandatory to secure ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, this cannot be allowed. Mr. Chiranjeevi, please sit down.

DR. K. CHIRANJEEVI: .. relief and rehabilitation of affected people before proceeding with any project. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. You have taken seven minutes. Please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. K. CHIRANJEEVI: So, it will be justified ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. Okay. That is enough. Sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... You are reading your speech. ...*(Interruptions)*... You are writing a speech and reading it. ...*(Interruptions)*... No, no. Somebody writing the speech and you are reading it. ...*(Interruptions)*... No, no.

DR. K. CHIRANJEEVI: I request the Government to follow this mandate of Fair Compensation and R&R in letter and spirit while implementing the Polavaram Project. Thank you very much.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, what is your problem, Dr. Reddy?

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Sir, I associate myself with the views expressed by Dr. Chiranjeevi. Because there is no time, I associate myself with him.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Thank you very much. That is very kind of you. Now, Dr. K.V.P. Ramachandra Rao.

DR. K.V.P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, this is very unfortunate that the same people who supported the Andhra Pradesh Reorganisation Act in the same House are now talking in different tones. On 20th February, in the same House, this Bill was passed. We opposed this Bill to the best of our ability but we failed, unfortunately. In the Bill itself, it is mentioned that prior to 1959, Bhadrachalam division was not a part of Khammam district and now the areas transferred to Andhra Pradesh were with East Godavari district till 1959.

Sir, in fact, the Bhadrachalam and Rekhapalli Taluks were settled under the provisions of Permanent Settlement Regulation, 1802 by the then Central Provinces Government. It goes to show that this division is not part of Hyderabad State at any point of time.

Sir, the areas in question, *i.e.*, Bhadrachalam and Rekhapalli taluks, were transferred from the Central provinces and annexed to the Godavari district on April 1, 1874 together with the Rampa Country of Rajahmundry Taluk constituted by the Scheduled Districts Act as Agency under the Collector of Godavari as agent.

Sir, one should not forget that the demand of Telangana State itself has started with a feeling that the Nizam-ruled Telugu area is different from the area ruled by the British Government.

Now, when the Telangana leaders claim that Bhadrachalam area should be with Telangana State as the people there wanted to be in Telangana State, they should not forget that there was a huge agitation for more than five months in the entire Andhra, Rayalaseema regions with the only demand that Seemandhra people wanted to be with Telangana.

History clearly recorded that till 1759, the entire Telugu speaking areas were under Nizam's rule. Sir, in 1765, Robert Clive obtained five districts from Moghuls "SHA ALAM", discharging from Nizam's rule. In 1798, Nizam signed the "Treaty of Subsidiary Alliance" accepting "East India Company" as a paramount power in India. As a result, Secunderabad went to Company Rule and English became the official language in Secunderabad, Urdu being the official language till then.

Sir, the Polavaram project is a very old proposal. Sir Arthur Cotton, the great irrigation specialist, has gone on record in 1850 that a reservoir should be built at Polavaram to substantiate and make use of the flows of the river Godavari. The British engineer, Sir Arthur Cotton, built the Godavari Anicut, making the delta the rice bowl of South India and is treated as a godly man.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, your time is over. तीन मिनट हो गए।
...(व्यवधान)...

DR. K.V.P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Even the famous first war of Independence by great patriots like queen Jhansi Lakshmi happened only in 1857.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, Mr. Rao, that's okay.

DR. K.V.P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Sir, even English Government was not ruling at that time. ...(Time-bell rings)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, please. ...(Interruptions)... Mr. Ramachandra Rao, please. Your time is over.

DR. K.V.P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: The Polavaram project of 1850 is evident from Sir Cotton Museum archives at Dowleswaram. ...(Interruptions)... Sir, in July, 1941, the ...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Either you oppose it or support it and sit down.
...(Interruptions)...

DR. K.V.P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: In July, 1941 the first conceptual proposal for the project came from the erstwhile Madras Presidency. ...(Time-bell rings)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no, please. Your time is over.

DR. K.V.P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Later, Diwan Bahadur L. Venkata Krishna Iyer, the then Chief Engineer in the Presidency's Irrigation Department...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Your time is over. Yes, Mr. Seelam. Please start. Mr. Rao, nothing is going on record.

DR. K.V.P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: *

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Rao, nothing is going on record.
...(Interruptions)...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल : उपसभापति महोदय, मैं एक प्रस्ताव रखना चाहता हूँ।

श्री उपसभापति : क्या प्रस्ताव है?

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल : प्रस्ताव यह है कि आज रेल बजट पर पांच घंटे के लिए चर्चा होनी थी
...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति : नहीं-नहीं, हमने पांच बजे से सात बजे तक का टाइम दिया है।

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल : पूरा सदन चाहता है...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Seelam, please start. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल : पूरा सदन चाहता है कि इस पर कल से चर्चा कराई जाए ...(व्यवधान)...

DR. K.V.P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Sir, I want to place it on the Table of the House. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. There is no rule of placing it on the Table of the House. ...(Interruptions).... There is no rule. ...(Interruptions).... No rule. No rule. ...(Interruptions).... There is no rule. ...(Interruptions).... In the Rajya Sabha, there is no rule to lay the speech on the Table of the House. ...(Interruptions).... We have a very senior Member and former Deputy Chairperson. Dr. Heptulla, is there any such rule?
...(Interruptions)...

*Not recorded.

DR. NAJMA A. HEPTULLA: No, Sir. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Seelam, please speak. ...*(Interruptions)*... I cannot violate the rules. You should have taken prior permission. ...*(Interruptions)*... No; everybody was allowed three minutes. You may speak, Mr. Seelam. ...*(Interruptions)*... Your party had 34 minutes; you have taken more than 15 minutes. ...*(Interruptions)*... You cannot say that. ...*(Interruptions)*... Not allowed. ...*(Interruptions)*... You are misbehaving. I cannot violate the rule under pressure. ...*(Interruptions)*... No; no question. There is no rule. ...*(Interruptions)*... No, please. There is no rule. ...*(Interruptions)*... I cannot allow that. You could have taken prior permission from the Chairman ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Seelam, you may go to your seat and start speaking. ...*(Interruptions)*... You speak; let him stand here. ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Seelam, if you don't speak, I will have to call the Minister. ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Hanumantha Rao, please. ...*(Interruptions)*... Don't speak from there. ...*(Interruptions)*... I request the hon. LoP to rein in these two people. Look at them! ...*(Interruptions)*... I request you. ...*(Interruptions)*... This is indiscipline to the core. ...*(Interruptions)*... We have not given time to Andhra Pradesh; it is only to the Party. I have given time to the Party. ...*(Interruptions)*... Go back to your seat. ...*(Interruptions)*... You may speak, Mr. Seelam. ...*(Interruptions)*... Then, I will call the Minister; that is the only way. Mr. Seelam, you speak. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM: Sir, the House needs to be in order. ...*(Interruptions)*... I must be able to speak here without any disturbance ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: If you cannot rein in your Members, I would call the Minister. ...*(Interruptions)*... I will have to call the Minister. ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. V. MAITREYAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, please call the Minister. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Minister, if you wish to, you may speak. ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Minister, please. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM: Sir, I want to speak. Let me speak. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, I wish to make my speech. I request the Home Minister to ...*(Interruptions)*... I have been given time. I would like to place my views on this issue. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: All of you are shouting; what can I do? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM: Sir, that is not my fault. ...*(Interruptions)*...

5.00 P.M.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Can you ensure that your Members maintain silence?
...(Interruptions)...

THE LEADER OF THE OPPOSITION (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): Sir, since the Congress Party is supporting this, there is no problem and now, I think, there is only one Member remains to speak, he may be allowed to speak. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Minister, would you yield for two minutes?
All right. Mr. Seelam.

SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM: Hon. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I think the issue for consideration here is not to add any more areas for submergence. I would like to clarify that, because I do not wish to repeat what has been already mentioned by various speakers. The issue is not to add to any more to submergence and not to add to the miseries of the people. The only thing is, February, 2014 Cabinet decision was a wise decision. The areas where submergence took place, the tribals should properly and satisfactorily be rehabilitated. This Amendment today is only regarding rehabilitation. That is all. ...(Interruptions)... Let me finish. ...(Interruptions)... Let me finish. ...(Interruptions)...

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Reddy, please sit down. ...(Interruptions)...
What is this? ...(Interruptions)... Please sit down. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM: The issue is rehabilitation of tribals; the issue is satisfactory rehabilitation of tribals; the issue is to rehabilitate them in their own land. It is ironical that the submergence is in one State and the rehabilitation is in another State. The Bill seeks to correct that imbalance. It is not the issue to discuss the Polavaram; it is a commitment. All the Telangana friends have celebrated this Bill; they celebrated the State formation. Sir, we are one people; we are children of one mother. We have to be very, very cooperative and very, very cordial. I am unhappy about this whole thing. Sir, this Bill seeks to remove that contradiction, the contradiction of submerged area people being rehabilitated in a different State. Sir, for the last forty years, we are used to what is called Mandal Administrative System. Administratively, it is very easy to rehabilitate them. The rehabilitation, as Shri Jairam Ramesh said, is to be achieved. ...(Interruptions)... We are equally capable of taking care of their proper rehabilitation. And then half the way, the rehabilitation package is implemented. ...(Interruptions)... My only appeal to my friends is that we share a common culture; we share a common

heritage. I think we should not make these wild allegations. This is just a small amendment with which the Government has come before the House. This promise was made by the UPA Government. That promise is being fulfilled. So, I request all my friends from TRS and Congress to adhere to the amendments and reject the motion ...*(Interruptions)*... It is intended to help tribals only in a most humane way, in a most democratic way, and in a most sensible way. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, my friends are raising so many issues like this project also stabilizes 10 lakh acres of delta in east and west Godavari. ...*(Interruptions)*... My friend, just wait. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, this is not to go for emotions; this is for reasoning. Sir, already Seemandhra people feel that unnecessarily this whole division is imposed on them. That could have been done in a better way. But, unfortunately, we feel that this is time to correct some of those aberrations. ...*(Interruptions)*... One such aberration is Polavaram. ...*(Interruptions)*... By having those seven *mandals*, the rehabilitation will be completed. ...*(Interruptions)*... Shri Hanumantha Rao is distracting me. ...*(Interruptions)*... I would like to submit that these seven *mandals* like Kukunoor and Bhadrachalam except...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, what we did ...*(Interruptions)*... In fact, I was happy that temple town should go to them. ...*(Interruptions)*... Along with the temple town, we have given twelve villages to have a connection between Telangana and the temple town of Bhadrachalam. ...*(Interruptions)*... I would only honestly see that this rehabilitation work will be ...*(Interruptions)*... It is sought to correct that distraction...*(Interruptions)*... Government has to correct this. ...*(Interruptions)*... I would request this august House to pass it unanimously.

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल : सर, मेरा एक प्वाइंट ऑफ ऑर्डर है।

श्री उपसभापति : बोलिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*... जल्दी बोलिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल : डिप्टी चेयरमैन सर, बिजनेस ऐडवाइजरी कमिटी ने रेल बजट पर डिस्कशन के लिए 14 और 15, दो तारीखें तय की थीं। यह तय हुआ था कि इस पर 5 घंटे पहले दिन और 5 घंटे दूसरे दिन, कुल 10 घंटे बहस होगी। श्रीमन् अभी 5 बज गए हैं, अगर हाउस 5 घंटे तक चलता है...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री उपसभापति : आपका क्या कहना है?

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल : आप मेरी पूरी बात सुन लीजिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*... अब चेयर के सामने दो तरीके हैं। एक तरीका यह है कि अगर इसको थर्ड डे चलाना है, तो इसको आप बिजनेस ऐडवाइजरी कमिटी में फिर ले जाएं, क्योंकि 14-15 के बाद 16 तारीख को ही इसके 10 घंटे पूरे हो सकते हैं। अगर 16 तारीख को रेल बजट लेना है, तो आपको बिजनेस ऐडवाइजरी कमिटी के सामने इसे ले जाना पड़ेगा, तभी यह 16 तारीख को लिया जा सकता है। या आप नियमावली का नियम 154 देख लीजिए। हम नियम 154 से एक रिजोलुशन कर दें। अगर यह सदन उस पर

[श्री नरेश अग्रवाल]

सर्वसम्मति से सहमत हो जाए, तो फिर हम रेल बजट को आज न लेकर उसे दो दिन, 15 और 16 तारीख को ले लें और उसके बाद जनरल बजट पर डिस्कशन कर लिया जाए, क्योंकि अगर पांच बजे के बाद आप हाउस चलाएंगे, तो आप वैसे भी इसे बदल नहीं सकते हैं। श्रीमन्, अगर चेयर चाहे भी तो बिना बी.ए.सी. में गए इसे बदल नहीं सकती है, इसलिए मैं चाहता हूँ कि आप इस पर कोई रूलिंग दे दें।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I will give the ruling.

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल : या हम यह प्रस्ताव करते हैं यह सदन सर्वसम्मति से सहमत है कि रेल बजट 15 और 16 तारीख को लिया जाएगा।

श्री उपसभापति : मैं इस पर रूलिंग दूंगा। ...**(व्यवधान)**...I will give the ruling.

DR. V. MAITREYAN: Sir, the Business Advisory Committee had already met and we had decided that on Tuesday and Wednesday, we will have the Railway Budget.

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल : ऐसा कब हुआ है? मैंने तो नहीं देखा है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

DR. V. MAITREYAN: Last Friday, we had a meeting. ...**(Interruptions)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No quarrel. I will resolve it. There are two things, जो मैं आपके सामने रखना चाहता हूँ। One, you have already said that we can sit up to 7.00 p.m. Second, बिजनेस ऐडवाइजरी कमिटी ने इस पर जरूर डिस्सीजन लिया है, but the House is Supreme. This House decided that we would take up this Bill and the time was also extended by this House. So, the House is supreme. Therefore, what we are doing is correct because it is as per the decision of this House. Now, the second point, regarding sitting up to 7.00 p.m., it was decided there. If the House decides not to sit, I have no problem. If the House decides to sit, we can do that.

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल : मैं इसलिए यह प्रस्ताव कर रहा हूँ। ...**(व्यवधान)**... आप प्रस्ताव करके पूछ लीजिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: After disposing this Bill, I will take the sense of the House.

श्री राजनाथ सिंह : डिप्टी चेयरमैन सर, मैं तो आपको ही धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूँ कि आपने इस विधेयक पर चर्चा करने के लिए बहुत सारे सम्मानित सदस्यों को अवसर प्रदान किया है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... मेरी यह इच्छा भी थी कि इस सदन के अधिक से अधिक सम्मानित सदस्य इस संवेदनशील मुद्दे पर जो चर्चा हो रही है, उसमें भाग लें और उन्होंने भाग लिया। चर्चा की शुरुआत श्री जयराम रमेश जी ने की और वहां से लेकर आगे कई सम्मानित सदस्यों ने इस पर अपने विचार रखे, जिनके नाम की चर्चा मैं आगे करूंगा।

डिप्टी चेयरमैन सर, मैं आपके माध्यम से यह कहना चाहूंगा कि जयराम रमेश जी ने जो चर्चा प्रारंभ की है, वह बहुत ही हेल्दी है और हर व्यक्ति द्वारा हेल्दी डेमोक्रेसी में उसकी सराहना की जानी चाहिए। आज जयराम रमेश जी के साथ-साथ जिस प्रकार से अन्य सम्मानित सदस्यों ने इस पर अपने विचार व्यक्त किए हैं, उस पर मैं अपना एक ऑब्जर्वेशन आपके समक्ष रखना चाहता हूँ। आप सभी जानते हैं कि भारत के बारे में यह कहा जाता है कि भारत वर्ल्ड की एक बिगेस्ट डेमोक्रेसी है। सर, आज यहां इस बिल के ऊपर जैसी चर्चा हुई है, उस पर मैं यह कहने को मजबूर हूँ कि भारत की डेमोक्रेसी केवल हेल्दी और वर्ल्ड की बिगेस्ट डेमोक्रेसी ही नहीं है, बल्कि यह हेल्दी और बिगेस्ट डेमोक्रेसी के साथ-साथ वर्ल्ड की फाइनैस्ट डेमोक्रेसी भी है। बहुत सारे लोगों ने यह कल्पना भी नहीं की होगी कि भारत के संसद के दोनों सदनों में इस प्रकार से भी चर्चाएं होती हैं। राज्य सभा में इस प्रकार की चर्चा देखने का मुझे लम्बे अरसे के बाद यह अवसर प्राप्त हुआ है और जिस नतीजे पर मैं पहुंचा हूँ, उसके आधार पर मैंने अपना यह ऑब्जर्वेशन इस सदन के सामने रखा है। हमारे बहुत सारे सम्मानित सदस्यों ने यह आशंका व्यक्त की है कि यह बिल लाए जाने के संबंध में कांस्टीट्यूशनल प्रोविजन का वॉयलेशन हुआ है। मैं उन सम्मानित सदस्यों को आश्वस्त करना चाहता हूँ कि कहीं पर भी कांस्टीट्यूशनल प्रोविजन का वॉयलेशन नहीं हुआ है। जो कुछ भी इस बिल को लाने के लिए संवैधानिक तरीके से किया जाना चाहिए, वे सारे प्रोसीजर्स एडॉप्ट किए गए हैं। यह शंका भी व्यक्त की गई कि प्रेजीडेंट की जो रिकमेंडेशन होनी चाहिए थी, वह रिकमेंडेशन नहीं ली गई। मैं इस सदन को जानकारी देना चाहता हूँ कि कल ही प्रेजीडेंट ने राज्य सभा में इस पर विचार किए जाने के लिए अपनी रिकमेंडेशन दी है। इतना ही नहीं, लोक सभा में भी प्रेजीडेंट की रिकमेंडेशन के बाद ही यह विचार प्रारम्भ हुआ था। दूसरी बात, जो यह कहा जा रहा है कि आर्डिनंस क्यों लाया गया, क्यों नहीं आन्ध्र प्रदेश और तेलंगाना दोनों की असेम्बलीज में इस पर बहस के लिए भेजा गया? इसलिए नहीं भेजा गया, क्योंकि यह आर्डिनंस लाने का फैसला 27 मई को हो चुका था। 29 मई को आर्डिनंस जारी हुआ, उस समय प्रेजीडेंट रूल था। जब प्रेजीडेंट रूल था, उस समय आन्ध्र और तेलंगाना, दोनों की असेम्बलीज एक्जिसटेंस में नहीं थीं। यह प्रेजीडेंट रूल उस समय लागू था, तो वहां की असेम्बलीज की पूरी की पूरी पावर पार्लियामेंट में वैस्ट करती है और साथ ही साथ स्टेट गवर्नमेंट के पावर्स यदि किसी के अंदर निहित होते हैं, वैस्ट करते हैं तो प्रेजीडेंट में करते हैं। इसलिए जो कुछ भी किया गया प्रेजीडेंट की एक्सटेंस लेने के बाद ही किया गया है और प्रेजीडेंट की रिकमेंडेशन पर संसद के दोनों सदनों में यहां पर चर्चा हो रही है। इसलिए मैं आश्वस्त करना चाहता हूँ कि कहीं पर भी कांस्टीट्यूशनल प्रोविजन का वॉयलेशन नहीं हुआ है। पोलावरम एक सेंट्रल प्रोजेक्ट है। पोलावरम सेंट्रल प्रोजेक्ट के बारे में मैं कह सकता हूँ कि मुझे अच्छी जानकारी जयराम रमेश जी ने दी है। यह बात सच है कि मैंने तो अभी केवल उसका अध्ययन किया है, क्योंकि मैं हाल ही में मंत्री बना हूँ, लेकिन उन्होंने बहुत अच्छी जानकारी दी है। वह हमारे पास है, मैंने भी अध्ययन किया है, जानकारी हो गई है, लेकिन मैं उस डिटेल में नहीं जाना चाहता हूँ। यह सेंट्रल प्रोजेक्ट है। हमारे कुछ सम्मानित सदस्यों ने आशंका व्यक्त की कि इस समय जितनी हंड्रेड फीट उसकी हाइट है, उससे ओड़िशा के और साथ ही साथ छत्तीसगढ़ के कुछ ऐसे क्षेत्र होंगे, जो कि डूब जाएंगे, लेकिन उसकी चिंता हमारी सरकार को है। डिप्टी चेयरमैन सर, यदि कोई क्षेत्र डूबेगा तो वहां के रहने वाले लोगों का रिहैबिलिटेशन, रि-सैटलमेंट कैसे हो सकता है, इसकी चिंता सरकार करेगी। आन्ध्र प्रदेश की सरकार ने इस संबंध में आश्वस्त भी किया है और यह भी सूचित किया है कि

[श्री राजनाथ सिंह]

वहां पर ज्यादातर आदिवासी क्षेत्र हैं। आदिवासी को मैं केवल भारत के सामान्य नागरिक के रूप में नहीं देखता हूँ, बल्कि आदिवासी को यदि मैं देखता हूँ तो भारत के कल्चर और भारत की संस्कृति के साथ जोड़कर देखता हूँ और भारत के कल्चर यदि आज भी जिंदा हैं तो उसमें मेजर कंट्रीब्यूशन यदि मैं किसी का मानता हूँ तो वह इस हिन्दुस्तानी आदिवासी समाज का मानता हूँ और उसे एक मेजर पार्ट के रूप में देखता हूँ। उसके प्रति हमारी सरकार पूरी तरह से संवेदनशील है और मैं यह कहता हूँ कि हम निश्चित रूप से इसे ध्यान में रखेंगे। अभी हमारे कई माननीय सदस्यों ने चिंता व्यक्त की और कहा कि उसकी हाइट कम की जानी चाहिए। मैं समझता हूँ कि सारे सदस्यों को इस बात की जानकारी है कि यह पहली बार जब पोलावरम प्रोजेक्ट के बारे में कंसीव किया गया था, यानी conceptualize किया गया था तो 1945 में conceptualize किया गया था, यानी आजादी से पहले और इतना समय इसमें गुजर गया। बीच में यू.एस. की और यू.के. की एक स्पांसर्ड कमेटी भी थी। उस समय भी लोगों ने शंका व्यक्त की थी कि लगभग 245 फीट उसकी हाइट थी। लोगों ने कहा कि डैम की इतनी हाइट होगी तो उसके बाद तो छत्तीसगढ़, ओडिशा ये सब राज्य उसमें पूरी तरह से डूब जाएंगे। इसके अतिरिक्त हाइट की स्टडी करने के संबंध में एक नहीं कई स्टडी कमेटीज भी बनी थीं और उनकी रिपोर्ट आने के बाद व उन पर विचार करने के बाद 245 फीट एफ.आर.एल. की पहले जो हाइट थी, उसे घटाकर 150 फीट एफ.आर.एल. कर दी गयी। फिर भी हम लोग इस संबंध में पूरी तरह से सजग हैं कि इस से कोई भारी क्षति न होने पाए। सरकार जितना रिसेटलमेंट और रिहैबिलिटेशन कर सकती है, उतना होना चाहिए ताकि ऐसा न हो कि यह पोलावरम प्रोजेक्ट बनने के कारण गरीब को किसी भी प्रकार का खामियाजा भुगतना पड़े अथवा उस क्षेत्र में रहने वाले लोगों को खामियाजा भुगतना पड़े। यह हमारी सरकार किसी भी सूरत में नहीं होने देगी, इस बारे में मैं सदन को आश्वस्त करना चाहता हूँ।

हमारे अधिकांश सम्माननीय सदस्यों ने आदिवासी बंधुओं के बारे में चिंता व्यक्त की है। उनके बारे में छत्तीसगढ़ के श्री नंद कुमार साय जी ने चिंता व्यक्त की है, श्री जयराम रमेश जी ने चिंता व्यक्त की है, श्री पी. राजीव जी ने चिंता व्यक्त की है, श्री प्यारीमोहन महापात्र जी ने चिंता व्यक्त की है। इसके अतिरिक्त श्री वी. हनुमंत राव जी और डा. के. चिरंजीवी, श्री भूपिंदर सिंह, श्री रामचन्द्र राव जी, श्री सीलम जी, डा. के. केशव राव जी, श्री पलवई गोवर्धन जी - इन सभी लोगों ने भी इस संबंध में अपने विचार व्यक्त किए हैं।

श्रीमती रेणुका चौधरी : वह क्षेत्र मेरा है और आपने मेरा नाम तक नहीं लिया।

श्री राजनाथ सिंह : मैं रेणुका जी को भूल नहीं सकता हूँ क्योंकि जब पूरे सदन पर नजर जाएगी, तो स्वाभाविक रूप से रेणुका जी पर जाएगी ही।

अब जहां इस प्रोजेक्ट के सोशियो-इकॉनॉमिक इम्पैक्ट की चर्चा की गयी, तो इस के सोशियो-इकॉनॉमिक इम्पैक्ट की प्रॉपर स्टडी इस संबंध में की जा चुकी है। इसका किसी भी सूरत में एडवर्स इम्पैक्ट न होने पाए, इस बात का पूरी तरह से प्रिकॉशन लिया गया है। रेणुका जी द्वारा यहां सोशियो-इकॉनॉमिक इम्पैक्ट का मुद्दा उठाया गया था और उन्होंने कहा कि इस संबंध में अहंकारी रास्ता नहीं अपनाया जाना चाहिए बल्कि एक समझदार लोकतंत्र के रूप में हमें काम

करने की आवश्यकता है। हमारे यहां कहा जाता है कि अहंकार ईश्वर को प्रिय नहीं होता। हम अहंकार अपने दिल में कभी नहीं आने देंगे और जितनी संवेदनशीलता के साथ इस समस्या का समाधान निकाला जा सकता है, हम उसके लिए पूरी तरह से प्रयत्न करेंगे और पूरी समझदारी के साथ काम करेंगे। आपने जिस समझदार लोकतंत्र की बात की है, सचमुच सदन में हम को वह समझदारी पूरी तरह से देखने को मिली है।

श्री के.सी. त्यागी हमारे अभिन्न मित्र हैं। उन्होंने कहा कि इस संबंध में क्या जल्दबाजी है? इस समस्या का बातचीत के द्वारा समाधान निकाला जाना चाहिए। इस पर किसी को कोई आपत्ति नहीं हो सकती कि बातचीत तो होनी ही चाहिए। इसके पहले भी बातचीत तो हुई है और इतना ही नहीं बल्कि कम्बाइंड आन्ध्र प्रदेश की असेम्बली में इस पर डिबेट भी हो चुकी है। त्यागी जी ने कहा कि आप बहुत जल्दबाजी कर रहे हैं और इससे आपको क्या लाभ होने वाला है क्योंकि पिछले चुनाव में न तो आपको सीमांध्र में कोई पॉलिटिकल बनेफिट मिला और न तेलंगाना में कोई पॉलिटिकल बनेफिट मिला। मैं अपने मित्र त्यागी जी से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या राजनीति केवल सरकार बनाने के लिए करनी चाहिए? क्या राजनीति देश को बनाने के लिए नहीं की जा सकती है? क्या हम लोग केवल पोलिटिकल लॉस या पोलिटिकल बनेफिट के आधार पर फैसले करेंगे? क्या जनता ने हमें इसीलिए चुनकर भेजा है?

श्री के.सी. त्यागी : सर, मेरा क्लैरिफिकेशन है। मेरा यह आरोप आपके लिए नहीं था, कांग्रेस के मित्रों के लिए था। आप मेरे तथ्यों को गलत तरीके से पेश कर रहे हैं। मेरा यह आरोप कांग्रेस के मित्रों पर था कि आन्ध्र भी गया, सीमांध्र भी गया। इनका निर्माण करने वाले आप नहीं थे, ये थे।

श्री राजनाथ सिंह : अच्छा, अच्छा। बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल : लेकिन सेंट्रल हॉल में आप यह कहेंगे कि हमने बी.जे.पी. पर आरोप लगाया था।

श्री राजनाथ सिंह : वैसे जो भी शंकाएं व्यक्त की गई थीं, ज्यादातर रिहेब्लिटेशन और रीसेटलमेंट को लेकर ही की गई थी, जिनके संबंध में मैंने अपना पक्ष यहां प्रस्तुत कर दिया है।

डिप्टी चेयरमैन सर, एक और जानकारी मैं यहां पर देना चाहता हूँ कि आन्ध्र प्रदेश गवर्नमेंट ने यह भी आश्वस्त किया था कि छत्तीसगढ़ और ओडिशा के क्षेत्र ज्यादा डूबने न पाएं, इसलिए प्रोटेक्टिव इम्बैकमेंट बनाएंगे, ताकि इन क्षेत्रों, छत्तीसगढ़ और ओडिशा के क्षेत्रों को डूब से बचाया जा सके। उन्होंने कहा था कि हम लोग इस संबंध में पूरी तरह से प्रीकॉशन लेंगे कि जितने अधिक से अधिक क्षेत्रों को बचाया जा सके, उनको बचाया जाए। यह पोलावरम प्रोजेक्ट का काम, जो मल्टीपरपज प्रोजेक्ट है, यह काम जितनी जल्दी से जल्दी हो, पूरा हो जाना चाहिए। यह एक नेशनल प्रोजेक्ट है, कोई असामान्य प्रोजेक्ट नहीं है। इससे बहुत बड़े क्षेत्र को, बहुत बड़े समुदाय को लाभ मिलने वाला है, इसलिए मैं सभी सम्मानित सदस्यों से अनुरोध करना चाहूंगा कि इस बिल को सर्वसम्मति से पारित करने की कृपा करें। धन्यवाद।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I shall put the Resolution moved by Dr. K. Keshava Rao to vote.

DR. K. KESHAVA RAO: Sir, I want to seek a few clarifications. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: There is no scope for clarifications now. ...*(Interruptions)*... Only Dr. K. Keshava Rao will speak, and nobody else.

DR. K. KESHAVA RAO: Sir, the project is at one place and the areas that it will submerge are at different places. Because that area will be submerged, you are taking it over. Odisha would also be submerged. Will you take over Odisha also? There are a few villages in Chhattisgarh. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No further speeches. ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. K. KESHAVA RAO: Sir, my question to the hon. Minister is this. ...*(Interruptions)*... The idea he gave is that because of submergence, it is being taken over. ...*(Interruptions)*... Places of Odisha and Chhattisgarh would also submerge. ...*(Interruptions)*... Will they take them over? ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No. ...*(Interruptions)*... It is okay. ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Minister, do you want to respond to that? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI RAJ NATH SINGH: No, Sir.

SHRI V. HANUMANTHA RAO: Sir, in protest, I, who represent Telangana, walk out. ...*(Interruptions)*...

(At this stage, the hon. Member left the Chamber.)

SHRI ANANDA BHASKAR RAPOLU: Sir, I also walk out. ...*(Interruptions)*...

(At this stage, the hon. Member left the Chamber.)

SHRI PALVAI GOVARDHAN REDDY: Sir, I also walk out. ...*(Interruptions)*...

(At this stage, the hon. Member left the Chamber.)

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I shall first put the Resolution moved by Dr. K. Keshava Rao to vote. The question is:

“That this House disapproves the Andhra Pradesh Reorganisation (Amendment) Ordinance, 2014 (No.04 of 2014) promulgated by the President on the 29th May, 2014”.

The motion was negatived.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I shall now put the motion moved by Shri Raj Nath Singh to vote. The question is:

That the Bill to amend the Andhra Pradesh Reorganisation Act, 2014,
as passed by Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration.

The motion was adopted.

DR. K. KESHAVA RAO: Sir, I want division. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, I demand division. ...*(Interruptions)*... I know that people will go there and say that they are for Bhadrachalam. ...*(Interruptions)*... Then people will know who is for what. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, I demand division. ...*(Interruptions)*... All of them will go to Bhadrachalam and tell the people that they are for Bhadrachalam. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Dr. Keshava Rao, I have already announced that the motion is adopted. ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. K. KESHAVARAO: No, Sir. ...*(Interruptions)*... You asked for the vote and I said I demanded division. ...*(Interruptions)*... You did ask for the vote. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I said that the motion is adopted. ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. K. KESHAVA RAO: All right. If it is going into technicalities and the Deputy Chairman says that he has already said so and it has come on record, I don't mind. ...*(Interruptions)*... Let us take the spirit of the people. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: There is an overwhelming majority for 'ayes'. I can hear from the sound. The Chair can get a hint from the sound. I am hearing the sound from both sides. So, I can judge that there is overwhelming majority. Therefore, I have announced that the motion is adopted and I stand by that.

We shall now take up clause-by-clause consideration of the Bill.

Clauses 2 and 3 were added to the Bill.

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

SHRI RAJ NATH SINGH: Sir, I beg to move:

That the Bill be passed.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Shri Naresh Agrawal has raised a point as to whether we should sit after the Bill is passed. The House can decide that. But, remember, ten hours' time is allotted for discussion on the Railway Budget. You can understand with what difficulty I was trying to manage the time. In Railway Budget, everybody wants to

speak. Most of the Members want to speak. Therefore, if you decide otherwise, where is the time tomorrow and a day after? What is the stand of the Government? I would like to know the stand of the Government.

SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: Sir, it can be taken up tomorrow and a day after tomorrow. ...(*Interruptions*)... Lok Sabha has passed. So, this will also come here. We would also like that to be taken up. So, we can discuss tomorrow and a day after tomorrow.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: So, you agree. Okay. The Treasury Benches also agree that it can be taken up tomorrow and a day after tomorrow. So, tomorrow and a day after tomorrow, Members should be ready to sit late. Now, I would take up admitted Special Mentions.

SPECIAL MENTIONS*

Demand to convert Khijdiya-Amreli-Junagarh section of railway line into broad gauge in Gujarat

SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA (Gujarat): Sir, Amreli is a very important agro-economic hub centre of Saurashtra region of Gujarat. However, there is no highway or air connectivity available in this region. Due to this, the economic growth of this region is adversely affected. There is only one meter gauge railway line available in this region.

People of this region are frustrated and are in a state of anger. I very humbly request the Government to take urgent fruitful action to convert this meter gauge railway line in to broad gauge line on the basis of the completed survey report for Khijdiya-Amreli-Junagadh section, as the Zonal Railway has already submitted this survey report to the Railways. Thank you.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Prof. Saif-ud-Din Soz, not here. Shri T. Rathinavel, not here. Shri Motilal Vora.

Demand to take effective measures to check smuggling of narcotic substances in Punjab

श्री मोती लाल वोरा (छत्तीसगढ़) : महोदय, पंजाब में नशीले पदार्थों की तस्करी दिन-ब-दिन बढ़ती जा रही है। नशीले पदार्थों की तस्करी और जेलों में नशीले पदार्थों की सप्लाई को लेकर पंजाब एवं हरियाणा उच्च न्यायालय ने कठोर टिप्पणी करते हुए कहा है कि सरकार नशीले

*Laid on the Table.

पदार्थों के कारण दुरावस्था तक पहुंची प्रदेश की जेलों की हालत सुधारे। उच्च न्यायालय ने यह भी कहा है कि प्रदेश में नशीले पदार्थों की तस्करी उस मुकाम तक जा पहुंची है, जहां उसे यदि रोका नहीं गया, तो स्थिति अनियंत्रित होकर हाथों से निकल सकती है। यही नहीं, पंजाब में हेरोइन से अधिक नशीला पदार्थ आईस बनाया जा रहा है, जो युवाओं को स्वास्थ्य और धन, दोनों तरह से बरबाद कर रहा है।

मेरा केन्द्रीय गृह मंत्री से अनुरोध है कि वह इस दिशा में तत्काल आवश्यक कदम उठाये, अन्यथा यह बीमारी देश के अन्य भागों में भी फैल कर देश के युवाओं और बच्चों को बरबाद कर देगी।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri Vivek Gupta, not here. Smt. Kusum Rai.

Demand to take effective measures to reduce neo-natal death rate and maternal mortality rate in the country

श्रीमती कुसुम राय (उत्तर प्रदेश) : सर, युनाइटेड नेशंस की एक रिपोर्ट में कहा गया है कि भारत में गरीबी के कारण नवजात शिशुओं व गर्भवती महिलाओं की भारी संख्या में मृत्यु हो रही है। इस रिपोर्ट के अनुसार गरीबी कम करने, लोगों तक स्वच्छ पेयजल पहुंचाने, झुग्गी बस्तियों में रहने वालों की जिन्दगी सुधारने, प्राइमरी स्कूलों में जेन्डर इक्वेलिटी सुनिश्चित करने जैसे प्रमुख ग्लोबल मिलेनियम टारगेट 2015 तक पूरा होने के करीब हैं, परन्तु भारत में साल 2012 में पांच साल से कम उम्र के बच्चों की सर्वाधिक मौतें हुईं। इस अवधि में भारत में 50,000 से अधिक गर्भवती महिलाओं की प्रसव के समय मौतें हुईं। जहां विश्व के विकसित देशों में शिशु मृत्यु दर कम होकर स्थाई प्रगति हुई है, वहीं हमारे देश में शिशु व गर्भवती महिलाओं की भारी संख्या में मृत्यु हम सभी के लिए चिन्ता का कारण है।

मैं सदन के माध्यम से सरकार से आग्रह करती हूं कि वह शिशु मृत्यु दर व गर्भवती महिलाओं की प्रसव के समय होनी वाली मृत्यु दर को कम करने के लिए आवश्यक कदम उठाये।

[THE VICE-CHAIRMAN, (DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA) in the Chair.]

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA): Shri Narendra Kumar Kashyap, not here. Dr. T.N. Seema.

Demand to take concrete measures to eliminate corruption from private health sector in the country

DR. T.N. SEEMA (Kerala): Sir, there are extensive reports in the media which highlight the all-pervading nature of corruption in the health sector.

I would like to recall and reiterate the main features of corruption in the private sector in health care and call upon the Government to act firmly against this. Such corruption leads to huge increases in the costs of health care, causes impoverishment and compromises health outcomes for individuals and for society.

The other major area of corruption is the illegal capitation fees charged for professional education which ranges from a few lakhs to crores. The worst aspect of private sector corruption is the all pervasive feature of kickbacks and commissions for referrals. That they secure an unfair market advantage is one of the problems. But the much greater problem is that these are, in essence, bribes paid to secure unnecessary diagnostics and treatments.

I would request the Government's intervention to initiate three major measures to eliminate corruption in the private health sector, (i) Declare all payments of kickbacks and commissions at every level as illegal and monitor compliance of this through Citizens' Committees and tax audits. This would need legal as well as administrative measures. The Clinical Establishments Act must incorporate a ban on kickbacks in its rules. Persuade the MCI and other professional bodies also to act against such kickbacks as an ethical issue, (ii) Enforce ban on capitation fee for education of health professionals and take over or close down colleges that refuse to comply, (iii) Re-design all publicly financed health insurance programmes to eliminate corrupt practices.

**Demand to ban inclusion of more castes into SCs/STs
category in the country**

श्री रामदास अटावले (महाराष्ट्र) : महोदय, विगत कई वर्षों में अनुसूचित जाति व जनजातीय सूची में ऐसी कई जातियों को शामिल किया गया है, जो मूल अनुसूचित जाति व जनजातीय सूची में शामिल जातियों से बेहतर स्थिति में हैं। इन जातियों को मूल अनुसूचित जाति व जनजातीय सूची में शामिल किए जाने से इनमें पहले से ही शामिल दबी-कुचली जातियों को आरक्षण का लाभ न मिल कर हाल ही में शामिल की गई जातियों को मिल रहा है, जिसके परिणामस्वरूप सरकार की आरक्षण संबंधी नीति जरूरतमंद जातियों के अनुकूल साबित नहीं हो रही है। यदि मूल अनुसूचित जाति व जनजातीय सूची में अन्य जातियों को शामिल न किया जाए और केवल दबी-कुचली जातियों को ही आरक्षण का लाभ सुनिश्चित किया जाए, तभी इन जातियों का उत्थान संभव है।

अतः मेरा केन्द्र सरकार से अनुरोध है कि वह मूल अनुसूचित जाति व जनजातीय सूची में अन्य जातियों को शामिल किए जाने पर प्रतिबंध लगाए और आरक्षण का लाभ मूल अनुसूचित जाति व जनजातीय सूची में शामिल दबी-कुचली जातियों को ही सुनिश्चित कराने हेतु आवश्यक पहल करे।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA): Shri Rajeev Chandrasekhar, not here. Shri Vijay Goel, not here. Shri Y.S. Chowdary.

**Demand to issue directives to prevent accidents and give adequate financial
assistance to the victims of blast of GAIL's gas pipeline in Andhra Pradesh**

SHRI Y.S. CHOWDARY (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, at least, 19 people have been killed in a fire accident following a blast in a gas pipeline belonging to GAIL in Andhra Pradesh on 27th June, 2014 in the East Godavari District.

The initial findings established serious lapses by the State-run gas company. The preliminary findings also show that the Tatipaka-Kondapalli pipeline had corroded for the fourth time this year and leak was allegedly caused by the condensate and water in the gas supplied by ONGC. It was an avoidable accident and if the officials of GAIL had been alert and regularly undertaken maintenance, such a big accident could not have taken place.

The villagers have informed that they had complained about the foul smell of gas emanating from the pipeline before the incident but the complaint was not taken seriously.

I, therefore, urge upon the Government to issue suitable directives to concerned authorities to prepare an action plan to avoid similar accidents in future and also release adequate financial assistance to affected families as announced by the Government without any further delay.

MESSAGE FROM LOK SABHA

The Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (Amendment) Bill, 2014

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

“In accordance with the provisions of rule 96 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, I am directed to enclose the Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (Amendment) Bill, 2014, as passed by Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 14th July, 2014.”

Sir, I lay a copy of the Bill on the Table.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA): The House stands adjourned to meet tomorrow at 11.00 a.m. on Tuesday, the 15th July, 2014.

*The House then adjourned at thirty-one minutes past
five of the clock till eleven of the clock on
Tuesday, the 15th July, 2014.*