

for conventional sources of energy including for large hydro and nuclear power for the year 2022 and the up-scaled target set renewable energy, the energy source-wise estimated percentage share in total projected power generation capacity in year 2022 is given below:

Energy Sources	Estimated percentage share in projected total power generation capacity in 2022
Large Hydro Power	11.78
Nuclear Power	05.35
Thermal Power	49.56
Renewable Energy including Small Hydro Power	33.31

(c) The estimated full time equivalent jobs created by renewable energy sources, energy-wise, during the last three years (2012-15) are as given below:

Renewable Energy Technology	Estimated full time equivalent jobs created in last three years i.e. 2012-15*
Wind Power	7,000
Small Hydro power	3,300
Bio Power	1,568
Bagasse Cogeneration	6,139
Waste to Power	152
Solar Power	8,485
TOTAL	26,644

\*Estimates are based on the rate of employment generated per MW under different RE Technologies provided in the Report titled, 'Human Resource Development Strategies in Indian RE Sector' prepared by Confederation of Indian Industry and Ministry of New and Renewable Energy, 2010.

(d) In pursuance of total renewable energy target of 175 GW by 2022, it is estimated that 4.49 lakh full time equivalent jobs are likely to be created by that year.

### **Road Accident Report**

\*90. SHRI DEVENDER GOUD T.: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that road accident report has been recently released by the Ministry;

(b) if so, the findings thereof;

(c) whether India has the deadliest roads in the world with 16 people dying every hour; and

(d) what are the reasons for not being able to educate road discipline to the people of our country?

THE MINISTER OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI NITIN JAIRAM GADKARI): (a) and (b) Transport Research Wing, Ministry of Road Transport and Highways has recently brought out an annual publication "Road Accidents in India-2014". The main findings of the report are given in Statement (*See below*).

(c) An analysis of road accident data of 2014 revealed that on an average about 16 lives are lost every hour in India.

(d) Road discipline depends on a number of factors such as education, enforcement environment on the road, road condition, traffic condition etc. and it may not be possible to attribute it to education alone.

#### ***Statement***

##### *Main Findings of "Road Accidents in India-2014"*

1. The total number of road accidents in India were 4,89,400 in 2014. The total number of persons killed and injured in India were 1,39,671 and 4,93,474 in 2014 respectively.
2. A very high percentage of road accident victims are in the age group of 15 to 35 years. This group of people account for 53.8 per cent of all persons killed in road accidents during 2014.
3. In 2014, fifty million plus cities accounted for a share of 22.7 per cent in total road accidents in the country, 11.9 per cent in total persons killed in road accidents and 16.8 per cent in total persons injured in road accidents.
4. During 2014, as reported by States/UTs, drivers' fault (78.8 per cent) has been found as the single most important factor responsible for road accidents. Within the category of drivers' fault, accidents caused and persons killed due to "exceeding lawful speed" by drivers accounted for 55.0 per cent (2,08,271 out of 3,78,992 accidents) and 56.2 percent (57,844 out of 1,02,878 deaths) respectively. Accidents and deaths caused due to "Intake of alcohol/drugs" accounted for 5.0 per cent (18,916 out of 3,78,992 accidents) and 6.8 per cent (6,968 out of 1,02,878 deaths) respectively.

5. During the calendar year 2014, the total number of hit and run cases were reported as 53,334. The number of persons killed due to hit and run cases were reported as 19,569.
6. During the year 2014, overloaded vehicles caused 91,335 accidents and 26,809 road accidental deaths. It constituted a share of 18.7 per cent and 19.2 per cent respectively in total road accidents and fatalities in the country.
7. Two modes of road transport which accounted for the higher shares in total road accidents were Two Wheelers (27.3 per cent) and Cars, Jeeps and Taxis (22.7 per cent) as reported by the States/UTs during 2014.
8. Out of total road accidents, 28.2 per cent, 25.2 per cent and 46.6 per cent of road accidents took place on National Highways, State Highways and Other Roads respectively in the country during 2014.
9. During 2014, the time-slot with high rate of road accidents was 15:00 to 18:00 hours and 18:00 to 21:00 hours, accounting for a share of 17.3 per cent (84,436) and 17.0 per cent (83,254) respectively in the total road accidents during 2014.
10. Rural areas accounted for 53.7 per cent of total road accidents during 2014. The percentage of road accident fatalities (59.4 per cent) and injuries (58.0 per cent) were also more in rural areas as compared to the urban areas in the country.
11. About 57 per cent of total accidents took place on the junctions itself as per 2014 road accident data.

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## **WRITTEN ANSWERS TO UNSTARRED QUESTIONS**

### **Introduction of Continuous Miners System**

801. SHRI SANJIV KUMAR: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that forty per cent of coal reserves in the country can be mined only through underground mines;
- (b) whether it is also a fact that there is relatively an alarming decline in coal production through underground coal mines;
- (c) whether there is a plan to introduce Continuous Miners System in this regard;
- (d) by when this system is likely to be operational; and