

Revival of stalled housing projects

1061. SHRI SANJAY RAUT: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there are large number of constructions / housing projects that have been stalled during the last three years;

(b) if so, the details thereof and reasons for the stalled housing projects, indicating how many people have been impacted due to stalled housing projects;

(c) whether Government is considering to provide help through financial assistance to the stalled housing projects; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and how many stalled projects would be revived in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) and (b) 'Land' and 'Colonisation' are State subjects. Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs does not maintain data of housing projects. However, this Ministry has enacted the Real Estate (Regulation and Development) Act, 2016 (RERA) to protect the interest of homebuyers. Under the provisions of RERA, the Real Estate Regulatory Authority of the concerned State/UT is required to register and regulate real estate projects and real estate agents registered under RERA. The Regulatory Authority is also required to publish and maintain a web portal, containing relevant details of all real estate projects for which registration has been given, for public viewing.

(c) to (d) The Union Cabinet has approved creation of a special window to provide last mile funding to the stressed affordable and middle-income housing projects, in the form of one or more Alternate Investment Funds (AIFs) for funding projects that are net-worth positive, including those projects that have been declared as NPAs or are pending proceedings before the National Company Law Tribunal (NCLT) under the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code (IBC).

New sewage treatment plants

1062. PROF. M.V. RAJEEV GOWDA: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number and locations of Sewage Treatment Plants (STPs) in the country, State-wise;

(b) the number of STPs in the country that are working at maximum or near maximum capacity and the number that have become totally defunct, State-wise and location-wise;

(c) the steps taken by Government to repair or replace the ones that have become defunct;

(d) the amount of untreated sewage and waste-water entering water bodies, the State-wise details thereof; and

(e) the steps being taken by Government to build new STPs, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) and (b) As per the Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) report on "Inventorisation of Sewage Treatment Plants", published in 2015, out of 601 installed Sewerage Treatment Plants (STPs) in the country, 522 were operational and 79 STPs were non-operational or under renovation. State-wise details of STPs in the country is given in the Statement-I (*See* below).

(c) Urban sanitation is a State subject and it is the responsibility of the State Governments/ Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) to plan, design, execute, operate and maintain sanitation scheme in the urban areas in the country.

(d) As per the estimation (2015) of CPCB, out of 61,948 MLD urban sewage being generated, 23,277 MLD sewage was being treated and about 38,671 MLD untreated sewage were discharged on land or into rivers or creeks or costal water. State-wise details of generation of waste water and treatment are given in the Statement-II (*See* below).

(e) Urban sanitation is a State subject and it is the responsibility of the State Governments/ Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) to plan, design, execute, operate and maintain sanitation scheme in the urban areas in the country. However, Government of India launched Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT) on 25th June, 2015 in 500 selected cities as a Centrally Sponsored Scheme from financial year 2015-16 to 2019-20, with focus on providing basic amenities, such as

water supply, sewerage and septage management, storm water drainage, green areas and parks and non-motorized urban transport, in these cities. Under AMRUT, States/UTs have sanctioned construction of 338 STPs with a total capacity of 7214.22 MLD and total project and network work cost of ₹ 18,734.87 crore. State-wise details of STPs sanctioned under AMRUT is given in the Statement-III [Refer to the Statement appended to the answer to USQ No. 1048 Part (c)].

Statement-I

State-wise details of operational and non-operational STPs

Sl. No.	State/UT	No. of STPs Operational	No. of STPs Non-operational
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	9	-
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	-	-
3.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	-	-
4.	Assam	1	-
5.	Bihar	5	1
6.	Chandigarh	5	-
7.	Chhattisgarh	-	-
8.	Delhi	34	1
9.	Daman and Diu and Dadra and Nagar Haveli	-	-
10.	Goa	4	-
11.	Gujarat	32	4
12.	Haryana	38	2
13.	Himachal Pradesh	36	30

1	2	3	4
14.	Jammu and Kashmir	15	1
15.	Jharkhand	15	-
16.	Karnataka	44	-
17.	Kerala	6	1
18.	Lakshadweep	-	-
19.	Maharashtra	60	10
20.	Madhya Pradesh	14	3
21.	Manipur	-	-
22.	Meghalaya	-	1
23.	Mizoram	-	-
24.	Nagaland	-	-
25.	Odisha	7	-
26.	Puducherry	3	-
27.	Punjab	38	4
28.	Rajasthan	16	-
29.	Sikkim	1	1
30.	Tamil Nadu	33	1
31.	Telangana	17	-
32.	Tripura	1	-
33.	Uttar Pradesh	62	7
34.	Uttarakhand	10	-
35.	West Bengal	16	12
TOTAL		522	79

Source: CPCB report, March 2015.

*Statement-II**Status of sewage generation and treatment capacity*

Sl. No.	State	Sewage Generation of Urban Population in 2015 (MLD)	Installed Treatment Capacity (As on March, 2015) (MLD)
1	2	3	4
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	22	0
2.	Andhra Pradesh	2871	247.27
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	50	0
4.	Assam	703	0.21
5.	Bihar	1879	124.55
6.	Chandigarh	164	314.5
7.	Chhattisgarh	951	0
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	26	0
9.	Daman and Diu	29	0
10.	Goa	145	74.58
11.	Gujarat	4119	3062.92
12.	Haryana	1413	852.7
13.	Himachal Pradesh	110	114.72
14.	Jammu and Kashmir	547	264.74
15.	Jharkhand	1270	117.24
16.	Karnataka	3777	1304.16
17.	Kerala	2552	152.97
18.	Lakshadweep	8	0
19.	Madhya Pradesh	3214	482.23
20.	Maharashtra	8143	5160.36

1	2	3	4
21.	Manipur	132	0
22.	Meghalaya	95	1
23.	Mizoram	90	10
24.	Nagaland	92	0
25.	Delhi	4155	2693.7
26.	Odisha	1121	385.54
27.	Puducherry	136	68.5
28.	Punjab	1664	1245.45
29.	Rajasthan	2736	865.92
30.	Sikkim	24	31.88
31.	Tamil Nadu	5599	1799.72
32.	Telangana	1671	685.8
33.	Tripura	154	0.05
34.	Uttar Pradesh	7124	2646.84
35.	Uttarakhand	495	152.9
36.	West Bengal	4667	416.9
	TOTAL	61948	23277

Source: CPCB estimation, March 2015.

National Urban Mobility Mission

1063. KUMARI SELJA: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is planning to implement a National Urban Mobility Mission;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the amount of funds to be released for the Mission, with special reference to Haryana;