

**COMMITTEE  
ON  
GOVERNMENT ASSURANCES  
(2022-2023)**

**(SEVENTEENTH LOK SABHA)**

**SEVENTY-FIFTH REPORT**

**REQUESTS FOR DROPPING OF  
ASSURANCES  
(NOT ACCEDED TO)**

*Presented to Lok Sabha on.....22/12/2022*



**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT  
NEW DELHI**

**December, 2022/ Agrahayana , 1944 (Saka)**

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\*Implementation Report laid on the Table of the House on 14.12.2022.



**COMPOSITION OF THE COMMITTEE  
ON GOVERNMENT ASSURANCES\*  
(2022 - 2023)**

**SHRI RAJENDRA AGRAWAL**

- Chairperson

**MEMBERS**

2. Shri Nihal Chand Chauhan
3. Shri Gaurav Gogoi
4. Shri Ramesh Chander Kaushik
5. Shri Kaushlendra Kumar
6. Shri Khagen Murmu
7. Shri Ashok Mahadeorao Nete
8. Shri Santosh Pandey
9. Shri M.K. Raghavan
10. Prof. Sougata Ray
11. Shri Chandra Sekhar Sahu
12. Shri Indra Hang Subba
13. Smt. Supriya Sadanand Sule
14. Vacant
15. Vacant

**SECRETARIAT**

- |                              |   |                   |
|------------------------------|---|-------------------|
| 1. Shri J.M. Baisakh         | - | Joint Secretary   |
| 2. Dr. Sagarika Dash         | - | Director          |
| 3. Shri M.C. Gupta           | - | Deputy Secretary  |
| 4. Shri Sanjeev Kumar Gulati | - | Committee Officer |

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\* The Committee have been constituted w.e.f. 09 October, 2022 *vide* Para No. 5363 of Lok Sabha Bulletin Part-II dated 09 November, 2022



## INTRODUCTION

I, the Chairperson of the Committee on Government Assurances (2022-2023), having been authorized by the Committee to submit the Report on their behalf, present this Seventy-Fifth Report (17th Lok Sabha) of the Committee on Government Assurances.

2. The Committee on Government Assurances (2021-2022) at their sitting held on 04 July, 2022 *inter-alia* considered Memorandum Nos. 107 to 126 containing requests received from various Ministries/Departments for dropping of 22 pending Assurances and decided to pursue 09 Assurances.
3. At their sitting held on 20 December 2022, the Committee on Government Assurances (2022-2023) considered and adopted this Report.
4. The Minutes of the aforesaid sittings of the Committee form part of the Report.

NEW DELHI;

20, December, 2022

29, Agrahayana, 1944 (Saka)

**RAJENDRA AGRAWAL,  
CHAIRPERSON,  
COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENT ASSURANCES**





## REPORT

While replying to Questions in the House or during discussions on Bills, Resolutions, Motions, etc., Ministers sometimes give Assurances, undertakings or promises either to consider a matter, take action or furnish information to the House at some later date. An Assurance is required to be implemented by the Ministry concerned within a period of three months. In case, the Ministry finds it difficult to implement the Assurance on one ground or the other, it is required to request the Committee on Government Assurances to drop the Assurance and such requests are considered by the Committee on merits and decisions taken to drop an Assurance or otherwise.

2. The Committee on Government Assurances (2021-2022) considered Twenty Memoranda (Appendix-I) containing requests received from various Ministries/Departments for dropping of 22 pending Assurances at their sitting held on 04 July, 2022.

3. After having considered the requests of the Ministries/Departments, the Committee are not convinced with the reasons furnished for dropping of the following 09 Assurances:-

Sl. No.	SQ/USQ No. & Date	Ministry	Subject
1.	SQ No. 144 dated 02.07.2019 (Supplementary by Shri Sukhbir Singh Jaunapurua, M.P.)	Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution (Department of Consumer Affairs)	Selling above MRP (Appendix – II)
2.	USQ No. 3725 dated 25.08.2011	Law and Justice (Department of Legal Affairs)	Law Commission Report on Advocate Act (Appendix – III)
3.*	USQ No. 4030 dated 12.12.2019	Jal Shakti (Department of Water Resources, River Development and Ganga Rejuvenation)	Incentivization Scheme for Bridging Irrigation Gap (ISBIG) (Appendix – IV)

\*Implementation Report laid on the Table of the House on 14.12.2022.



Sl. No.	SQ/USQ No. & Date	Ministry	Subject
4. *	(i) SQ No. 109 dated 03.03.2016  (ii) USQ No. 3705 dated 03.01.2019	Power	(i) Effective Implementation of Electricity Act, 2003  (ii) Amendment in Electricity Act, 2003 (Appendix – V)
5. *	Calling Attention on Situation arising out of Food Adulteration in the Country and steps taken by the Government in this regard dated 15.12.2014 by Shri Satyapal Singh, M.P.	Health and Family Welfare ( Department of Health & Family Welfare)	Situation arising out of Food Adulteration in the Country and steps taken by the Government in this regard (Appendix – VI)
6.	USQ No. 4057 dated 05.09.2012	Coal	Special Purpose Vehicle (Appendix – VII)
7.	USQ No. 2844 dated 10.07.2019	Railways	Mumbai Suburban Railway System (Appendix – VIII)
8.	SQ No. 9 dated 19.07.2021	Tribal Affairs	Eklavya Model Residential Schools (Appendix – IX)

4. The details of the Assurances arising out of the replies and the reason(s) advanced by the Ministries/Departments for dropping of the above mentioned 9 Assurances are given in Appendices -II to IX.

5. The Minutes of the sitting of the Committee dated 04 July, 2022, whereunder the requests for dropping of the Assurances were considered, are given in Appendix- X.

\*Implementation Report laid on the Table of the House on 14.12.2022.



6. The Committee desire that the Government should take note of the Observations of the Committee as contained in Annexure-II of Appendix-X and take appropriate action for implementation of the Assurances expeditiously.

NEW DELHI;

20, December, 2022

29, Agrahayana, 1944 (Saka)

**RAJENDRA AGRAWAL,  
CHAIRPERSON,  
COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENT ASSURANCES**



**COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENT ASSURANCES (2021-2022)**

Statement showing summary of requests received from various Ministries/Departments regarding dropping of Assurances and considered by the Committee on 04 July, 2022

Sl. No.	Memo No.	Question/ Discussion References	Ministry	Department	Brief Subject
1	107	SQ No. 144 dated 02.07.2019 (Supplementary by Shri Sukhbir Singh Jaunapuria, M.P.)	Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution	Department of Consumer Affairs	Selling above MRP
2	108	USQ No. 3725 dated 25.08.2011	Law and Justice	Department of Legal Affairs	Law Commission Report on Advocate Act
3	109	USQ No. 1399 dated 24.11.2016	Power		Power Tariff
4	110	USQ No. 359 dated 03.02.2021	NITI Aayog		Central Investment
5*	111	USQ No. 4030 dated 12.12.2019	Jal Shakti	Department of Water Resources, River Development and Ganga Rejuvenation	Incentivization Scheme for Bridging Irrigation Gap (ISBIG)
6	112	SQ No. 343 dated 12.12.2019	Jal Shakti	Department of Water Resources, River Development and Ganga Rejuvenation	Irrigated Area Under CADWM Programme
7	113	(i) USQ No. 6810 dated 07.05.2015 (ii) SQ No. 237 dated 02.08.2018	NITI Aayog		(i) Integrated Energy Policy (ii) New Energy Policy
8*	114	(i) SQ No. 109 dated 03.03.2016	Power		(i) Effective Implementation of Electricity Act, 2003

\* Implementation Report laid on the Table of the House on 14.12.2022





Sl. No.	Memo No.	Question/ Discussion References	Ministry	Department	Brief Subject
		(ii) USQ No. 3705 dated 03.01.2019			(ii) Amendment in Electricity Act, 2003
9*	115	Calling Attention on Situation arising out of Food Adulteration in the Country and steps taken by the Government in this regard dated 15.12.2014 by Shri Satyapal Singh, M.P.	Health and Family Welfare	Department of Health & Family Welfare	Situation arising out of Food Adulteration in the Country and steps taken by the Government in this regard
10	116	USQ No. 4057 dated 05.09.2012	Coal		Special Purpose Vehicle
11	117	USQ No. 1303 dated 28.06.2019	Women and Child Development		Indecent Representation of Women (Prohibition) Act, 1986
12	118	USQ No. 1628 dated 04.05.2016	Railways		Consumption of Diesel and Electricity by Railways
13	119	General Discussion on the Constitution (Scheduled Castes) Order Amendment Bill, 2021 dated 19.03.2021 by Various MPs	Social Justice and Empowerment	Department of Social Justice and Empowerment	Discussion on the Constitution (Scheduled Castes) Order Amendment Bill, 2021
14	120	USQ No. 2844 dated 10.07.2019	Railways		Mumbai Suburban Railway System
15	121	USQ No. 1927 dated 03.03.2020	Social Justice and Empowerment	Department of Social Justice and Empowerment	Inclusion in the Central List of OBCs

\* Implementation Report laid on the Table of the House on 14.12.2022.



Sl. No.	Memo No.	Question/ Discussion References	Ministry	Department	Brief Subject
16	122	SQ No. 9 dated 19.07.2021	Tribal Affairs		Eklavya Model Residential Schools
17	123	USQ No. 2953 dated 05.12.2019	Housing and Urban Affairs		Redevelopment of LBZ and Central Vista
18	124	SQ No. 385 dated 19.07.2019 (Supplementary by Shri Thol Thirumaavalavan, M.P.)	Women and Child Development		Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015
19	125	SQ No.45 dated 27.04.2016 (Supplementary by Shri Asaduddin Owaisi, M.P.)	Minority Affairs		Start Up India Stand Up India
20	126	SQ No.164 dated 11.08.2011 (Supplementary by Shri Hukmdev Narayan Yadav, M.P.)	Rural Development	Department of Land Resources	Wasteland Development Programme



**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT**  
**COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENT ASSURANCES BRANCH**  
**MEMORANDUM NO. 107**

**Subject: Request for dropping of Assurance given in reply to Starred Question No. 144 dated 02.07.2019 (Supplementary by Shri Sukhbir Singh Jaunapurja, M.P.) regarding "Selling above MRP".**

\*\*\*\*

On 2<sup>nd</sup> July 2019, Shri Sukhbir Singh Jaunapurja, M.P., addressed a Starred Question No. 144 to the Minister of Consumer Affairs, Food & Public Distribution. The text of the Question along with the reply of the Minister is as given in the Annexure.

2. During the discussion, Shri Sukhbir Singh Jaunapurja, M.P., raised the following Supplementary Question to the Minister of Consumer Affairs, Food & Public Distribution:-

"Sir, I want to ask that suppose the print rate on the water bottle is Rs.15. It is sold at Rs. 20 there. If you go to the hotel, it is sold at Rs. 40 or 50, if you go to the airport, it is sold at Rs. 50, the same is for chips, the same is for frooti. All these rates should be controlled."

3. In reply, the Minister of Consumer Affairs, Food & Public Distribution stated as follows:-

**"What is its remedy, we are seriously thinking about it."**

4. The reply to the Question was treated as an Assurance by the Committee and required to be implemented by the Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food & Public Distribution (Department of Consumer Affairs) within three months from the date of the reply but the Assurance is yet to be implemented.

5. In this regard, the Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food & Public Distribution (Department of Consumer Affairs) vide O.M. No. WM-11(12)/2019 dated 30.10.2021 has stated as under:-

"Following provisions under the Legal Metrology Act 2009 and Consumer Protection Act 2019 provides protection to the consumers:

- i. Rule 18(2) of the Legal Metrology (Packaged Commodities) Rules, 2011, provides that "No retail dealer or other person including manufacturer, packer, importer and wholesale dealer shall make any sale of any commodity in packed form at a price exceeding the retail sale price thereof".
- ii. An amendment was done to the Legal Metrology (Packaged Commodities) Rules, 2011 vide GSR 629 (E) dated 23rd June 2017, Rule 18(2A) "Unless otherwise specifically provided under any other law, no manufacturer or packer or importer shall declare different maximum retail prices on an identical pre packaged commodity by adopting restrictive trade practices or unfair trade practices as defined under clause "nnn" and clause "r" of sub section 1 of section 2 of the Consumer Protection Act, 1986 (68 of 1986)". This was introduced to avoid selling of identical packages at different/higher MRP in the premises like Cinema Halls, Airport.
- iii. Under the Consumer Protection Act 2019 (notified on 09.08.2019 which came into force on 20.07.2020), the Central Consumer Protection Authority (CCPA) has been established on 24.07.2020 to regulate matters relating to violation of rights of consumers, unfair trade practices and false or misleading advertisements prejudicial to interests of public and to safeguard the rights of consumer as a class. Under Section 18(1) of the ACT, CCPA is empowered to :

- a. Protect, promote and enforce the rights of consumers as a class and prevent violation of the consumer rights under this Act;
  - b. Prevent unfair trade practices and ensure that no person engages himself in unfair trade practices;
  - c. Ensure that no false or misleading advertisements is made of any goods or services which contravenes the provisions of this Act or the rules or regulations made thereunder;
  - d. Ensure that no person takes part in the publication of any advertisement which is false or misleading;
- iv. Under Section 2(6) of the Consumer Protection Act 2019, complaint includes any allegation in writing, made by a complainant for obtaining any relief provided by or under this Act, that a trader or a service provider, as the case may be, has charged for the goods or for the services mentioned in the complaint, a price in excess of the price-
- a. Fixed by or under any law for the time being in force; or
  - b. Displayed on the goods or any package containing such goods; or
  - c. Displayed on the price list exhibited by him by or under any law for the time being in force; or
  - d. Agreed between the parties;
- v. Unfair trade practice under Section 2(47) of the Consumer Protection Act, 2019 means a trade practice which for the purpose of promoting the sale, use or supply of any goods or for the provisions of any service, adopts any unfair method or unfair or deceptive practice including any of the following practices, namely:
- i) materially misleads the public concerning the price at which a product or like products or goods or services, have been or are, ordinarily sold or provided, and, for this purpose , a representation as to price shall be deemed to refer to the price at which the products or goods or services has or have been sold by sellers or provided by suppliers generally in the relevant market unless it is clearly specified to be the price at which the product has been sold or services have been provided by the person by whom or on whose behalf the representation is made.

To supplement the efforts of the State Governments, the Central Government has been providing financial assistance to the State Governments under the scheme, 'Strengthening Consumer Fora' for strengthening the infrastructure of Consumer Commissions including for establishing of mediation cell so that minimum level of facilities to settle consumer disputes redressal, speedy trail and setting the their grievances through mediation are made available at each Consumer Commission.

- (i) Around Rs 510 lakhs of financial assistance has been provided to the States for setting up mediation cells. The details of funds released during the last three years 2018-19 to 2020-21 for strengthening the State / District Consumer Commissions are as under:

Financial Year	Rs. in Lakh
2018-19	580.00
2019-20	353.61
2020-21	117.39

- (ii) Assistance for non-building assets is provided for purchase of furniture, computer, office equipment, library books, etc. within the overall cost ceiling of Rs.25.00 lakh in respect of a State Commission and Rs.10.00 lakh in respect of a District Commission. Assistance for installation of CCTV cameras is also provided by the Central Govt.
- (iii) Consumer Protection Act, 2019 enacted on 20.07.2020 has provisions, inter-alia, for e-filing of consumer complaints and video conferencing for hearing. In this direction, a Consumer Commission online application portal named "edaakhil.nic.in" has been developed to facilitate the consumers/advocates to file the consumer complaint online through the e-Daakhil portal from home or anywhere at their own comfort. This E-daakhil software also provides facility to pay the complaint fees online as well as having option to pay the fees offline with uploading the proof of payment of fee. The pecuniary jurisdiction is decided on the consideration paid on the goods or services procured. No fee is required to be paid for registering a complaint regarding a product or service below Rs.5,00,000/-.
- (iv) As of now, the e-Daakhil portal can be accessed in NCDRC and in 22 States/UTs [Andaman & Nicobar Islands (UT), Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Chandigarh(UT), Chhattisgarh, Delhi(UT), Goa, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Lakshdweep (UT), Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Odisha, Punjab, Telangana, Tripura, Uttrakhand, Uttar Pradesh, Sikkim] Commissions along with all District Commissions of respective State. Thus in all the facility of e-Dakhil is operational in 505 places. The facility of E Dakhil has been further been extended for filing both Appeal as well as Revision also. All efforts are being made to implement eDaakhil portal in remaining States/UTs at the earliest.

Since the issue of "Selling above MRP" is a matter of enforcement of law that requires constant monitoring at the level of Controllers of Legal Metrology at the States/UTs, it is clear that the Department of Consumer Affairs is making every effort to strengthen the systems at the grassroot levels along with carrying out advocacy and sensitization exercises to make the consumers aware of their rights."

6. In view of the above, the Ministry, with the approval of the Minister of State for Consumer Affairs, Food & Public Distribution, has requested the Committee to drop the Assurance.

The Committee may consider.

NEW DELHI:

DATED: 28/06/2022





**Government of India**  
**Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution**  
**Department of Consumer Affairs**

**LOK SABHA**

**STARRED QUESTION NO. \*144**  
**TO BE ANSWERED ON 02.07.2019**

**SELLING ABOVE MRP**

**\*144. SHRI SUKHBIR SINGH JAUNAPURIA:**  
**(OIH)**

**Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION**  
**उपभोक्ता मामले, खाद्य और सार्वजनिक वितरण मंत्री be pleased to state:**

- (a) whether the Government is aware of the fact that bottled water and packaged foods and drinks are being sold at higher prices than the Maximum Retail Price (MRP) thereof at public places like railway stations, airports, hotels and multiplexes in the country; and
- (b) if so, the remedial measures proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard?

**ANSWER**

**उपभोक्ता मामले, खाद्य और सार्वजनिक वितरण मंत्री**  
**(श्री राम विलास पासवान)**

**THE MINISTER OF**  
**CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION**  
**(SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN)**

(a) & (b) : A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

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**STATEMENT REFERRED IN REPLY TO PARTS (a) & (b) OF LOK SABHA STARRED QUESTION NO.\*144 FOR 02.07.2019 REGARDING SELLING ABOVE MRP.**

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(a) & (b) : Some complaints of bottled water and packaged foods and drinks being sold at higher prices than the Maximum Retail Price (MRP) have been received. There are provisions in the Legal Metrology Act, 2009 to prevent charging above MRP. Enforcement of these provisions is done by the Legal Metrology Department of the State Governments which impose penalties in case of violations.

\*\*\*\*\*

(Q.144)

**श्री सुखबीर सिंह जौनापुरिया :** अध्यक्ष महोदय, पहले तो मैं आपका धन्यवाद करता हूँ। आपके लोक सभा स्पीकर बनने पर माननीय प्रधान मंत्री का, माननीय राष्ट्राध्यक्ष जी का और समस्त सदन का धन्यवाद करता हूँ कि हम 25 के 25 राजस्थान के सांसद और राजस्थान की कोटि-कोटि जनता की तरफ से धन्यवाद।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा माननीय मंत्री जी से यही सवाल है कि, जिस सवाल के जवाब में मान भी रहे हैं कि ऐसी गुणवत्ता पाई जाती है। आपके माध्यम से मंत्री जी का ध्यान दिलाना चाहूंगा कि जिन लम्बी दूरी गाड़ियों में पैंट्री कार नहीं है, जैसे- दयोदया एक्सप्रेस, कोटा-उधमपुर, जोधपुर-इंदौर, इन गाड़ियों में लोकल वेंडर जैसे-ब्रेड पकोड़ा, सब्जी-पूरी, मिर्ची आदि वहीं के लोकल वेंडर बेचते हैं। इस पर आपकी कोई पाबंदी नहीं है। ये सब चीजें किसी भी तेल में बनी होती हैं। यात्री को मजबूरी में लेना पड़ता है क्योंकि वह सामान को छोड़कर उतर नहीं सकता। इसलिए यात्री उसी को लेकर काम चलाता है। माननीय मंत्री जी से मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि आपने जो रेलवे स्टेशन, होटल, एयर पोर्ट इवेन मल्टीप्लेक्सों में जो ब्रांड अप्रूव्ड हैं जैसे-रेल नीर, हेल्थ प्लस, बिसलेरी सिर्फ देखने को मिलते हैं बाकी सब वहां के लोकल वेंडर वहीं का लोकल पानी बेचते हैं, वहीं का लोकल खाना बेचते हैं। मेरा माननीय मंत्री जी से यह प्रश्न है कि चाहे चिप्स का हो या अन्य चीजें हों अपने मनमर्जी रेट पर बेच रहे हैं।

**माननीय अध्यक्ष:** आधा क्योश्चन माननीय मंत्री जी का है, आधा रेल मंत्री जी का है।

**श्री सुखबीर सिंह जौनापुरिया :** अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि मान लीजिए पानी के बोतल पर प्रिंट रेट 15 रुपये है।

वहां 20 रुपये की ब्रिकी है। होटल में जाए तो 40 या 50 रुपये की ब्रिकी है, एयरपोर्ट पर जाए तो 50 रुपये की ब्रिकी है, ऐसे ही चिप्स का है, ऐसे ही फ्रूटी का है। इन सब रेटों पर कन्ट्रोल होना चाहिए।

**श्री रामविलास पासवान :** सर, इन्होंने दो सवाल दो भाग में पूछे हैं, एक तो इन्होंने कहा है कि ऐसा बोतलबंद पानी है, जो आई.एस.आई. मार्क का होना चाहिए वह नहीं है। आई.एस.आई. का मार्क नहीं होना, यह अपने आप में भयंकर जुर्म है और इसके लिए रेड स्टेट गवर्नमेंट द्वारा होती रहती है। इसके लिए कड़ी से कड़ी सजा का प्रावधान है।

दूसरा इनका जो अहम सवाल यह है कि एम.आर.पी. में जो दाम लिखा रहता है- मैक्सिमम रिटेल प्राइस, उसमें उससे अधिक वसूला जाता है। ये शिकायतें हमको मिली हैं और हमने इस पर बहुत कड़ा एक्शन लेने के लिए भी कदम उठाये थे, लेकिन मामला कोर्ट के अधीन आ गया। जैसे मान लेते हैं कि वर्ष 2016-17 में 3683, वर्ष 2017-18 में 3346 व वर्ष 2018-19 में 2990 और इसमें विभाग के द्वारा कार्रवाई 90 परसेंट की गई और बाकी न्यायालय में मामला दर्ज है। जो मेन सवाल इनका होटल के संबंध में, हवाई अड्डा के संबंध में, रेलवे स्टेशन के संबंध में है, इसमें दो मत नहीं हैं, कि यहां दाम अधिक वसूले जाते हैं। हम लोगों ने एडवाइजरी जारी की थी और इस पर प्रतिबंध लगाने का काम किया था, लेकिन ये लोग कोर्ट में चले गए। 12.12.2017 को कोर्ट ने होटल एसोसिएशन की याचिका पर स्टे कर दिया। कहा कि यह जो सर्विस चार्ज है, जब लोग होटल में जाते हैं, रहते हैं इसलिए वे जो सर्विस करते हैं, उसके लिए 10 रुपये की बोतल वे 20 रुपये में बेच सकते हैं। 20 रुपये की बोतल 40 रुपये की भी बेच सकते हैं। हम उसके खिलाफ फिर सुप्रीम कोर्ट में गए सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने भी उसको खारिज कर दिया। उसी तरीके से रेलवे का है, मॉल का है, इसे हाईकोर्ट ने खारिज

करने का काम किया। अब हम लोगों ने सोचा है कि जो हमारा लीगल मेट्रोलॉजी एक्ट है, हम उसमें संशोधन करेंगे। उसके बावजूद भी लोग कोर्ट में जाएंगे, कोर्ट जाने में तो कोई प्रतिबंध है नहीं, लेकिन यह गलत है कि होटल के बाहर कम दाम में मिले, होटल के अन्दर ज्यादा में मिले। एयरपोर्ट में फ्लाइट के अन्दर ज्यादा दाम में मिले, यह सही नहीं है। हमने आने के बाद 2015 से ही कदम उठाना शुरू किया, लेकिन यह मामला अंत में जाकर कोर्ट ने निरस्त कर दिया। इसकी रमेडी क्या हो, हम इसके बारे में फिर से गंभीरता से विचार कर रहे हैं।

**श्री सुखबीर सिंह जौनापुरिया :** अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा माननीय मंत्री जी से यह सवाल है कि जिस हिसाब से सारे कन्ट्रोल आपके हाथ में है, एक बी.पी.एल. परिवार को जिस हिसाब से सब्सिडी दी जा रही है। क्या इन होटलों और मल्टीप्लेक्सों में ये बी.पी.एल. परिवार या गरीब आदमी को भी मौका मिल सकता है, उनमें 20 से 30 परसेंट की छूट कस्टमर को मिल जाए। वह भी अपने बच्चों को लेकर वहां पर जा सकता हो, अच्छा खाना खा सकता हो। इससे बढ़िया और क्या हो सकता है। वैसे तो हमारे सदस्य भी बी.पी.एल. में ही है इनको भी छूट मिल जाए। मेरा यह माननीय मंत्री से निवेदन है।



**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT**  
**COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENT ASSURANCES BRANCH**  
MEMORANDUM No. 108

Subject: Request for dropping of Assurance given in reply to Unstarred Question No. 3725 dated 25.08.2011 regarding "Law Commission Report on Advocate Act."

On 25 August, 2011, Shri Manish Tewari, M.P., addressed an Unstarred Question No. 3725 regarding "Law Commission Report on Advocate Act" to the Minister of Law and Justice. The text of the Question alongwith the reply of the Minister is as given in the Annexure.

2. The reply to the Question was treated as an Assurance by the Committee and required to be implemented by the Ministry of Law and Justice (Legal Affairs) within three months from the date of the reply but the Assurance is yet to be implemented.

3. In this regard, the Ministry of Law and Justice (Legal Affairs) vide O.M. F. No. 3(22)/2011-IC dated 17 February, 2022 has stated as under:-

"The Report No. 184 of the Law Commission of India is under consideration of this Department in consultation with Department of Higher Education and other stakeholders. The matter involves very important issue and aspects relating to legal profession, a more time is required to implement the said report."

4. In view of the above, the Ministry, with the approval of the Minister of Law and Justice, has requested the Committee to drop the Assurance.

The Committee may consider.

DATED:- 28/06/2022

NEW DELHI:





GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF LAW & JUSTICE  
DEPARTMENT OF LEGAL AFFAIRS  
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LOK SABHA

UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 3725  
TO BE ANSWERED ON 25.08.2011

Law Commission Report on Advocate Act

3725. SHRI MANISH TEWARI:

Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government agreed with the recommendation of the 184<sup>th</sup> Law Commission Report on the 'problem method' being sought to be introduced in the examination system to an extent of about 75 per cent in each paper, apart from 25 per cent for theory, given its obvious advantages of promoting more analytical thinking;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the steps taken by the Government to implement the recommendations of the 184<sup>th</sup> Law Commission Report on 'The Legal Education & Professional Training and Proposals for Amendments to the Advocates Act, 1961 and the University Grants Commission Act, 1956.
- (d) the number of permissions granted by the Bar Council of India (BCI) to start law college across the country which had to be withdrawn during the last three years; and
- (e) the steps being taken to ensure that permission are granted by the BCI to only those law colleges that have sufficient wherewithal and resources in terms of teachers, support staff and infrastructure to provide quality legal education to its prospective students?

ANSWER

MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE  
(SHRI SALMAN KHURSHID)

- (a),(b) & (c) The recommendations made in the 184<sup>th</sup> Report of the Law Commission on 'The Legal Education & Professional Training and Proposals for Amendments to the Advocates Act, 1961 and the University Grants Commission Act, 1956 are being examined in consultation with the Department of Higher Education and the Bar Council of India.

- (d) The Bar Council of India has informed that after due inspection and opportunity given for improvement, the colleges were directed by them to discontinue admission of students. The number of law colleges which were having approval of affiliation from the Bar Council of India but subsequently their request for extension of approval of affiliation were refused by them during last three years are-

2008-09	8
2009-10	1
2010-11	21

- (e) The Bar Council of India has informed that every effort is being made to ensure that each college follows the Bar Council of India Rules, 2008 which deal with minimum standards of legal education to be adopted by all institutions in the country.

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**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT**  
**COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENT ASSURANCES BRANCH**

MEMORANDUM No. 111

Subject : Request for dropping of Assurance given in reply to Unstarred Question No. 4030 dated 12.12.2019 regarding "ISBIG."

On 12<sup>th</sup> December, 2019, Shri P.P. Chaudhary, M.P., addressed an Unstarred Question No.4030 to the Minister of Jal Shakti. The text of the Question alongwith the reply of the Minister are as given in the Annexure.

2. The reply to the Question was treated as an Assurance by the Committee on Government Assurances and required to be implemented by the Ministry of Jal Shakti (Department of Water Resources, River Development and Ganga Rejuvenation) within three months from the date of the reply but the said Assurance is yet to be implemented.

3. In this regard, The Ministry of Jal Shakti (Department of Water Resources, River Development and Ganga Rejuvenation) vide O.M. File No.N-24011/1/2021/23-25 dated 24.01.2022, has stated as under :-

*"In furnishing the reply of the above PQ, this Ministry informed the status of the newly proposed Scheme of ISBIG at that point of time. It was also informed that the stated Scheme will be implemented after approval of the Cabinet. Meanwhile, Cabinet Secretariat has informed that Incentivization Scheme for Bridging Irrigation Gap (ISBIG) is no longer under consideration of this Secretariat."*

4. In view of the above, the Ministry, with the approval of the Minister of State Jal Shakti, has requested the Committee to drop the said Assurance.

The Committee may consider.

DATED :- 28/06/2022

NEW DELHI:



GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF JAL SHAKTI,  
DEPARTMENT OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT & GANGA REJUVENATION  
**LOK SABHA**  
**UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 4030**  
ANSWERED ON 12.12.2019

**ISBIG**

4030. SHRI P.P. CHAUDHARY

Will the Minister of JAL SHAKTI be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of projects sanctioned under the Incentivization Scheme for Bridging Irrigation Gap (ISBIG);
- (b) whether the Government intends to sanction any new Command Area Development and Water Management (CADWM) projects under ISBIG in Rajasthan;
- (c) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;
- (d) whether the Government intends to release Central assistance/ funds for ongoing CADWM projects for the financial year 2019-20 to Rajasthan; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof?

**ANSWER**

THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR JAL SHAKTI & SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT  
(SHRI RATTAN LAL KATARIA)

(a) to (c) The Government of India has taken initiative to complete the Command Area Development and Water Management (CADWM) component of the irrigation projects in various States through a new Scheme, namely "Incentivization Scheme for Bridging Irrigation Gap (ISBIG)". During formulation of the new Scheme, 317 projects in 24 States were identified for ISBIG, including 13 projects of Rajasthan as per details below:

Sl. No.	Name of Project	Total CCA (Thousand Hectare)	Balance CCA (Thousand Hectare)
1	Development of pressurised Irrigation in 6 Lift schemes of IGNP-II	347.566	317.017
2	Chambal	229.000	77.758
3	Amar Singh Sub-Branch and Jassana district of Bhakra canal System.	50.835	18.000
4	Sidhmukh Nohar	111.460	10.420
5	Bhakra Canal project-I	113.420	108.980
6	Bisalpur Project	65.100	25.047
7	Chhapi	6.991	7.552
8	Panchana	6.106	9.985
9	Gambhiri (Modernisation)	7.599	7.599
10	Chauli	8.963	5.132
11	Mahi	20.000	20.000
12	Jawai	38.671	38.671
13	Bhakra Canal Phase-II	179.138	179.138
	Total	1184.849	825.299

The Scheme proposal has been approved by the Expenditure Finance Committee (EFC) of Government of India, and presently the Scheme is under process for approval of the Government. Final inclusion of projects under ISBIG will be taken up as per overall scope of the approved Scheme and the Detailed Project Report (DPR) proposals submitted by the State Government as per State's priority.

(d) & (e) CADWM programme is presently being implemented under Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojana (PMKSY) for 99 AIBP prioritized projects utilizing Long Term Irrigation Fund (LTIF) through NABARD. There are 2 projects of Rajasthan, namely Gang Canal Project Phase-II and Narmada Canal Project, which are included under ongoing CADWM programme. Release of Central Assistance (CA) to the projects is done on submission of CA release proposals by the State Government as per Guidelines. Central Assistance of Rs.10.22 crore has been sanctioned for Gang Canal Project for the year 2019-20 for further release of funds by NABARD. Central Assistance proposal in respect of Narmada Canal Project received in the Ministry is under process for sanction.

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LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT  
COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENT ASSURANCES BRANCH  
MEMORANDUM No. 114

Subject: Request for dropping of Assurances given in replies to (i) Starred Question No. 109 dated 03.03.2016 regarding "Effective Implementation of Electricity Act, 2003"; and (ii) Unstarred Question No. 3705 dated 03.01.2019 regarding "Amendment in Electricity Act, 2003".

The above mentioned Questions were asked by various MPs the Minister of Power. The texts of the Questions along with the replies of the Minister are as given in the Annexures I and II.

2. The replies to the Questions were treated as Assurances by the Committee and required to be implemented by the Ministry of Power within three months from the date of the replies but the Assurances are yet to be implemented.

3. The Ministry of Power vide O.M. No. 28(L)/2/2016-R&R dated 20 January, 2017 had requested to drop the Assurance mentioned at Sl. No.(i) on the following grounds:-

"That in respect of the amendment in the Electricity Act, 2003 it is stated that the Standing Committee on Energy had given its recommendations on 07.05.2015 on the Electricity (Amendment) Bill, 2014 placed before the Lok Sabha on 19.12.2014. On the basis of the recommendation and further round of detailed discussion, the official amendment to the Electricity (Amendment) Bill, 2014 are under finalization. Therefore, process of amendment in the Electricity Act, 2003 requires more time as it involves not only approval of Cabinet but a complete Parliamentary procedure is also required for its approval. "

4. The above request for dropping the Assurance mentioned at Sl. No. (i) was not acceded to by the Committee at their sitting held on 30 June, 2017. The Committee accordingly presented their Seventy-Second Report (16th Lok Sabha) on 04 January, 2018 and urged upon the Ministry to expedite the process of amendment in the Electricity (Amendment) Bill Act, 2014 in coordination with all stakeholders without further delay in order to fulfill the Assurance.

5. However, the Ministry of Power vide O.M. No. 28 (L)/2/2016 R&R [229931] dated 09 August, 2021 and O.M. No. 28(L)/27/2018 R&R dated 09 August, 2021 has requested to drop both the Assurances mentioned at Sl. Nos. (i) and (ii) on the following grounds:-

"Since the Assurances are related to Amendment in Electricity Act, i.e. Electricity (Amendment) Bill, 2014 and the said Bill has lapsed on the dissolution of house of people for 16<sup>th</sup> Lok Sabha, the said Assurances cannot be fulfilled."

6. In view of the above, the Ministry, with the approval of the Minister of State for Power, has again requested the Committee to drop the Assurances.

The Committee may re-consider.

Dated:- 28/06/2022

New Delhi



**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF POWER**

**LOK SABHA  
STARRED QUESTION NO.109  
TO BE ANSWERED ON 03.03.2016**

**EFFECTIVE IMPLEMENTATION OF ELECTRICITY ACT, 2003**

†\*109. **SHRI LAXMI NARAYAN YADAV:  
SHRI PRATAPRAO JADHAV:**

**Will the Minister of POWER  
be pleased to state:**

- (a) whether the Government is satisfied with the implementation of Electricity Act, 2003, as amended from time to time, if so, the details thereof;
- (b) the extent to which healthy competition has been brought in the power sector as a result thereof;
- (c) whether the instances of violation of norms stipulated in the Electricity Act, 2003 to create a competitive environment has been reported, if so, the details thereof;
- (d) whether the Government has inquired about the enforcement of the said provision in various States including Delhi, if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) the corrective steps taken by the Government in this regard?

**A N S W E R**

**THE MINISTER OF STATE (INDEPENDENT CHARGE) FOR POWER,  
COAL AND NEW & RENEWABLE ENERGY**

**( SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL )**

**(a) to (e) : A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.**

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STATEMENT REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PARTS (a) TO (e) OF STARRED QUESTION NO. 109 TO BE ANSWERED IN THE LOK SABHA ON 03.03.2016 REGARDING EFFECTIVE IMPLEMENTATION OF ELECTRICITY ACT, 2003.

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(a) & (b) : Yes, Madam, Government of India has enacted the Electricity Act, 2003 to consolidate the laws relating to generation, transmission, distribution, trading and use of electricity and generally for taking measures conducive to development of electricity industry and for protecting interest of consumers.

With de-licensing of generation (except through hydro projects) through the Electricity Act, 2003, the power sector has witnessed multiplicity of players in the segment. The Transmission capacity has also increased with participation of Private Sector.

Further, as per the Electricity Act 2003, Regulatory Commissions have been empowered to frame necessary Regulations to implement the provisions of the Electricity Act, 2003. Central Electricity Regulatory Commission (CERC) and State Electricity Regulatory Commission (SERCs)/Joint Electricity Regulatory Commission (JERC) have framed the necessary Regulations required in the Act. Power Market has been developed by the Central Commission as per the mandate under the Act. During the year 2014-15, through Indian Energy Exchange (IEX) and Power Exchange India Limited (PXIL), Open Access consumers under Day-Ahead market, have transacted a volume of 12084.18 MU and 102.95 MU respectively. The trading licensees and the power exchanges authorized by the Commission have brought in the desired competition in power sector.

(c) : Open Access is one of the cornerstones of the Electricity Act, 2003 to facilitate supply of electricity from the surplus region to deficit region and to tap the source of electricity such as captive generation and renewable generation. State commission have been empowered to permit open access on the existing Distribution Licensees network on payment of surcharges and wheeling charges. However, some instances of denial of open access have been brought before the Commissions. Some State Governments have issued orders under section 11 of the Electricity Act, 2003 restricting flow of electricity beyond their boundaries. The Commissions have taken action in line with the provisions of the Act. In some cases the issue is sub-judice.

- 2 -

(d) & (e) : **The Electricity being a concurrent subject, the provisions of the Act provides for the functions and responsibilities of the Central and State Governments as well as different statutory bodies and entities defined under the Act. The Central Government has been pursuing with the State Governments at various fora for implementation of various provisions of the Electricity Act, 2003 from time to time. As per information provided by DERC, there is no instance of violation of norms observed as stipulated in the Electricity Act, 2003 to create a competitive environment in Delhi.**

**Though, there have been impressive achievement in the areas of augmentation of generation capacity, establishment of National Grid, a multi-layered regulatory framework, private sector participation, development of electricity markets and exchanges and restructuring of State Electricity Boards, still there is a need to review the provisions keeping in view the overall objectives of the said Act to bring in further competition and efficiency. Accordingly, Electricity (Amendment) Bill, 2014 was introduced before the Lok Sabha on 19.12.2014. The Bill was then referred to Parliamentary Standing Committee on Energy. The Committee, after detailed examination, has submitted its report on 07.05.2015. Based on the recommendation of Standing Committee, the revised Electricity (Amendment) Bill, 2014 is being finalized.**

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF POWER

LOK SABHA  
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.3705  
TO BE ANSWERED ON 03.01.2019

AMENDMENT IN ELECTRICITY ACT, 2003

3705. SHRI KONAKALLA NARAYANA RAO:  
SHRI GUTHA SUKENDER REDDY:

Will the Minister of POWER  
be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government is planning to amend the present Electricity Act, 2003 with a view to make it more transparent and effective;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;
- (c) whether the Government has taken the views of the State Governments in this regard;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) the time by which this new Electricity Bill is likely to come into force?

A N S W E R

THE MINISTER OF STATE (INDEPENDENT CHARGE) FOR POWER  
AND NEW & RENEWABLE ENERGY

( SHRI R. K. SINGH )

(a) to (e) : The Central Government is planning to bring amendments to the present Electricity Act 2003 with a view to make it more transparent and effective. In this regard Electricity (Amendment) Bill 2014 was introduced in the Lok Sabha on 19.12.2014. The Bill was subsequently referred to the Standing Committee on Energy for examination. The Standing Committee has submitted its report on 7.5.2015. Based on the observations/recommendations of the Standing Committee on Energy and further consultation/deliberations with State Governments and other stakeholders, some more amendments have been proposed. Accordingly, a revised draft for amendment in Electricity Act, 2003 was circulated on 7th September, 2018 for seeking comments of various stakeholders including that of State Governments. The last date for submitting comments of Stakeholders including State Governments was 5th November, 2018. Further a detailed discussion was held on 3<sup>rd</sup> November 2018 by Ministry of Power with State Governments to discuss the proposed amendments to Electricity Act, 2003.

We have received comments of more than one hundred Stakeholders, which are under examination. After examination of stakeholder views, the amendments in Electricity Act 2003 will be finalised and official Amendments to Electricity (Amendment) Bill 2014 shall be tabled in Parliament.

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Appendix - VI

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT  
COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENT ASSURANCES BRANCH

MEMORANDUM No. 115

Subject: Request for dropping of Assurance given in reply to Calling attention dated 15 December, 2014 by Shri Satyapal Singh, M.P., regarding "Situation arising out of food adulteration in the country"

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15 December, 2014, Shri Satyapal Singh, M.P addressed a Calling attention to the Minister of Health and Family Welfare and raised the following matter:-

"Very tough and stringent laws should be made in our country, for this special courts should be set up and heavy punishment should be given for food adulteration. The provisions which are in place these days have high fines of money, but punishment of jail terms are very few and the enforcement law is not perfect. The officials of Municipal Corporations and Municipal Councils are chronically corrupt. For that, I suggest that there should be a provision in the law to give more punishment to the officers who are caught in such cases. The members of food testing laboratories and food inspectors should be increased. In addition public awareness should be enforced so that the public can see through simple screen tests what type of adulterations are happening."

3. In reply, the Minister of Health and Family Welfare *inter-alia* stated as follows:-

**"It is high time that the Government is committed to revisit the Act (Food Safety and Standards Act, 2006). When we are revisiting the Act,.... we are looking at all aspects and all food items not only being produced in organized sectors but also food items being imported. There is a need for revisiting them also and we are making efforts.... The Ministry takes this seriously and we are revisiting the Act."**

4. The above reply was treated as an Assurance by the Committee and required to be implemented by the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (Department of Health and Family Welfare) within three months from the date of the reply but the Assurance is yet to be implemented.

5. In this regard, the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (Department of Health and Family Welfare) *vide* O.M. No. H.11014/2/2014-FR dated 08 March, 2022 has stated as under:

"Report of the Committee constituted by the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare to undertake a comprehensive review of the Food Safety and Standards (FSS) Act and draft Food Safety and Standards Amendment Bill, was shared with Food Safety and Standards Authority of India (FSSAI). In this regard FSSAI submitted a detailed proposal for amendment of the Food Safety and Standards Act, 2006.

The proposal was examined in this Ministry and with the approval of Hon'ble Health and Family Welfare Minister, this Ministry *vide* a Public Notice dated 23/09/2020 notified Draft Food Safety and Standards (Amendment) Bill, 2020

seeking comments/suggestions of Stake Holders/General Public. The Bill was also uploaded on the Ministry's website for seeking comments/suggestion from general public/stakeholders on the said Bill. Subsequent to the Public Notice, suggestions were received in many ways and presently are under consideration/examination of the Ministry in consultation with FSSAI.

Also, Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs' vide their OM No.XVI-III/H&F.W.(16)/CALL.ATT/LS/2014 dated 27.01.2017 furnished approval for the part implementation report provided by this Ministry as FSSAI was yet to submit the proposal for amending the Act. The said proposal has been received from FSSAI, however in this connection, it is brought out into the kind notice that the instant matter is sensitive and thus needs intensive deliberations/examination in consultation with stake holder departments/organisations which is likely to take some more time. Keeping in view of the sensitivity of the matter, finalization of the amendment proposal in the FSS Act is not feasible to be done instantly."

6. In view of the above, the Ministry, with the approval of the Minister of State for Health and Family Welfare, has requested the Committee to drop the Assurance.

The Committee may consider.

New Delhi

Dated: 28/06/2022



**CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC  
IMPORTANCE**

**Situation arising out of food adulteration in the country and steps taken by  
the Government in this regard** dt. 15/12/2014

SHRI P.V. MIDHUN REDDY (RAJAMPET): Sir, I call the attention of the Minister of Health and Family Welfare to the following matter of urgent public importance and request that he may make a statement thereon:

“The situation arising out of food adulteration in the country and steps taken by the Government in this regard.”

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): Madam Speaker, consumption of adulterated and spurious food items is a serious health hazard and the Government is fully conscious of its deleterious effect on the consumers. With the objective of consolidating the laws relating to food and for laying down science based standards for articles of food as also to regulate their manufacture, storage, distribution, sale and import, to ensure availability of safe and wholesome food for human consumption and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto, the Food Safety and Standards Act was enacted in 2006. Subsequently, the Food Safety and Standards Authority of India (FSSAI) was established in 2008. The Food Safety and Standards Rules and six FSS Regulations, were also notified in 2011.

The Food Safety and Standards Act became operational with effect from 05.08.2011. The food regulatory framework has now moved from the one limited to prevention of food adulteration to safe and wholesome food regime. The responsibility for enforcement of the Food Safety and Standards Act and Rules and Regulations made thereunder primarily rests with States/UTs.

The Food Safety and Standards Act, 2006 provides for graded penalties for infringement of the provisions of the Act. Penalties/punishment for selling food not of the nature or substance or quality demanded; sub-standard food; misbranded food; misleading advertisement; food containing extraneous matter; unsafe food for possessing adulterants etc., have been specified in the Act.

To curb the menace of food adulteration, regular surveillance, monitoring and sampling of food products is undertaken by the State /UT Governments under the Food Safety and Standards Act, 2006, Rules and Regulations made thereunder. Instructions in this regard are issued by the Food Safety and Standards Authority of India (FSSAI) from time to time. Random Samples of food items are also drawn by the State Food Safety Officers and sent to the laboratories recognised by the FSSAI for analysis. In cases, where samples are found to be not conforming to the provisions of the Act and the Rules & Regulations made thereunder, penal action is initiated against the offenders. Based on information received from States/UTs, the details pertaining to last two years are as under:

Year	Samples analysed	Samples found adulterated	No. of cases launched (criminal/civil)
2012-13	69,949	11021	7179
2013-14	72,200	13,571	10235

The Food Safety and Standards (Contaminants, Toxins and Residues) Regulations, 2011, prescribe limits for pesticide residues, naturally occurring toxic substances and metal contaminants. A Scientific Panel on Pesticides and Antibiotic Residues has been constituted under the FSSAI and the Panel has been delegated the power to fix the maximum residues levels of pesticides and antibiotic Residues in food commodities. Further, the exercise for harmonization of the maximum residue limits for pesticide residues in food commodities with

codex standards is presently being undertaken by the FSSAI.

The Ministry also proposes to comprehensively review the Food Safety and Standards Act, Rules & Regulations made thereunder to address the concerns of the Courts including in matters relating to food adulteration and the numerous representations received from the Food Business Operators. It is also proposed to revisit the punishment stipulated for milk adulteration and make it more stringent.

SHRI P.V. MIDHUN REDDY : Thank you Madam for giving me this chance.

Madam, I would like to start with a quote of Swami Vivekananda. It says, "Brave, bold men and women, these are what we want. What we want is vigour in the blood, strength in the nerves, iron muscles and nerves of steel, not..... Avoid all these. Avoid all misery."

Madam, I recall this quote of the great saint with reference to building a strong nation but these qualities envisaged by him will be a far fetched idea if we do not curb the menace of food adulteration. This is a greater threat than the border issues or the terrorist threat that our country is facing today. If we do not check food adulteration, we will lose more lives than in any war. It has got the potential of a weapon of mass destruction. Even basic things like water, milk and oil are in the long list of adulterated foods. No attention is paid.

If we take the case of water, we find a lot of water in the market branded as purified water. We know most of the water bottles in the market are spurious. We are a country where we have a slogan, 'Make in India'. We want other people from other countries to come to India and make their products. We are the same country which has sent Unmanned Mission to Mars and we launched satellites of other countries. But the irony is that we still find foreigners bringing their own water bottles to India when they come to India.

If we take the case of milk, earlier it was like adding water to milk was the common form of adulteration. But now it has reached hi-tech proportions with synthetic milk, which is made of caustic soda, soap, urea and oil. Synthetic milk causes cancer and is harmful to heart, liver and kidneys. It is highly dangerous for

pregnant women, babies and children. The problem is that once the milk is obtained from the milch cow, it has to be stored within 4-5 hours. The dairies do not check the milk properly and most of the dairies are unregulated. Except for a few major dairies, most of the dairies do not check the milk properly, and this synthetic milk is mixed with the normal milk and supplied to everybody, to each and every household.

The other danger is that now-a-days it is a big trend that they are injecting hormone injections like oxytocin to cows to increase their yield and get more milk. *The Nutrition Digest*, a publication of American Nutrition Association, says that milk from cows given hormone injections increased the risk of various cancers when consumed by humans. Still studies are being done on the effects of these hormone injections, specially, oxytocins which are freely being given to all the cattle in the country. It is a very dangerous development in our country. The effect of oxytocin is not only harmful for humans but it is really harmful for the cattle also because these oxytocin injections are administered daily to the cattle. I can say that this is a more heinous crime than cow slaughter because the cattle are in great pain. The cow slaughter law, which we have, will have no meaning if you do not control these Oxytocins in the country.

Another major threat the country is facing today is resistance to antibiotics. It is not only a threat in our country but throughout the world. A lot of countries are facing this problem. The presence of antibiotic residues in honey, meat, poultry and egg products consumed can produce resistance in bacterial population in the human body. These bacteria cause difficulties in treating human infections. This is largely due to unregulated use of antibiotics in animals. People use antibiotics in animals to prevent them from diseases and increase their breed in a very short period of time.

The World Health Organisation has identified antibiotic resistance as one of the three threats to the human population in the world. The US Centre for Disease Control and Prevention has described antibiotic resistance as one of the world's

most pressing problems as a number of bacteria resistant to antibiotics have increased in the last decade. If this trend continues, Madam, we will not have any frontline medicines, which will treat basic diseases like typhoid, malaria and even other common fevers. It will lead even to a bigger health disaster than the one which is posed by bird flu, swine flu and Ebola in our country. Studies show that prolonged use of antibiotics cause cancer, asthma and cardiac malfunctions in infants. The latest one reported in the country is the new disease called Inflammatory Bowel Syndrome (IBS). These antibiotics kill the useful bacteria in the stomach, which leads to ulcer. A lot of people are suffering from this IBS syndrome.

Madam, artificial ripening of fruits is also causing many problems in our country. The International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) has listed a number of chemicals and pesticides, which cause cancer. Calcium carbide and ethylene are among them. Calcium carbide is most commonly used in India. It is used in ripening of mangoes, bananas and even papayas and tomatoes. These fruits when consumed affect all the vital organs like liver, kidney, heart and stomach. It is very dangerous to the health. There is no regulation to prevent the calcium carbide, which is being used very commonly in the country.

Another problem which I would like to bring to the notice of the House and which is the most burning problem today in the country, is the unregulated use of pesticide. The studies show that pesticides can cause health hazards like birth defects, nerve damage and various cancers. The most affected are the rural folks, who are unaware of these dangers. A study conducted by researchers in Rajasthan University has shown that there are alarming levels of Organochlorine Pesticides in the blood and milk of lactating mothers. This is a very dangerous news because mother's milk is a gift to us from God. It is the purest of the pure things what God has given to us. It is really pathetic that we have contaminated even mother's milk. It is not only in Rajasthan but studies in various other parts of the country have shown similar results.

Madam, I would like to say that when you have laws to protect women and children from atrocities, there are more women and children being affected by food adulteration than the actual atrocities committed on them. I would like to cite an example of my native village from where I come. Twenty years ago there was just one cancer patient in the village. But now in a population of thousand people, 50 people are suffering from cancer. Most of them are unable to get proper treatment. It costs them lakhs and lakhs of rupees for them to get treated. This crisis is not only in my constituency but is a national crisis right now with the number of cancer patients increasing in the country.

Through yourself, Madam, I would request the Government to take up a health scheme like Arogya Shree which was started by our former Chief Minister the late Y. S. Rajasekhara Reddy *garu* in Andhra Pradesh, where any poor person can go to the hospital of his choice and get treatment for any ailment which he is suffering from. It will really help the people of the country if such a scheme is launched by the Government.

I am not exaggerating when I say that there is hardly any food that is left unadulterated. It has reached such proportions that strict laws need to be enacted to curb it. Statistics show that the current laws are inadequate and the culprits are going scot-free with meagre fines and small punishments. Adulteration is as good as poisoning the public and, therefore, strict laws should be there; punishments given should be as severe as in 'attempt to murder' cases and the adulterators have to be booked under such provisions. The Supreme Court has urged that anyone found involved in the illicit activity should be dealt with a firm hand. The Apex Court has stated that milk adulteration should attract 'life imprisonment', and asked the Government to take a serious view of this. The Apex Court has also slammed the current maximum punishment of six months as grossly inadequate.

Though much of the action lies in the hands of the State, I urge the Central Government to step in and play a proactive role as it is a national crisis right now. I urge the Government to form a high-powered committee as coordinated efforts

of the Ministries of Health, Food and Agriculture will deliver the desired results, what we require.

Every Indian, including all of us, is consuming what I call 'slow poison'. Knowingly or unknowingly, water, rice, wheat, vegetables, milk, meat, fruits or sweets, whatever we are taking, in other words, whatever we are eating is making our country a nation with the highest number of cancer patients, and people are suffering from the effects of food adulteration. Even every child in the womb is a victim of adulteration these days. I am afraid of this unseen enemy, which enters each household everyday.

Madam, as they say, "A stitch in time saves nine", if we put in strong rules and regulations, and enact strong laws, we can save crores of rupees for the country in terms of healthcare costs. These man-made problems should not be a deterrent in the development of the nation.

In the end, I would like to thank our hon. Prime Minister for bringing in Swachh Bharat for a 'Clean India'. Madam, through you, I would request the Government to bring a new initiative like "Shuddh Bharat" where we get clean water and clean food. I thank you, Madam, for giving me the chance to speak on this issue.

डॉ. सत्यपाल सिंह (बागपत) : माननीय अध्यक्ष महोदया, इस विषय पर बोलने का अवसर देने के लिए बहुत-बहुत आभारी हूँ। आज का विषय जीवन और मृत्यु के प्रश्न का विषय है। यह सवा सौ करोड़ लोगों का प्रश्न नहीं, बल्कि आगे आने वाली पीढ़ियों का भी विषय है। यह केवल मनुष्यों से ही नहीं, बल्कि पशुओं और पक्षियों से भी संबंधित विषय है। इसलिए इस विषय पर बोलने के लिए मैं चाहता हूँ कि आप थोड़ा समय दें।

सबसे पहले मैं आदरणीय मंत्री जी का बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद करता हूँ। उन्होंने समस्या की गंभीरता और इसकी व्याप्ति को मानकर एक कठोर कानून लाने की बात कही है। इसके साथ-साथ मैं इस बात के लिए भी उनका धन्यवाद करना चाहता हूँ कि उन्होंने इस बात को उजागर किया और इस बात को माना है कि पिछली सरकार में फूड सेफ्टी एंड स्टैंडर्ड कानून बनाया गया, वह वर्ष 2006 में बना। दो वर्ष के बाद उसकी अथॉरिटी बनी, पाँच वर्ष के बाद उसके रूल्स और रेगुलेशंस बने। यह केस ऑफ पॉलिसी पैरालिसिस

का नहीं, बल्कि यह कैसे ऑफ कोमा है। ऐसा लगता है कि पिछली सरकार सार्वजनिक स्वास्थ्य के प्रति किस प्रकार से खिलवाड़ कर रही थी।

अध्यक्ष महोदय,

" एक दो ज़ख्म नहीं, सारा जिस्म है छलनी।  
दर्द बेचारा परेशान है, कहीं से उठूं।"

**माननीय अध्यक्ष :** आप दो-तीन क्लियरिफिकेशन भले ही पूछें, पर बहुत लम्बा भाषण न दें।  
**डॉ. सत्यपाल सिंह :** मैडम, चाहे दूध हो, चाय हो, फल हो या सब्जी हो, सॉफ्ट ड्रिंक हो या हार्ड ड्रिंक हो, घी हो या तेल हो, सब जगह मिलावट का बोलबाला है। पिछले हफ्ते ही इस सदन ने मानसिक रोगों के बारे में चर्चा की थी। मानसिक रोगों के लिए कितने हॉस्पिटल्स हैं, कितने डाक्टर्स हैं, कितने रेगी है? हम सिम्प्टोमेटिक ट्रीटमेंट की बात करते हैं, लेकिन जब तक हम उसके मूल में नहीं जाएंगे - प्रज्ञापराधो ही मूल सर्वरोगानाम - उसके पीछे क्या है, उसे देखना होगा। इसीलिए हमारे पूर्वजों ने कहा था कि आहार शुद्धो ही सत्व शुद्धो, सत्व शुद्धो दुर्वास्मृति। अगर आहार शुद्ध है, भोजना शुद्ध है तो सब कुछ ठीक हो सकता है। आज इस देश में आहार ही इतना अशुद्ध हो गया है, इसलिए ये सारी प्राब्लम्स हो रही हैं। हम लोग कहते हैं - जैसा खाए अन्न, वैसा हो जाए मन।

मैं अपने कलीग रेड्डी जी को धन्यवाद देता हूँ और उनकी बात को सप्लीमेंट करते हुए कहना चाहता हूँ कि जब सवरे कोई आदमी उठता है, चाहे पानी पिए, दूध पिए या चाय पिए, सब में मिलावट है। पानी में फ्लोराइड है, नाइट्राइट है, नाईट्रेट है, कोबाल्ट है, आर्सेनिक है, अलग-अलग चीजें मिली हुई हैं। चाय में पता नहीं क्या-क्या मिला रहे हैं और दूध की हालत इतनी खराब हो गयी है कि हमारी एजेंसीज कहती हैं कि मार्केट में जो दूध मिल रहा है, उसमें से 70 प्रतिशत दूध मिलावट वाला दूध है। उसमें कास्टिक सोडा, यूरिया, स्टॉर्च और व्हाइट पेंट मिलाया जा रहा है। उससे अलग-अलग तरह की बीमारियां हो रही हैं, किडनी की बीमारी हो रही है। दूध को कैसे लम्बे समय तक सुरक्षित रखा जा सकता है, उसके लिए कुछ डेयरियां हेयर ब्लीच कैमिकल्स मिला रही हैं। हाइड्रोजन पैराक्साइड और पोटेशियम हाइड्रोक्साइड जैसे केमिकल मिलाए जा रहे हैं जिनको डिटेक्ट करना मुश्किल है। इससे अलग-अलग तरह की बीमारियां पैदा हो रही हैं। पनीर और मावा में आज आर्जिमोन ऑयल मिलाया जा रहा है जिससे अलग-अलग बीमारियां पैदा हो रही हैं। दूध जल्दी से और ज्यादा मात्रा में हो, इसके लिए जानवरों को आक्सीटोसिन इंजेक्शन लगाया जाता है। लोग कहते हैं कि यह इंजेक्शन लेबर पेन के लिए गर्भवती महिलाओं को लगाया जाता है। Mother experiences labour pain once, लेकिन गाय-भैंस दिन में दो-दो बार उसको



महसूस करती हैं। एक तरफ हम कानून बनाते हैं कि जानवरों के प्रति कोई निर्दयता न दिखाए, लेकिन आज इस देश में जानवर इसे सहते हैं।... (व्यवधान)

**माननीय अध्यक्ष :** इसमें भाषण परमिटेड नहीं है। आप अपना क्लेरिफिकेशन पूछिए।

✓ **डॉ. सत्यपाल सिंह :** घी में चर्बी मिलाई जा रही है। अगर आप एलाऊ करें, मैं माननीय मंत्री जी को दो-तीन सुझाव देना चाहता हूँ। हमारे देश में बहुत ही टफ एंड स्ट्रिंजेंट लॉ बनाए जाएं, उसके लिए स्पेशल कोर्ट्स बनाए जाएं और हेवी पनिशमेंट उसमें दिए जाएं। आजकल जो प्रावधान है, पैसे का ज्यादा फाइन होता है, उसमें जेल बहुत कम है और एनफोर्समेंट लॉ ठीक नहीं है। म्यूनिसिपल कारपोरेशन्स एवं म्यूनिसिपल काउंसिल्स के officers are chronically corrupt. उसके लिए मेरा सुझाव है कि ऐसे मामलों में जो अधिकारी पकड़े जाएं, उनके लिए ज्यादा पनिशमेंट देने का प्रावधान कानून में होना चाहिए। फूड टेस्टिंग लेबोरेट्रीज और फूड इंस्पेक्टर्स की संख्या ज्यादा होनी चाहिए। इसके साथ ही, पब्लिक अवेयरनेस बढ़ाई जाए कि कैसे सिम्पल स्क्रीन टेस्ट से पब्लिक देख सके कि उसमें क्या मिलावट हो रही है।... (व्यवधान)

**माननीय अध्यक्ष :** आप क्लेरिफिकेशन्स पूछिए। सजेशन्स आप लिखकर भेज दीजिए। अगर मंत्री जी से आपको कुछ नहीं पूछना है तो हो गया। बैठिए।

माननीय मंत्री जी।

**श्री जगत प्रकाश नड्डा:** मैडम, स्पीकर, अभी कॉलिंग अटेंशन मोशन में माननीय सदस्य मिथुन रेड्डी जी एवं सत्यपाल सिंह जी ने जो चिन्ता जाहिर की है, वह सरकार के ध्यान में है। इस चिन्ता का सही रूप में निवारण किया जाए, उसके लिए सरकार प्रयासरत भी है और कार्यरत भी है।

सबसे पहली बात तो यह है कि माननीय सदस्य ने थ्रेट के रूप में कहा है। मैं इसे थ्रेट से ज्यादा एक चैलेंज के रूप में लेता हूँ और मंत्रालय इससे ओवरकम करने के लिए भरसक प्रयास कर रहा है। एक बात हमें समझनी होगी कि जहां तक कन्टैमिनेशन का सवाल है या एडल्टरेशन का सवाल है, इसके नये-नये तरीके और नये ढंग समाज में लोग उपयोग करते रहे हैं। *At one particular time, we are going to get a result which is going to be absolutely free from adulteration* इससे ज्यादा प्रैक्टिकल बात यह होगी कि *It is a continuous process which we have to develop. A mechanism has to be developed which is continuous, which is regulatory, which monitors and which also finds ways and means to curb adulteration* जो नये-नये तरीके से मार्किट में इम्प्लीमेंट हो रहे हैं, उसके बारे में भी हमें ध्यान रखने की जरूरत है।

में दोनों माननीय सदस्यों की चिंता को अपने साथ समावेश करता हूँ और आपके माध्यम से सदन को यह विश्वास दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार इस मामले में पूरी तरह से प्रयासरत है, कार्यरत है और इस चैलेंज को हम सीरियसली मीटआउट करना चाहते हैं। वर्ष 2006 से पहले फूड एडल्ट्रेशन एक्ट से काम चल रहा था, लेकिन जैसे-जैसे एडल्ट्रेशन की मैथडोलॉजी बढ़ी, *More stringent laws were needed. That is why, in 2006, we came with the Food Safety and Standards Act.* उसके प्रोवीजन और रैगुलेशन्स बनने में कुछ विलम्ब अवश्य हुआ, लेकिन अब समय आ गया है कि इस सारे एक्ट को रिविज़िट करने की आवश्यकता है। रिविज़िट करने के लिए सरकार प्रतिबद्ध है। मैंने आज से दो दिन पहले ही एक टास्कफोर्स गठित किया है और उस टास्कफोर्स को within 45 days, they have to give their suggestions. उन सजैशन्स को हम पब्लिक डोमेन में भी डालेंगे ताकि हमें जनता का इनपुट भी इस बारे में प्राप्त हो सके। हम इसे और स्ट्रिन्जन्ट बनाना चाहेंगे। मिल्क के इश्यु पर सुप्रीम कोर्ट की डायरेक्शन आयी है। *But milk is one segment* जब हम रिविज़िट कर रहे हैं तो हमने यह कोशिश की है कि सारे एसपैक्ट्स को हम देखें और जितने भी फूड आइटम्स हैं और जो केवल ऑर्गेनाइज्ड और अन-ऑर्गेनाइज्ड सेक्टर में प्रोड्यूस हो रहे हैं वही नहीं, बल्कि जो इम्पोर्टेड फूड आइटम्स हैं, उनको भी रिविज़िट करने की जरूरत है और इस दृष्टि से हम प्रयासरत हैं।

जहां तक ऑक्सिडोसिन का सवाल है, मैंने पहले भी कहा कि इसका मिसयूज हो रहा है, लेकिन जो रूल्स और रैगुलेशन्स हैं, वे अपने आप में काफी स्ट्रिन्जेन्ट हैं। *The issue is of implementation. The implementation part is with the States and the Union Territories. But I do not want to say that. It is a blame game* कि मैं उन पर इस विषय को डाल दूँ। रूल्स-रेगुलेशन्स बनाना हमारा काम है और हम बना रहे हैं। *We are trying to be more stringent because यह मानवता से जुड़ा विषय है और इसमें कोई दो राय नहीं है कि पहले कम्यूनिकेबल डिसिसिज़ का बर्डन हमारे ऊपर था, लेकिन अब इक्वली नॉन-कम्यूनिकेबल डिसिसिज़ का बर्डन भी बढ़ गया है और ये नॉन-कम्यूनिकेबल में जो फूड आइटम्स हैं, इनका भी एक बहुत बड़ा रोल रहा है। We have to be very serious on this issue.* इसलिए हम मैनपावर और इनफ्रास्ट्रक्चर पर विशेष रूप से ध्यान देने वाले हैं। क्योंकि आज एनालिसिस की देश में बहुत कमी है। लेबोर्ट्रीज़ हमारे पास हैं, लेकिन इनको और इक्यूप करने की जरूरत है। इनकी संख्या बढ़ाने की जरूरत है। पब्लिक प्राइवेट पार्टनरशिप में भी लेबोर्ट्रीज़ को आगे लाने की जरूरत है। कम समय में बड़े स्केल पर इसकी इम्प्लीमेंटेशन को और कारगर करना पड़ेगा और इसके लिए मंत्रालय कटिबद्ध है। इस बात का मैं विश्वास दिलाना चाहता हूँ।

बहुत से विषय सत्यपाल जी ने और रेड्डी जी ने रखे हैं। उन्होंने बीमारियों के बारे में बताया है कि किस तरह से बीमारियां बढ़ रही हैं। मैं सिर्फ इतना ही कहना चाहूंगा कि नॉन-कम्यूनिकेबल डिसिसिज़ का बर्डन बढ़ रहा है और इसलिए हमें इस बात के लिए प्रयासरत रहना होगा कि हम शुद्ध भोजन और शुद्ध फूड मैटेरियल्स उपलब्ध करवा सकें।

उनकी चिंता जायज है, मंत्रालय उसको गंभीरता से लेता है और बहुत जल्द हम इस एक्ट को रीविजिट करने वाले हैं। A task force has been formed. वह फोर्स 45 दिनों के अंदर अपनी रिपोर्ट देगी। पब्लिक डोमेन में हम इसको डालेंगे और जल्द से जल्द हम इसको मोस्ट स्ट्रिन्जेंट बनाएंगे। इस बात का मैं विश्वास दिलाना चाहता हूँ। धन्यवाद।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 1231/16/14]



*Appendix - VII*

**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT**  
**COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENT ASSURANCES BRANCH**  
**MEMORANDUM NO. 116**

**Subject: Request for dropping of Assurance given in reply to Unstarred Question No. 4057 dated 05.09.2012 regarding "Special Purpose Vehicle".**

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On 05<sup>th</sup> September, 2012, Shri Dharmendra Yadav and various other MPs addressed an Unstarred Question No. 4057 regarding "Special Purpose Vehicle" to the Minister of Coal. The text of the Question along with the reply of the Minister is as given in the Annexure.

2. The reply to the Question was treated as an Assurance by the Committee and required to be implemented by the Ministry of Coal within three months from the date of the reply but the Assurance is yet to be implemented.

3. In this regard, the Minister of State of Railways, Coal & Mines *vide* his D.O. No. 54016/28/2012-PCA dated 11<sup>th</sup> November, 2021 has stated as under:-

"Please refer to this Ministry's OM of even number dated 25<sup>th</sup> June 2021, to the Committee on Government Assurances (LS) to transfer the Assurance given by the then Hon'ble Minister for the Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No 4057 dated 05.09.2012, regarding continuation of Coal India Limited (CIL) in International Coal Ventures Limited (ICVL), to the Ministry of Steel and to the time up to fulfill the Assurance up to 31.12.2021. The aforementioned Assurance has been pending for a very long time due to non-furnishing of reply to point no. (g) of the Assurance pertaining to the Ministry of Steel.

In this regard, I would like to bring to your notice that the above Assurance was also discussed by the Committee on Government Assurances (LS) on 09.10.2017, and the Chairman of the Committee directed that the Ministry of Coal should transfer this Assurance to the Ministry of Steel, who should take over the same as the action on restructuring of ICVL is to be taken by the Ministry of Steel. Accordingly, the Ministry of Coal *vide* its letter of even no. dated 12.10.2017 requested the Ministry of Steel to accept the Assurance. The Ministry of Steel didn't accept the Assurance and *vide* letter dated 07.12.2017 assured to provide latest status. However, even after the lapse of more than 3 years, this Ministry has not received any inputs from the Ministry of Steel despite several reminders.

I may also inform that this Ministry *vide* OM of even number dated 25<sup>th</sup> June, 2021, has requested the Committee on Government Assurances (LS) to transfer the Assurance to the Ministry of Steel and to extend the time to fulfill the Assurance upto 31.12.2021.

Now, in the wake of Special Campaign for disposing off pending references from 2<sup>nd</sup> October, 2021 to 31<sup>st</sup> October, 2021 as per the directions of Cabinet Secretariat and the Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs, I would request your good self to kindly look into the matter and to drop this long pending Assurance from the record of Ministry of Coal."

4. In view of the above, the Minister of State for Railways, Coal & Mines has requested the Committee to drop the Assurance.

The Committee may consider.

NEW DELHI:  
DATED: 28/06/2022



## APPENDIX V

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

MINISTRY OF COAL

LOK SABHA UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 4057

ANSWERED ON 5.9.2012

**Special Purpose Vehicle**

4057. SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV:  
SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJI:  
SHRI MADHU GOUD YASKHI:  
SHRI GAJANAN D. BABAR:

Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV), International Coal Ventures Limited (ICVL) was jointly formed by Coal India Limited, Steel Authority of India Limited, National Thermal Power Corporation, Rashtriya Ispat Nigam Limited and National Mineral Development Corporation;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Coal India Limited (CIL) has decided to pull out of the Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV) set up for acquiring coal properties abroad;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;

(e) whether his Ministry has requested the CIL to reconsider its decision;

(f) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor along with the reaction of CIL thereto; and

(g) the steps taken by the Union Government to make ICVL more effective in acquiring overseas mines?

**ANSWER**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PRAKASHBAPU PATIL): (a) & (b) International Coal Ventures Limited (ICVL), a Joint Venture Company, has been set up with Steel Authority of India Limited (SAIL), Coal India Limited (CIL), Rashtriya Ispat Nigam Limited (RINL), National Mineral Development Corporation Limited (NMDC) and National Thermal Power Corporation Limited (NTPC) as its promoter companies for acquisition of coal assets/mines/companies in overseas primarily to meet the current and the growing requirements of the promoter companies.

(e) to (f) The proposal of CIL to opt out of ICVL has been received in the Ministry of Coal as the ICVL is primarily focused to secure metallurgical coal assets and the interest of CIL for sourcing of thermal coal would be marginal through its participation in ICVL. The CIL has been requested to reconsider its decision since CIL was not able to acquire assets abroad on its own. The response of CIL is awaited.

(g) While ICVL is focused towards acquisition of metallurgical coking coal assets, it is open to acquisition of thermal coal assets as well depending upon the interest/desires of its promoter companies. Proposal for restructuring of ICVL is under consideration.



*Appendix - VIII*

**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT**  
**COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENT ASSURANCES BRANCH**  
MEMORANDUM No. 120

Subject: Request for dropping of Assurance given in reply to Unstarred Question No. 2844 dated 10.07.2019 regarding "Mumbai Suburban Railway System".

On 10 July, 2019, Shri Manoj Kotak, M.P., addressed an Unstarred Question No. 2844 regarding "Mumbai Suburban Railway System" to the Minister of Railways. The text of the Question along with the reply of the Minister is as given in the Annexure.

2. The reply to the Question was treated as an Assurance by the Committee and required to be implemented by the Ministry of Railways within three months from the date of the reply but the Assurance is yet to be implemented.

3. The Ministry of Railways *vide* O.M.No.2020/Elect(G)/106/2/LS-2844 dated 25 November, 2020 had requested to drop the Assurance on the following grounds:-

"The Blue Light System will only be a warning system to passengers. It is located above the doors of EMUs and so it may not be seen by passengers during boarding the train, particularly during morning and evening peak hours. Further, it will not be of any use to visually handicap commuters. Hence, system may not benefit in safe running of EMU trains ensuring passenger safety. Therefore, such system is not required in suburban EMU trains."

4. The above request for dropping of the Assurance was not acceded to by the Committee at their sitting held on 19 January, 2021. The Committee accordingly presented their 47th Report (17th Lok Sabha) on 03 August, 2021 and recommended the Ministry to lay the Implementation Report on the Table of the House as the Ministry has taken a decision in the matter and the Assurance has been fulfilled.

5. However, the Ministry of Railways *vide* O.M.No.2020/Elect(G)/106/2/LS-2844 dated 20 October, 2021 has stated as under:-

"It was informed that trials are underway. However, during the trials no beneficial outcome was observed. Besides, following drawbacks have been found:-

- (i) During day time visibility of blue light is very poor.
- (ii) No use for visually challenged commuters.
- (iii) In case of failure of blue light, some passengers may not board the train. This will lead to public complaints.
- (iv) The Blue Light System will only be a warning system to passengers leading to infructuous expenditure. Hence, system

may not benefit in safe running of EMU trains ensuring passenger safety.

- (v) The light is located above the doors of EMUS and so it may not be seen by passengers during boarding the train, particularly during morning and evening peak hours. A passenger feedback of the system was taken in Central Railway. Out of 113 passengers, only 21 noticed the Blue light and the remaining 92 did not notice the blue light system at the EMU doors.

Therefore, such system is not required in suburban EMU trains."

6. In view of the above, the Ministry, with the approval of the Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways, has again requested the Committee to drop the Assurance.

The Committee may reconsider.

DATED:- 28/06/2022  
NEW DELHI

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS**

**LOK SABHA  
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 2844  
TO BE ANSWERED ON 10.07.2019**

**MUMBAI SUBURBAN RAILWAY SYSTEM**

**2844. SHRI MANOJ KOTAK:**

**Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:**

- (a) whether it is a fact that almost 3,000 people lose their lives every year on the railway tracks in Mumbai suburban railway system;**
- (b) if so, the details thereof;**
- (c) the action taken by the Railways for the safety of commuters; and**
- (d) the details of the progress made on infrastructure front in Mumbai suburban railway system to save the commuter lives?**

**ANSWER**

**MINISTER OF RAILWAYS AND COMMERCE & INDUSTRY  
(SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL)**

**(a) to (d): A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.**

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**STATEMENT REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PARTS (a) TO (d) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 2844 BY SHRI MANOJ KOTAK TO BE ANSWERED IN LOK SABHA ON 10.07.2019 REGARDING MUMBAI SUBURBAN RAILWAY SYSTEM**

**(a) and (b): No casualties have been reported in consequential train accidents during the years 2016-17, 2017-18 and 2018-19 over Mumbai suburban railway system. However, as per information received from Government Railway Police/Mumbai, during the years 2016, 2017 and 2018, total 3202, 3014 and 2981 people respectively, have lost their lives in Mumbai suburban Railway system due to various reasons such as suicide, murder, disposing of dead bodies on railway track, natural deaths due to illness, trespassing, falling from running trains etc.**

**(c) and (d): Railways have constituted an interdepartmental 'Joint Committee' comprising officers of Safety, Security, Signal & Engineering departments across all Zonal Railways to study the causes and suggest specific measures to minimise deaths due to untoward incidents including trespassing. Accordingly, preventive and corrective measures are taken to improve and create infrastructure to minimise casualties. The following measures including infrastructural measures in Mumbai suburban railway system are being taken by the Railways to save the lives of commuters:-**

- i. The central grab poles which are slippery are replaced by knurling type grab pole in Mumbai Urban Transport Project (MUTP) Phase I and II rakes for better grip in order to prevent incidents of falling of passengers from local trains.**
- ii. 13 fully air conditioned Electrical Multiple Unit (EMU) rakes comprising 156 AC coaches and 7 partially air conditioned EMU rakes comprising 42 AC coaches are to be inducted in Central Railway and Western Railway in addition to 01 fully air conditioned EMU rake working in Western Railway. Further, it is planned to induct 47 fully**

- air conditioned EMU rakes comprising 564 AC coaches under MUTP-III and 191 fully air conditioned EMU rakes comprising 2292 AC coaches under MUTP-IIIA by Mumbai Rail Vikas Corporation Ltd. All the fully air conditioned EMU rakes shall have the feature of automatic opening and closing of doors for safety of passengers.
- iii. Passengers Protection Information System (Blue Light System) on doors of local train to alert passengers not to board when train is about to start, is under consideration of both CR & WR subject to outcome of trials currently underway.
  - iv. Railways has been constructing FOBs at places where passengers are required to cross tracks.
  - v. Erection of boundary wall/fencing at identified locations, vulnerable to trespass.
  - vi. Raising of the heights of platforms of Mumbai suburban railway stations.
  - vii. Regular announcements are made through Passenger Address System at Railway stations urging passengers to use foot over bridges (FOBs) and to avoid crossing of railway tracks.
  - viii. Various awareness campaigns are organized by Railways to sensitize passengers about the fatalities of crossing railway tracks, foot-board/roof-top travelling, boarding/de-boarding running trains etc.
  - ix. Warning sign boards are provided at conspicuous places for the awareness of passengers.
  - x. Regular drives are conducted against trespassing, travelling on foot-board, steps, roof top of trains, boarding/de-boarding running trains and the persons apprehended are prosecuted under the relevant provisions of the Railways Act, 1989.

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**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT**  
**COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENT ASSURANCES BRANCH**  
MEMORANDUM No. 122

Subject: Request for dropping of Assurance given in reply to Starred Question No. 9 dated 19.07.2021 regarding "Eklavya Model Residential Schools".

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On 19 July, 2021, Shrimati Jaskaur Meena M.P., addressed a Starred Question No. 9 regarding "Eklavya Model Residential Schools" to the Minister of Tribal Affairs. The text of the Question along with the reply of the Minister is as given in the Annexure.

2. The reply to the Question was treated as an Assurance by the Committee and required to be implemented by the Ministry of Tribal Affairs within three months from the date of the reply but the Assurance is yet to be implemented.

3. In this regard, the Ministry of Tribal Affairs *vide* O.M.F.No.13013/01/2021-EMRS dated 23 November, 2021 has stated as under:-

"Subject matter of the above mentioned Assurance is regarding construction work of schools which takes certain time period (around 18 months) for completion of construction work. The process also involves identification of suitable land and handing over of land by the concerned State Government to the construction agency. After handing over of land, pre-construction activities are carried out and also construction work is carried out after finalization of tender as per prescribed procedure. This is a continuous and regular process of construction which is regularly monitored by National Education Society for Tribal Students (NESTS) and Ministry of Tribal Affairs (MoTA)."

4. In view of the above, the Ministry, with the approval of the Minister of State for Tribal Affairs has requested the Committee to drop the Assurance.

The Committee may consider.

DATED:- 28/06/2022  
NEW DELHI





Annexure

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
(MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS)  
**LOK SABHA**  
**STARRED QUESTION NO.†\*9**  
TO BE ANSWERED ON 19.07.2021

**EKLAVYA MODEL RESIDENTIAL SCHOOLS**

†\* 9. SHRIMATI JASKAUR MEENA:

Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of the scheme of setting up Eklavya Model Residential Schools across the country including the present status thereof;
- (b) whether the Government has identified locations in Rajasthan in this regard;
- (c) if so, the details thereof including the details in respect of Dausa district;
- (d) whether the Government has sanctioned any funds for the Government of Rajasthan in this regard;
- (e) if so, the details thereof; and
- (f) the time by which the said schools are likely to be set up?

**ANSWER**

MINISTER OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS  
(SHRI ARJUN MUNDA)

- a. to f. A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

**STATEMENT REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO LOK SABHA STARRED QUESTION NO. †\*9 FOR 19.07.2021 RAISED BY SHRIMATI JASKAUR MEENA REGARDING "EKLAHYA MODEL RESIDENTIAL SCHOOLS".**

- a. The concept of Eklavya Model Residential Schools (EMRSs) was introduced in the year 1997-98 to provide quality education to Scheduled Tribes (ST) students in remote areas in their own environment. These schools were funded under Article 275 (1) of the Constitution, where grants are given to states. Each school has a capacity to enroll up to 480 students from Class 6<sup>th</sup> to 12<sup>th</sup>, out of which 50% would be girls. 288 schools were sanctioned across country between 1998 and 2018.

In order to give focused attention, a separate Central Sector scheme of EMRS was carved out to improve the geographical outreach of such schools to every block with more than 50% ST population and at least 20,000 tribal persons. 452 such blocks have been identified for establishment of EMRS schools under the revamped scheme. On qualitative aspect, the schools are envisaged to be brought at par with Navodaya Vidyalayas and to have special facilities for preserving local art and culture besides providing training in sports and skill development. A National Education Society for Tribal Students (NESTS) as an autonomous body under the Ministry has been setup to provide overall support and policy directions to the schools in order to bring uniformity in the administration of the schools. The State/UT EMRS Societies at the State/UT level have been set up for day-to-day management of the schools.

There are 367 functional EMRSs across the country with around 85232 students currently enrolled.

- b. and c.: A total of 30 EMRSs have already been sanctioned for the state of Rajasthan out of which 21 EMRSs are reported to be functional. One more EMRS for the state is to be set up during the current financial year after identification of land by the State Government. No EMRS location has been identified in Dausa district as per existing criteria of the scheme. The details of identified locations and EMRS sanctioned by the Ministry is at **Annexure-I**.

d.& e. : During the year 2020-21, Rs. 8900 lakh was released towards construction grant and Rs. 4044.17 lakh towards recurring grants.

- f. Out of 30 schools so far sanctioned for the state of Rajasthan, construction of 17 schools is complete and construction work of remaining 13 schools is under progress. Construction agencies have been allowed time of 18 months to complete the project which also includes pre-construction activities.

Annexure-I as referred to in part (b) and (c) of Lok Sabha Starred Qs No. †\*9 for 19.07.2021 raised by Shrimati Jaskaur Meena regarding "Eklavya Model Residential Schools"- reg.

EMRSs sanctioned by Ministry of Tribal Affairs for the State of Rajasthan till date:

S. No.	District	Block/ Taluka	Year of sanction
1	Banswara	Kushalgarh	1997-98
2	Baran	Shahbad	1997-98
3	Sirohi	Abu Road	1997-98
4	Udaipur	Kotra	1997-98
5	Dungarpur	Simalwara	1998-99
6	Tonk	Newai	1999-00
7	Udaipur	Rishabhdeo	1999-00
8	Pratapgarh	Pratapgarh	2007-08
9	Alwar	Rajgarh	2010-11
10	Banswara	Anandpuri	2010-11
11	Dungarpur	Sabla	2010-11
12	Jaipur	Bassi	2010-11
13	Karauli	Todabhim	2010-11
14	Sawai Madhopur	Bamanwas	2010-11
15	Alwar	Reni	2011-12
16	Banswara	Anandpuri	2013-14
17	Udaipur	Gogunda	2013-14
18	Jaipur	Jamwa Ramgarh	2016-17
19	Banswara	Aabapura	2018-19
20	Pratapgarh	Peepalkhoont (EMDBS)	2018-19
21	Dungarpur	Dungarpur	2019-20
22	Udaipur	Sarada	2019-20
23	Banswara	Garhi	2020-21
24	Banswara	Bagidora	2020-21
25	Dungarpur	Sagwara	2020-21
26	Pratapgarh	Dhariawad	2020-21
27	Pratapgarh	Arnod	2020-21
28	Udaipur	Jhadol	2020-21
29	Udaipur	Lasadiya	2020-21
30	Udaipur	Salumbar	2020-21
31	Udaipur	Kherwara	To be Sanctioned

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**MINUTES**

COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENT ASSURANCES  
(2021-2022)  
(SEVENTEENTH LOK SABHA)  
TENTH SITTING  
(04.07.2022)

The Committee sat from 1500 hours to 1600 hours in Committee Room No. 'C',  
Parliament House Annexe, New Delhi.

**PRESENT**

Shri Rajendra Agrawal - **Chairperson**

**MEMBERS**

2. Shri Ramesh Chander Kaushik
3. Shri Kaushalendra Kumar
4. Shri Ashok Mahadeorao Nete
5. Shri M.K. Raghavan
6. Shri Chandra Sekhar Sahu

**SECRETARIAT**

1. Shri J.M. Baisakh - Joint Secretary
2. Dr. (Smt.) Sagarika Dash - Director
3. Shri K.C. Pandey - Deputy Secretary

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At the outset, the Chairperson welcomed the Members to the sitting of the Committee and apprised them that the sitting has been convened to (i) Consider and adopt 03 Draft Reports; (ii) consider 20 Memoranda containing requests received from various Ministries/Departments for dropping of 22 pending Assurances; and (iii) take oral evidence of the representatives of the Ministry of Minority Affairs regarding pending Assurances.

2. XXXXX XXXXX XXXXX XXXXX
3. XXXXX XXXXX XXXXX XXXXX



4. Thereafter, the Committee took up the 20 Memoranda (Memorandum Nos. 107 to 126) containing 22 Assurances for consideration for dropping or otherwise of the relevant Assurances. After brief deliberation, the Committee authorized the Hon'ble Chairperson to decide on Memoranda for dropping of the Assurances. The Chairperson subsequently decided to drop 13 Assurances as per details given in Annexure-I\* and to pursue the remaining 09 Assurances as per details given in Annexure-II for implementation by the Ministries/Departments concerned.

5.	XXXXX	XXXXX	XXXXX	XXXXX
6.	XXXXX	XXXXX	XXXXX	XXXXX
7.	XXXXX	XXXXX	XXXXX	XXXXX
8.	XXXXX	XXXXX	XXXXX	XXXXX

*The Committee then adjourned.*

\* Not related to this Report.





**COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENT ASSURANCES (2021-2022)**

**Statement Showing Assurances not dropped by the Committee on Government Assurances (2021-2022) at their sitting held on 04.07.2022**

S.No.	Memo No.	SQ/USQ No. and date	Ministry/ Department	Subject	Remarks
1.	107	SQ No. 144 dated 02.07.2019 (Supplementary by Shri Sukhbir Singh Jaunapuria, M.P.)	Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution  (Department of Consumer Affairs)	Selling above MRP	<b>The Committee note that the Assurance involved protecting consumers from unfair trade practices. The Committee find that there are various provisions under the Legal Metrology Act, 2009 and Consumer Protection Act 2019 to provide protection to the consumers. Further, the Ministry have stated that they are making efforts to strengthen the systems at the grassroot levels along with carrying out advocacy and sensitization exercises to make the consumers aware of their rights. The Committee desire that the requisite Implementation Report be laid in the House.</b>
2.	108	USQ No. 3725 dated 25.08.2011	Law and Justice  (Department of Legal Affairs)	Law Commission Report on Advocate Act	<b>The Ministry have requested to drop the Assurance on the ground that the Report No. 184 of the Law Commission of India is under consideration of the Department of Legal Affairs in consultation with Department of Higher Education and other stakeholders and as the matter involves very important issue and aspects relating to legal profession, more time is required to implement the said Report. The Committee feel that the contention of the Ministry to drop the Assurance is</b>

					<p>untenable as the matter pertaining to a crucial issue and aspects relating to legal profession should be pursued in the right earnest, preferably with a fixed time frame. The Committee's examination has revealed that the Assurance is yet to be completed even after more than 10 years. Thus, the matter has already been inordinately delayed. The Committee, therefore, impress upon the Ministry to pursue the matter vigorously and bring more mobility in its functioning and expedite the fulfillment of the Assurance.</p>
3.	111	USQ No. 4030 dated 12.12.2019	Jal Shakti (Department of Water Resources, River Development and Ganga Rejuvenation)	Incentivization Scheme for Bridging Irrigation Gap	<p>The Ministry have requested to drop the Assurance on the ground that the Cabinet Secretariat has informed that the Incentivization Scheme for Bridging Irrigation Gap (ISBIG) is no longer under its consideration. However, the Ministry have not said anything in regard to the Central Assistance proposal in respect of Narmada Canal Project received by them which was under process for sanction. Thus, the Ministry's submission for dropping of the Assurance lacks justification. The Committee feel that once an Assurance is given, it should be brought to its logical end. The Committee desire that the Ministry should also pursue the matter regarding proposal for Central Assistance in respect of Narmada Canal Project in a time bound manner and fulfil the Assurance at the earliest.</p>
4.	114	(i) SQ No. 109 dated 03.03.2016	Power	(i) Effective Implementation of Electricity Act, 2003	<p>The Committee note that the revised Electricity (Amendment) Bill, 2014 is still pending since the said Bill lapsed on the dissolution of House of People for 16th Lok Sabha. The Committee consider</p>

		(ii) USQ No. 3705 dated 03.01.2019		(ii) Amendment in Electricity Act, 2003	<b>that there is a need to review the provisions of Electricity Act, 2003 keeping in view the overall objectives of the said Act to bring in further competition and efficiency. The Committee, therefore, reiterate the earlier recommendation given in 72nd Report (16th Lok Sabha) on 04.01.2018 that the Ministry should expedite the process of amendment in the Electricity (Amendment) Bill Act, 2014 in coordination with all stakeholders without further delay in order to fulfill the Assurance.</b>
5.	115	Calling Attention on Situation arising out of Food Adulteration in the Country and steps taken by the Government in this regard dated 15.12.2014 by Shri Satyapal Singh, M.P.	Health and Family Welfare ( Department of Health & Family Welfare)	Situation arising out of Food Adulteration in the Country and steps taken by the Government in this regard	<b>The Ministry have requested for dropping of the Assurance on the ground that keeping in view the sensitivity of the matter of undertaking review of the Food Safety and Standards (FSS) Act and draft Food Safety and Standards Amendment Bill, finalization of the amendment proposal in the FSS Act is not feasible to be done instantly. This contention is unacceptable to the Committee as the issue pertains to food adulteration in the country which is of utmost public importance and hence should be brought to the logical conclusion within a definite timeframe. Observing that the matter has already been delayed by more than seven years, the Committee urge upon the Ministry to take urgent action in the matter with specific timeframe so as to implement the Assurance at the earliest.</b>
6.	116	USQ No. 4057 dated 05.09.2012	Coal	Special Purpose Vehicle	<b>The Ministry of Coal have requested to drop the Assurance on the ground that despite repeated requests the Ministry of Steel is neither providing</b>

					<p>the inputs nor accepting the transfer of the Assurance which was created on the basis of Ministry of Coal's reply. The Committee do not accept this contention of the Ministry as a valid ground for dropping the Assurance. The Committee are shocked to learn that the Assurance remains unfulfilled for years as there is non clarity with regard to course of action for fulfillment of the Assurance. The Committee feel that the matter regarding continuation of Coal India Limited (CIL) in International Coal Ventures Limited (ICVL) and action on restructuring of ICVL is a sensitive and serious issue and needs to be pursued vigorously with the Ministry of Steel so as to bring it to its logical conclusion. The Committee urge the Ministry of Coal to bring the matter to the notice of Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs, the nodal Ministry for implementation of the Assurance to facilitate the transfer of the Assurance to right Ministry and also for early implementation of the Assurance.</p>
7.	120	USQ No. 2844 dated 10.07.2019	Railways	Mumbai Suburban Railway System	<p>The Ministry have stated that during trials of the Passenger Protection Information System (Blue Light System) no beneficial outcome was observed. Besides, as many drawbacks were found in the system, the Ministry have requested for dropping of the Assurance on the grounds that such system is not required in suburban Electrical Multiple Unit (EMU) Trains. The Committee find that appropriate follow-up action have been taken by the Ministry. The Ministry should, therefore, furnish the Implementation Report to the Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs for being laid on the Table of</p>

					<b>the House.</b>
8.	122	SQ No. 9 dated 19.07.2021	Tribal Affairs	Eklavya Model Residential Schools	<b>The Ministry have submitted that construction work of schools takes certain time period as this is a continuous and regular process of construction which is regularly monitored by National Education Society for Tribal Students (NESTS) and Ministry of Tribal Affairs, the Ministry have requested to drop the Assurance. The Committee desire that requisite Implementation Report giving details of the present status of setting up of Eklavya Model Residential Schools be laid on the Table of the House at the earliest.</b>

MINUTES  
COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENT ASSURANCES  
(2022-2023)  
(SEVENTEENTH LOK SABHA)  
SECOND SITTING  
(20.12.2022)

The Committee sat from 1500 hours to 1545 hours in Room No. 216 (Chairperson's Chamber) 'B' Block, Extension to Parliament House Annexe, New Delhi.

**PRESENT**

**Shri Rajendra Agrawal - Chairperson**

**Members**

2. Shri Nihal Chand Chauhan
3. Shri Ramesh Chander Kaushik
4. Shri Khagen Murmu
5. Shri Ashok Mahadeorao Nete
6. Shri M.K. Raghavan
7. Shri Chandra Sekhar Sahu

**Secretariat**

- |    |                          |                    |
|----|--------------------------|--------------------|
| 1. | Shri J.M. Baisakh        | - Joint Secretary  |
| 2. | Dr. (Smt.) Sagarika Dash | - Director         |
| 3. | Shri Mahesh Chand Gupta  | - Deputy Secretary |
| 4. | Smt. Vineeta Sachdeva    | - Under Secretary  |

At the outset, the Chairperson welcomed the Members to the sitting of the Committee and apprised them regarding the day's agenda. Thereafter, the Committee considered and adopted the following five (05) draft Reports without any amendments:-

- (i) Draft Seventy-Fourth Report (17th Lok Sabha) regarding 'Requests for Dropping of Assurances (Acceded to)';
- (ii) Draft Seventy-Fifth Report (17th Lok Sabha) regarding 'Requests for Dropping of Assurances (Not Acceded to)';
- (iii) Draft Seventy-Sixth Report (17th Lok Sabha) regarding 'Requests for Dropping of Assurances (Acceded to)';

- (iv) Draft Seventy-Seventh Report (17th Lok Sabha) regarding 'Requests for Dropping of Assurances (Not Acceded to)'; and
- (v) Draft Seventy-Eighth Report (17th Lok Sabha) regarding 'Review of Pending Assurances Pertaining to the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change'.

2. The Committee also authorized the Chairperson to present the Reports during the ongoing session.

*The Committee then adjourned.*

**COMPOSITION OF THE COMMITTEE  
ON GOVERNMENT ASSURANCES\*  
(2021 - 2022)**

**SHRI RAJENDRA AGRAWAL**

- Chairperson

**MEMBERS**

2. Prof. Sougata Ray \*\*
3. Shri Nihal Chand
4. Shri Gaurav Gogoi
5. Shri Nalin Kumar Kateel
6. Shri Ramesh Chander Kaushik
7. Shri Kaushlendra Kumar
8. Shri Ashok Mahadeorao Nete
9. Shri Santosh Pandey
10. Shri M.K. Raghavan
11. Shri Chandra Sekhar Sahu
12. Dr. Bharatiben D. Shiyal
13. Shri Indra Hang Subba
14. Smt. Supriya Sule
15. Vacant

**SECRETARIAT**

- |                              |   |                   |
|------------------------------|---|-------------------|
| 1. Shri J.M. Baisakh         | - | Joint Secretary   |
| 2. Dr. Sagarika Dash         | - | Director          |
| 3. Shri M.C. Gupta           | - | Deputy Secretary  |
| 4. Shri Sanjeev Kumar Gulati | - | Committee Officer |

\* The Committee have been constituted w.e.f. 09 October, 2021 *vide* Para No. 3202 of Lok Sabha Bulletin Part-II dated 18 October, 2021

\*\* Nominated to the Committee *vide* Para No 4711 of Lok Sabha Bulletin Part-II dated 06 June, 2022 *vice* Shri Sudip Bandyopadhyay resigned on 01 June, 2022



