

Production and consumption of zinc for various usage is a commercial decision of individual stakeholders. Ministry of Mines has not been approached to provide any forum to facilitate any collaboration in this regard.

#### **Power plants in the country**

†\*204. SHRI LAL SINH VADODIA: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of power plants set up and operated by Government and out of these the number of coal and gas based power plants separately; and
- (b) the number of such plants operational and non-operational, separately, as on date?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) and (b) As on 31st October, 2016, there are 447 power plants of conventional sources (thermal, hydro and nuclear plant of 25 MW and above capacity) set up & operated by Central, state and private sector Utilities). Out of 447 power plants, 317 power plants are operated by the Government in central and state sector.

Out of 317 Power plants (central and state sector) operated by the Govt., 93 Power plants of 111250.50 MW are coal based and 33 plants of 13936.95 MW are Gas Based.

As on 31st October, 2016, out of the plants operated by the Government, 89 coal-based power plants and 32 gas-based are operational. Only 4 coal based plants and 1 gas-based power plant are non-operational.

#### **Depletion of water table**

†\*205. SHRIMATI CHHAYA VERMA: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of districts in the country, including Chhattisgarh and Uttar Pradesh, where water table has gone down considerably upto the level of Dark Zone;
- (b) the mechanism put in place by the Ministry to ensure that water table does not go down to a level of Dark Zone; and
- (c) the details of measures implemented by the Ministry during the last three years to recharge ground water table through rain water and the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (SUSHRI UMA BHARATI): (a) Central Ground Water Board (CGWB)

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

under the Ministry of Water Resources, RD & GR and State Ground Water Organizations jointly assess replenishable ground water resources of the Country including Chhattisgarh and Uttar Pradesh periodically with Block/Taluka/Firka as an assessment unit. The assessment units are categorized as 'Over-Exploited', 'Critical' and 'Semi-critical' on the basis of declining ground water level and stage of ground water development/utilization. District-wise details of over-exploited assessment units are given in the Statement (See below).

(b) and (c) The mechanisms put in place and the measures taken by the Ministry of Water Resources, RD & GR to control depletion of ground water level and outcomes thereof are given below:

- The National Water Policy (2012) formulated by Ministry of Water Resources, RD & GR, *inter-alia*, advocates conservation, promotion and protection of water and highlights the need for augmenting the availability of water through rain water harvesting, direct use of rainfall and other management measures. The National Water Policy (2012) has been forwarded to all State Governments/UTs and concerned Ministries/ Departments of Central Government for adoption.
- CGWB has also prepared a conceptual document entitled "Master Plan for Artificial Recharge to Ground Water in India" during 2013, involving ground water scientists/experts. The Master Plan envisages construction of 1.11 crore rain water harvesting and artificial recharge structures in the Country at an estimated cost of ₹79,178 crores to harness 85 BCM (Billion Cubic Metre) of water. The augmented ground water resources will enhance the availability of water for drinking, domestic, industrial and irrigation purpose. The Master Plan has been circulated to all State Governments for implementation.

The Ministry of Drinking Water & Sanitation has suggested all States to adopt water conservation measures like roof top rainwater harvesting, erecting sustainability structures for water conservation etc. For creating such sustainability structures, 10 % of National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) funds are provided to the States. An expenditure of ₹ 573.79 crore was incurred during 2014-15, ₹ 195.94 crore in 2015-16 and ₹ 29.67 crore in 2016-17 (uptil 29.11.2016) for such works. Along with the above, 7108 Check Dams were constructed from 2013-14 onwards at an expenditure of ₹ 45210.94 lakhs.

Department of Land Resources is currently implementing 8214 watershed development projects in 28 States covering an area of about 39.07 million ha. under the Watershed Development Component (WDC) of the Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee

Yojana (PMKSY) principally for development of rainfed portions of net cultivated area and culturable wastelands. The major activities taken up under the WDC-PMKSY, *inter-alia*, include ridge area treatment, drainage line afforestation, soil and moisture conservation, rain water harvesting, horticulture, and pasture development etc. An amount of ₹ 2284.63 crore was released as central share during 2014-15, ₹ 1487.83 crore in 2015-16 and ₹ 883.05 crore in 2016-17 (uptil 31.10.2016), for these works.

This Ministry works in close coordination with Ministry of Rural Development for groundwater recharge. The details of Water Conservation & Watershed Management works undertaken by the MoRD are as under:

Sl. No.	Work Category	FY 2014-15		FY 2015-16		2016-17 (As on 25.11.2016)	
		Total Works	Expenditure (₹ in lakhs)	Total Works	Expenditure (₹ in lakhs)	Total Works	Expenditure (₹ in lakhs)
1.	Water Conservation	665700*	312298.59	782585*	399128.82	1144138*	508227.89
2.	Watershed Management	46675	158196.53	263464	188934.35	244898	181676.27

\* Including 144876 check dams constructed under MGNREGA in the last three years and current year. Further, MoRD has taken up an extensive programme for construction of farm ponds; 882325 farm ponds are being constructed under MGNREGA during the current year. They would also help in recharge of groundwater.

- Central Ground Water Authority (CGWA) has been constituted under "The Environment (Protection) Act, 1986" for the purpose of regulation and control of ground water development and management in the Country. So far, CGWA has notified 162 areas in the Country for the purpose of regulation of ground water. Under the CGWA guidelines, in notified areas, no permission is accorded to extract ground water through any energized means for any purpose other than drinking water. However, for non-notified areas, ground water withdrawal by industries is regulated by means of guidelines/criteria as specified as CGWA.
- CGWA has issued advisories to States and UTs to take measures to promote/adopt artificial recharge to ground water / rain water harvesting. 30 States/UTs have made rain water harvesting mandatory by enacting laws or by formulating rules & regulations or by including provisions in Building bye-laws or through suitable Government Orders.

- This Ministry has circulated a Model Bill to all the States/UTs to enable them to enact suitable ground water legislation for its regulation and development which includes provision of rain water harvesting. So far, 15 States/UTs have adopted and implemented the ground water legislation on the lines of Model bill.
- CGWB has taken up Aquifer Mapping and Management programme during XII Plan, under the scheme of Ground Water Management and Regulation. The Aquifer Mapping is aimed to delineate aquifer disposition and their characterization for preparation of aquifer/area specific ground water management plans, with community participation.
- CGWB had taken up Demonstrative Rain Water Harvesting and Artificial Recharge projects in 22 States of the Country, under Central Sector Scheme "Ground Water Management & Regulation". Under the scheme, 133 demonstrative recharge projects were approved for construction of recharge structures in various States/UTs with an anticipated annual recharge to ground water at about 55.20 MCM (Million Cubic Metre). During last three years, 117 artificial recharge structures were constructed under the scheme.
- MoWR, RD & GR has also launched 'Jal Kranti Abhiyan' (2015-16 to 2017-18) in order to consolidate water conservation and management in the Country through a holistic and integrated approach involving all stakeholders, making it a mass movement.
- CGWB has been organizing mass awareness programmes in the Country to promote rain water harvesting and artificial recharge to ground water; more than 17 lakh children participated in a nation-wide painting competition in the last year to promote conservation of water.

### *Statement*

#### *District-wise details of over-exploited assessment units*

State / Union Territory	Name of Districts with 'Over-Exploited' Assessment Units (As on 31st March 2011)
1	2
Andhra Pradesh	Krishna, Prakasam, Chittoor, Kadapa, Anantapur
Telangana	Khammam, Adilabad, Nalgonda, Warangal, Karimnagar, Nizamabad, Rangareddy & Hyderabad, Medak

1	2
Chhattisgarh	Durg
Delhi	Central, East, North, North East, North West, South, South West, West
Gujarat	Ahmedabad, Banaskantha, Gandhinagar, Kachchh, Mahesana, Patan
Haryana	Ambala, Fatehabad, Bhiwani, Hissar, Gurgaon, Mewat, Palwal, Jind, Kaithal, Karnal, Kurukshetra, Mahendragarh, Panipat, Rewari, Sirsa, Sonapat, Yamunanagar
Himachal Pradesh	Sirmaur
Jharkhand	Dhanbad, F.-Singhbhum, Godda, Ramgarh, Ranchi
Karnataka	Bagalkote, Bangalore Rural, Bangalore Urban, Belgaum, Bellary, Chamrajnagara, Chikballapur, Chikmagalur, Chitradurga, Davangere, Gadag, Hassan, Kolar, Koppal, Mandya, Mysore, Ramanagara, Tumkur
Kerala	Palakkad
Madhya Pradesh	Barwani, Dewas, Dhar, Indore, Mandsaur, Ratlam, Satna, Shajapur, Ujjain
Maharashtra	Ahmednagar, Amravati, Buldhana, Jalgaon, Nashik, Sangli, Solapur
Punjab	Amritsar, Barnala Bathinda, Faridkot, Fatch Garh Sahib, Ferozepur, Gurdaspur, Hoshiarpur, Jalandhar, Kapurthala, Ludhiana, Mansa, Moga, Nawan Shahr, Patiala, Ropar, Mohali, Sangrur, Tarn Taran
Rajasthan	Ajmer, Alwar, Baran, Barmer, Bharatpur, Bhilwara, Bikaner, Bundi, Chittorgarh, Churu, Dausa, Dholpur, Jaipur, Jaisalmer, Jalore, Jhalawar, Jhunjhunu, Jodhpur, Karauli, Kota, Nagaur, Pali, Rajsamand, Sawai Madhopur, Sikar, Sirohi, Tonk, Udaipur
Tamil Nadu	Ariyalur, Coimbatore, Chennai, Cuddalore, Dharmapuri, Dindigul, Erode, Kanchipuram, Karur, Krishnagiri, Madurai, Nagapattinam, Namakkal, Perambalur, Salem, Thanjavur, Thanjavur, Theni, Thiruvallur, Thoothukudi, Tiruppur, Tiruvarur, Tirvannamalai, Trichy, Vellore, Villupuram, Virudhunagar

1	2
Uttar Pradesh	Agra, Aligarh, Allahabad, Amroha (J P Nagar), Baghapat, Bijnor, Budaun, Bulandshahar, Chitrakoot, Etah, Fatehpur, Firozabad, G B Nagar, Ghaziabad, Hapur, Hathras, Jaunpur, Kannauj, Kanpur Nagar, Kasganj, Kaushambi, Lucknow, Mahoba, Mainpuri, Mathura, Meerut, Moradabad, Muzaffarnagar, Pratapgarh, Rampur, Saharanpur, Sambhal, Shamli, Varanasi
Daman and Diu	Diu
Puducherry	Puducherry

#### **Grant to State Road Transport Corporations**

\*206. SHRIMATI SASIKALA PUSHPA: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has given a grant of ₹1 crore to all State Road Transport Corporations (SRTCs) for augmenting training infrastructure;
- (b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise;
- (c) whether Government had specifically instructed SRTCs to concentrate on skill upgradation of drivers in order to avoid accidents; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA): (a) to (d) The Government has approved a scheme for Skill development of drivers and mechanical staff in Road Transport and workmen in the Highways construction sector. Under the Scheme a grant of ₹ 1 cr. is payable to every training centre for skilling of drivers. Till date 16 such proposals have been approved for training centres at A.P., Karnataka and UP. The skilling of drivers would help in reducing accidents.

#### **Six laning of Raipur-Durg national highway**

†\*207. DR. BHUSHAN LAL JANGDE: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Government is considering to convert four-lane National Highway from Raipur to Durg in Chhattisgarh into six lanes; and

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