

(c) and (d) Release of funds under the MPLADS at the Central Government level as well as at the District level is governed by the provisions contained in the Guidelines on MPLADS.

The first installment of MPLADS funds is released subject to submission of provisional Utilisation Certificate (UC) of the previous year for at least 80% of expenditure of the first instalment of the previous year. The second installment is released on submission of Monthly Progress Report (MPR) reflecting unsanctioned balance of less than ₹100 lakh and unspent balance of less than ₹250 lakh with the District Authority along with the Utilisation Certificate (UC) of the previous financial year and Audit Certificate (AC) of the year prior to the previous year. As soon as the requisite documents and certifications are received, the funds are released by the Central Government.

The District Authorities release funds to the Implementing Agencies in accordance with the State Government's rules/guidelines applicable for the purpose.

Funds under the MPLADS are non-lapsable, both at the end of the Central Government and at the end of the District Authorities. Members of Parliament can recommend works upto their full annual entitlement without linking with actual release of funds and District Authorities are required to undertake immediate sanction and implementation of the eligible works so recommended.

(e) Government through the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation continuously emphasizes on expeditious utilisation of funds and timely submission of required documents and certifications for further release of funds.

Disposal of municipal solid waste

290. PROF. M. V. RAJEEV GOWDA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the estimate of the total production of garbage waste in Indian cities and towns per annum;

(b) whether Government recognizes that with rapid growth of urbanisation, disposing Municipal Solid Waste has become a challenge in Indian cities and towns; and

(c) if so, the details of projects or schemes that Government undertakes to tackle the garbage problem in cities and towns?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (RAOINDERJIT SINGH): (a) Total production of garbage in Indian Cities and Towns is around 1,58,878 MT/day or approx. 580 lakh MT (58 million MT) per annum as per Report received from States / Union Territories regarding implementation of various components under Swachh Bharat Mission up to September, 2016.

(b) and (c) Swachh Bharat Mission has as special focus on Municipal Solid Waste Management. All 4041 cities/towns are covered under this Mission and eligible to get central financial assistance of 35% in the form of VGF or Grant of total project cost related to Solid Waste processing.

Funds lapsed under JNNURM projects

291. SHRI K.K. RAGESH: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether any funds allotted to various States under the JNNURM project has been lapsed during the last three years; and

(b) if so, the details about the JNNURM funds lapsed during the last three years, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (RAOINDERJIT SINGH): (a) and (b) The funds from the Ministry under JnNURM were released in the form of Additional Central Assistance (ACA) after the approval of Central Sanctioning and Monitoring Committee(CSMC). No lump-sum allocation of funds were made to State Governments/UTs under JnNURM and ACA was released on project basis. The JnNURM has come to an end on 31.03.2014. Only eligible on-going projects are being funded till 31.03.2017 after being subsumed under Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT). Since the funds were allocated to the States/UTs project-wise, the question of lapsing of funds allotted to States/UTs does not arise.

Increasing urban population in the country

292. SHRI B.K. HARIPRASAD: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in 2014, the global urban population was almost 3.9 billion and it's expected to reach 6.3 billion by 2050, this trend is especially pronounced in India; and

(b) if so, the details and steps taken for the same?