

महोदय, चूंकि यह पर्यावरण से संबंधित प्रश्न है, मैं मंत्री महोदय से यह जानना चाहूंगा कि क्या पर्यावरण, वन और जलवायु परिवर्तन मंत्रालय उन जमीनों की रक्षा करेंगे जैसे — जोधपुर से कपड़ा मिलों का रासायनिक जल निकलता है, जो लूणी और जोअरी नदी में जाता है। पाली से जो निकलता है, वह बांडी नदी में जाता है। वहां इस रासायनिक पानी की वजह से पूरे के पूरे कुएं नष्ट हो गए हैं। जिस पानी से काश्तकारों की सिंचाई होती थी, वह सिंचाई अब नहीं हो पा रही है।

क्या मंत्री महोदय सर्वे करवा कर उन काश्तकारों को सरकार से मुआवजा दिलवाएंगे? क्या आपके मंत्रालय के द्वारा उनकी जमीन को ठीक करने का कोई प्रयास किया जाएगा?

श्री अनिल माधव दवे: सभापति जी, माननीय सदस्य की यह जो चिंता है, यह अपनी जगह बहुत वाजिब और सही चिंता है। Textile Industry का जो discharge है, वह highly concentrated dyes chemicals और अन्य चीजों से भरा हुआ होता है, लेकिन zero discharge के ऊपर जाने के बजाए हमने यह कहा कि हम उसको ट्रीट करेंगे, इसलिए उसे जाने देते हैं। समय के साथ हमने देखा कि हजारों एकड़ भूमि न केवल अनुपजाऊ हुई, न केवल कुओं, बावड़ियों और बोरवैल का पानी खराब हुआ, बल्कि राजस्थान की वह भूमि, जो भूमि बहुत अच्छी थी और जहां पिछले दस हजार सालों से खेती हो रही थी, अब वहां खेती करना संभव नहीं है। इस बात पर मिनिस्ट्री गहरा विचार कर रही है और आगे ऐसे नियमों को ला रही है कि कम से कम टैक्सटाइल हो या इस प्रकार की कोई बहुत ज्यादा पॉल्यूट करने वाली इंडस्ट्री हो, वह जीरो डिस्चार्ज पर होना चाहिए। भारत के बाहर विदेशों में जहां जीरो डिस्चार्ज की फैसिलिटी है, निश्चित ही उनका जो प्लांट होता है वह तीन गुना महंगा होता है, लेकिन फिर भी मुझे लगता है कि भूमि को प्रिजर्व करने के लिए, पानी को प्रिजर्व करने के लिए, नदियों को जिंदा रखने के लिए इस प्रकार का एक मार्ग निकालना पड़ेगा, ताकि उद्योग भी अपनी जगह बने रहें और पर्यावरण का भी संरक्षण होता रहे।

24-Hour electricity to all households

*231. SHRI DEREK O' BRIEN: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the number and proportion of households, rural and urban, that have a working electricity connection since 2013, State-wise and year-wise;

(b) the number and proportion of these households that have 24-hour supply of electricity; and

(c) the details of steps taken by Government to provide 24-hour electricity to all households?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) to (c) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) to (c) As per Census 2011, out of total 16,78,26,730 number of households in rural areas of the country, 9,28,08,038 (55.30%) number of households were using

electricity as main source of lighting. Similarly, out of total 7,88,65,937 number of households in urban areas of the country, 7,30,89,256 (92.67%) number of households were using electricity as main source of lighting. State-wise details of rural and urban area households are given in Statement-I (*See below*).

24-hours power supply to the consumers is the responsibility of the respective State Government/State Power Utilities. Union Government supports the effort of State Government in providing electricity access and infrastructure by providing fund under various schemes. Recently, Government of India has taken a joint initiative with State Governments to provide 24x7 'Power for All' by 2022 in a phased manner.

Statement-I*State/UT-wise No. of Household using electricity as main source for lighting in the Country as per Census 2011*

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Rural Households			Urban Households		
		Total No. of HHs	No. of Households using electricity	% of Households using Electricity	Total No. of HHs	No. of Households using electricity	% of Households using Electricity
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
States							
1.	Andhra Pradesh	14,246,309	12,782,453	89.72%	6,778,225	6,594,769	97.29%
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	195,723	108,550	55.46%	65,891	63,271	96.02%
3.	Assam	5,374,553	1,524,221	28.36%	992,742	834,679	84.08%
4.	Bihar	16,926,958	1,754,673	10.37%	2,013,671	1,343,762	66.73%
5.	Chhattisgarh	4,384,112	3,070,879	70.05%	1,238,738	1,161,062	93.73%
6.	Goa	124,674	119,208	95.62%	198,139	193,553	97.69%
7.	Gujarat	6,765,403	5,749,271	84.98%	5,416,315	5,263,943	97.19%
8.	Haryana	2,966,053	2,585,338	87.16%	1,751,901	1,684,959	96.18%
9.	Himachal Pradesh	1,310,538	1,265,897	96.59%	166,043	162,886	98.10%
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	1,497,920	1,208,527	80.68%	517,168	507,030	98.04%
11.	Jharkhand	4,685,965	1,514,050	32.31%	1,495,642	1,315,817	87.98%

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
12.	Karnataka	7,864,196	6,819,812	86.72%	5,315,715	5,125,655	96.42%
13.	Kerala	4,095,674	3,772,137	92.10%	3,620,696	3,512,569	97.01%
14.	Madhya Pradesh	11,122,365	6,479,144	58.25%	3,845,232	3,565,500	92.73%
15.	Maharashtra	13,016,652	9,605,299	73.79%	10,813,928	10,398,865	96.16%
16.	Manipur	335,752	205,444	61.19%	171,400	141,191	82.38%
17.	Meghalaya	422,197	217,739	51.57%	116,102	110,219	94.93%
18.	Mizoram	104,874	72,138	68.79%	116,203	114,017	98.12%
19.	Nagaland	284,911	214,319	75.22%	115,054	112,086	97.42%
20.	Odisha	8,144,012	2,895,252	35.55%	1,517,073	1,260,634	83.10%
21.	Punjab	3,315,632	3,166,394	95.50%	2,094,067	2,059,399	98.34%
22.	Rajasthan	9,490,363	5,528,360	58.25%	3,090,940	2,901,680	93.88%
23.	Sikkim	92,370	83,277	90.16%	35,761	35,301	98.71%
24.	Tamil Nadu	9,563,899	8,683,426	90.79%	8,929,104	8,581,633	96.11%
25.	Tripura	607,779	361,573	59.49%	235,002	215,214	91.58%
26.	Uttar Pradesh	25,475,071	6,054,978	23.77%	7,449,195	6,065,253	81.42%
27.	Uttarakhand	1,404,845	1,166,756	83.05%	592,223	571,419	96.49%
28.	West Bengal	13,717,186	5,529,496	40.31%	6,350,113	5,405,627	85.13%
TOTAL		167,535,986	92,538,611	55.24%	75,042,283	69,301,993	92.35%

UTs							
1.	Chandigarth	6,785	6,603	97.32%	228,276	224,601	98.39%
2.	NCT of Delhi	79,115	77,366	97.79%	3,261,423	3,233,443	99.14%
3.	Daman and Diu	12,750	12,532	98.29%	47,631	47,292	99.29%
4.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	35,408	32,452	91.65%	37,655	37,106	98.54%
5.	Lakshadweep	2,523	2,517	99.76%	8,180	8,152	99.66%
6.	Puducherry	95,133	91,105	95.77%	206,143	203,100	98.52%
7.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	59,030	46,852	79.37%	34,346	33,569	97.74%
TOTAL (UTs)		290,744	269,427	92.67%	3,823,654	3,787,263	99.05%
GRAND TOTAL (STATES + UTs)		167,826,730	92,808,038	55.30%	78,865,937	73,089,256	92.68%

SHRI DEREK O' BRIEN: Sir, my first supplementary is this. Tripura, Odisha and Manipur are going to be power surplus in 2016-17. It is very good. But the electrified rural households in those three States are somewhere between 22 and 50 per cent, whereas, in Bengal, where we became power surplus two-three years ago, our reach, Sir, is around 93-94 per cent plus.

Sir, my question to the Minister is, what steps are being taken to assess the real demand in these rural households? And how much is this demand? So, how does he plan to meet this demand? Is there any plan for the assessment of the true demand in these rural households?

SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL: Hon. Chairman, Sir, in fact, this was a question that grappled me the first day itself when I took charge of this Department. When I was taking a review, the Central Electricity Authority officials gave me a figure that the country's power shortage is so much per cent.; the peak energy shortage is so much. And, when I asked the question whether anybody would believe these figures, nobody in the room was willing to confirm that 'Yes, these figures reflect the true reality in the country'. But the fact is that we have to depend on the States. It is the States which assess what is the number of households which still have to have electricity, what is the amount of electricity generated out of diesel generator sets, and we continue, as of now, to largely depend on the States to provide us the necessary data. So, in that sense, being able to hazard a guess of what is the true demand of the nation as such, today will not be a possibility.

However, what this Government has decided, Sir, are two things. One, we are going to put feeder metres in every feeder in the entire country so that not a single feeder will remain, which data will not be captured through a smart metre, coming to a central data base, and, from that, we will be able to know how many hours of supply are given out to every consumer in each feeder, and, from there, a computer module can be made to really assess what is the demand of power and how much is actually being met.

Having said that, Sir, I would say, the country today has sufficient capacity. So, even if the power demand was to increase by 50 per cent, maybe, in the next two-three years, as soon as possible, based on its existing capacity, based on the capacities which are in the pipeline which we are going to fast-track and complete in the near future, based on the huge thrust we are giving to renewal energy by which we are going to expand five-fold from what it was in 2014 up to 1,75,000 MW and based on the new UMPPs and large projects that several States are also initiating, we are very confident that for the next five, seven or even ten years, we

have covered the country well and its potential demand well so that there will never be a shortage in this country.

SHRI DEREK O' BRIEN: Sir, five years, seven years, ten years! Anyway, I won't go into the details of that.

But, Sir, since the Minister mentioned the States — and I take it in the spirit where the States have a responsibility for the last mile especially — in the reverse way that leads to my second supplementary. There are States, like in my State in West Bengal where we have actually transferred surplus power to neighbouring countries and to neighbouring States. We have done it as a State. My question to the Minister is: Is there a plan or does he have a concept for States like mine who are doing this, who are transferring power to other States or to neighbouring countries to supplement this effort with money from the Centre or other support from the Central Government?

SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL: Sir, I think it is not so much a question of money as it is a question of creating an enabling framework. We have taken two major initiatives that would gladden the various States which have a surplus. For those which are at the borders and from where we can transmit power to the neighbouring countries, we have a SAARC Framework in which all the neighbouring countries bordering India are working together. We have MoUs with different countries, where we have Joint Working Groups that determine which are the countries to which we could export power. There are certain neighbours who are power-deficit. We are working with them to create a transmission grid, so that we can evacuate power and that would obviously give an opportunity to border States such as West Bengal. Obviously, it is a two-way traffic. In fact, there are certain countries with which we have created a transmission infrastructure up to the Indian border, but the other side has not created the infrastructure and we have landed up in a situation where we have invested the money but with no utilization of those assets. So, it is a framework which keeps determining the demand-supply and we keep encouraging neighbouring countries, because we believe India is in a position to help all the neighbouring countries to also meet their power demand. Talking about things within the country, Sir, we have done two things: One, we have allowed States which have surplus power to be able to offer it on the power exchange and sell their power to those States which have a shortage for which the thrust on transmission infrastructure by this Government has been very, very focussed. In fact, today, we have a one nation-one grid system and we are very fast moving towards one price on the power exchange. So, I would urge Members to go to the *Vidhyut Pravah* Mobile App., at any point of time, which would show you the price. These prices today are one rupee, one-and-a-half rupee,

two rupees, at which thousands of megawatts of power is available for any State in the country, which desires to buy it.

PROF. JOGEN CHOWDHURY: Sir, I have a question to the hon. Minister. During the stormy season, the open wiring gets torn, particularly in the villages, and there is no electricity for hours. Secondly, in many areas, people take illegal connections out of the open wirings, which cause a great loss to the Government. Hence, my question to the hon. Minister is whether the Government has any plans of having an underground wiring system in the near future, particularly in such areas, to avoid all such problems.

SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL: Mr. Chairman, Sir, open wiring is a reality. In fact, most parts of the world continue to have open wiring. In India too, we have this infrastructure created over several decades and to be able to convert all of this, particularly going right up to the villages, would probably involve lakhs of crores of rupees, which I do not think any of the State Governments will be in a position to finance. However, we are trying to encourage, at least, in those areas where there is a dense population, moving towards underground wiring. Recently, under the Integrated Power Development Scheme, we have sanctioned several places for converting them into the system of underground wiring, to supplement the efforts of the State Government. As regards power theft, Sir, in the new *Deen Dayal Upadhyay Gram Jyoti Yojana* and the IPDS, we are trying to encourage State Governments to go in more for aerial-bunched cables or better technology cables where it is not possible to do the hooking up of the wires, by the katiyabaaz that we often talk about.

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Sir, there is very limited time and so, I would put a very quick question. If you can't answer that, please send me the reply.

Number one, as per the figures given by you, more than 45 per cent rural households are yet to get an electricity connection, not because they don't demand electricity, but because either the infrastructure did not reach there or they cannot afford the present prices. This is also creating a problem for the power generators. Their capacity-utilization is becoming a problem. And it is also affecting their economics. You may also know that the power sector is a very big contributor to the Non-Performing Assets of the banks. How are you going to address these problems? I think all the three issues need to be addressed squarely.

SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL: Sir, as far as rural households are concerned, the creation of infrastructure for providing power to the rural households is the responsibility of State Governments. The Central Government supplements that effort through the Deendayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana. We are confident that by 2019, in the

entire nation, every home will have an electric connection, or, at least, the ability to take an electric connection if they so want. The problems of generators are being resolved. In fact, the NPA problems are much less today than what they were earlier. Problems in projects are getting resolved. I assure the Member that with the growing demand of power, with economic growth having taken a huge boost in the last two years, I quite confident that power generation will also increase.

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

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO STARRED QUESTIONS

Compensation to coal companies

*232. DR. K. V. P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has released compensation to the companies, whose coal allocations were cancelled by the Supreme Court;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of compensation paid, company-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) to (c) As per the provisions of the Coal Mines (Special Provisions) Act, 2015 and Rules made thereunder compensation for Land and Mine Infrastructure in respect of Schedule-I Coal Mines can be disbursed to the Prior Allottees only after issuance of Vesting/Allotment Order to the Successful Bidders/Allottees. Out of 204 coal mines cancelled by the Hon'ble Supreme Court, Vesting/Allotment Order has been issued in respect of 71 coal mines so far. The compensation for Land and Mine Infrastructure in respect of these coal mines, wherever applicable, has been received from the Successful Bidders/Allottees as a part of Fixed Amount payable. The process of settlement of claims as per Section 9 of the Act was initiated with respect to these coal mines. However, several Prior Allottees had filed Writ Petitions before High Courts challenging, *inter-alia*, the provisions of the Act and methodology for calculation of the compensation. In some of these cases, High Courts had granted stay on settlement of claims. As such, the compensation could not be disbursed to the Prior Allottees in view of High Courts Orders.

The stay orders passed by Hon'ble High Courts in some of the above cases have been vacated between the period November' 2015 to April' 2016 and thus the process of settlement of claims of Secured Creditors, Central Government, State Government,