

Banning of 15 year old vehicles in Delhi

*354. SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has made any study on the impact of National Green Tribunal order banning all vehicles that are more than 15 years of age to ply in NCT of Delhi, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether any appeal has been made to implement the order in a phased and zone-wise manner;

(c) if so, the details thereof and the response thereto; and

(d) the details of the manner in which Government has equipped all agencies to enforce the order?

THE MINISTER OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI NITIN JAIRAM GADKARI): (a) to (c) The National Green Tribunal (NGT) in its order dated 26-11-2014 has banned all vehicles that are more than 15 years of age to ply in NCT of Delhi. The implementation of this is being carried out by the Government of NCT of Delhi. The Ministry of Road Transport and Highways in the case of WP (Civil) No. 13029/1985-M.C. Mehta vs. GOI and Ors. in the Supreme Court is of the view that private vehicles which are more than 15 years of age should be declared unfit only after fitness test and the 'pollution under control' checks declare that they are beyond repair for requirements under the Central Motor Vehicles Rules, 1989. The matter is *sub-judice*. Supreme Court is the appellate authority for the orders of the NGT.

(d) The Transport Department of Government of NCT of Delhi is implementing the order of the National Green Tribunal. In addition, it has constituted and deployed 7 teams at the entry points of highways of Delhi for checking all vehicles more than 15 years of age entering the borders of Delhi.

Implementation of the RTE Act

*355. DR. T. N. SEEMA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether an audit report on the implementation of the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act in ten States has reflected its poor implementation, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Comptroller and Auditor General of India has reported that even after several years from the date of enactment of the Act, many schools in the country have not been provided with buildings, adequate teachers and basic amenities like drinking water;

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

(d) the corrective steps taken by Government?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) to (d) The office of the respective State Accountant Generals have conducted audits of the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) programme in several States of the country, since Right of the Child to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009 came into force. In ten States, inadequacies relating to school infrastructure have been pointed out in these audit reports. State-wise details of the major observations relating to school infrastructure are given in Statement (*See below*).

Since the coming into force of the RTE Act, 2009 the SSA norms have been realigned to assist States / UTs in meeting the objectives of RTE Act, for which 47488 school buildings, 7.53 lakh additional classroom, 40161 drinking water facilities and 6.32 lakh toilets have been sanctioned for implementation so far.

Statement

Major observations by State AG in respect of basic facilities in schools

Sl. No.	State	State AG Audit/Year	Finding/Observations
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2012-13	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Delay in completion of ACRs/ provision of drinking water and toilet facilities during 2010-11 and 2011-12. • lack of drinking water facility in some schools. • shortage of teachers in some schools
2.	Bihar	2012-13	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Some schools with no and/or one teacher • slow progress in construction of new school buildings, additional class rooms

Sl. No.	State	State AG Audit/Year	Finding/Observations
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of availability of land for school construction • lack of basic amenities and facilities in some schools
3.	Gujarat	2013-14	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of infrastructure facilities in schools in rented buildings, temporary schools • incomplete additional classrooms • lack of basic amenities some in schools • vacancies of head teachers/teachers in primary and upper primary schools in some schools.
4.	Jharkhand	2012-13	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dropout trends and decrease in enrolments of students • slow progress on civil works
5.	Karnataka	2011-12	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Some schools functioning with no class room or in single class room
6.	Maharashtra	2013-14	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Third party evaluation of civil works not conducted • shortage of teachers.
7.	Mizoram	2013-14	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Incomplete coverage of electrification in schools.
8.	Punjab	2012-13	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Shortage of teaching staff at primary and upper primary school.
9.	Rajasthan	2013-14	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enrolment of all out of school children not achieved • decreasing trends of enrolment in Government schools • shortage of teachers in some schools. • infrastructure facilities not provided adequately.

Sl. No.	State	State AG Audit/Year	Finding/Observations
10.	Uttarakhand	2010-11	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • lack of drinking facility and toilets, electricity, kitchen in some schools. • delay in construction of KGBV schools.

ACR - Additional Classroom

KGBV - Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalaya

Plan for e-auctioning of coal blocks

*356. SHRI BALWINDER SINGH BHUNDER: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government intends to e-auction the coal blocks cancelled by the Supreme Court in September, 2014;

(b) the detailed plans for auctioning of these blocks; and

(c) the efforts that have been made to ensure that power tariffs do not hike after the auction of these coal blocks?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) to (c) For management and reallocation of cancelled coal blocks, Government has promulgated 'the Coal Mines (Special Provisions) Ordinance, 2014' on 21.10.2014 to ensure smooth transfer of rights, title and interests in the mines/blocks along with its land and other associated mining infrastructure to the new allottees to be selected through an auction or allotment to Government company, as the case may be. Rules providing for procedure and criteria for allocation of cancelled coal blocks have also been framed and notified on 11.12.2014. The allocation of coal blocks would now be made in pursuance of the provisions of Ordinance and Rules made thereunder in a time bound manner to ensure that there is no disruption in supply of coal. The auction of coal blocks shall be in e-auction mode in order to keep the process transparent. Necessary steps have been initiated to commence the process of allocation of coal blocks.

The Government is contemplating a methodology for auction of coal blocks for power sector which is transparent, encourages greater competition and efficiency and optimizes power tariffs.

Development of coastal economic regions

*357. SHRI M.P. ACHUTHAN: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has a plan to develop ten coastal economic regions (CERs) for modernization of ports and efficient evacuation; and