

(iv) It should have a good management and be financially sound, with a capacity for successful implementation of the scheme. The members of the Managing Committee should not be members of the same family.

(v) It should be open to all citizen of India without any distinction of religion, race, caste or language.

(c) Information is being collected.

(d) and (e) Yes, Sir. Under the schemes of Department of Women and Child Development which are not implemented by CSWB, the recommendations of the State Social Welfare Advisory Board is not required. These are normally considered on the recommendations of the concerned State Government except in the case of NGOs of All India Level.

In the case of Central Social Welfare Board, it has sanctioned grants to NGOs without the recommendations of the State Social Welfare Advisory Boards in various cases. In such cases, recommendations may be received from the State Governments, Women Development Corporations and District Collectors. In case of well known organisations at national level, like All India Women Conference, Young Women Christian Association etc. the CSWB has sanctioned grants on the basis of assessment made by it. In some cases, officers of the CSWB also appraise proposals directly for sanction. There are no rules or instructions which compel the CSWB to act only on the basis of recommendations received from the State Boards.

(f) and (g) Yes, Sir. Some proposals of voluntary organisations of Uttar Pradesh seeking grants from the Central Social Welfare Board were rejected and the reasons for rejection of proposals can be categorised as follows :

- (i) Ineligibility as per norms for sanction of grant.
- (ii) Default in other programmes of the Central Social Welfare Board e.g. non-payment of dairy loans, non-implementation or unsatisfactory performance in other sanctioned programmes etc.
- (iii) Blacklisting of institution by Central Social Welfare Board or other Government organisations/Departments e.g. CAPART, Department of Education, Ministry of Welfare, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare etc.

(iv) Adverse reports received against applicant institutions from inspecting agencies and officers, which indicate non-existence of institution/inadequate capacity/poor financial position/lack of experience etc.

[English]

#### Revision of Power Tariff

1807. SHRI AJAY CHAKRABORTY :  
SHRI G. GANGA REDDY :

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have directed the State Governments to make upward revision of power tariff to realise the generation costs so that Boards are able to make profit and achieve the statutory three per cent rate of return;

(b) if so, the reaction of States in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI P.R. KUMARAMANGALAM) : (a) The Government has impressed upon the States, the need to rationalise tariffs in order that the statutory returns are made by Boards.

(b) Most of the State Governments have initiated steps to rationalise power tariffs as suggested by Government of India.

#### "Vardharajan Committee"

1808. SHRI BHAGWAN SHANKAR RAWAT : Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Vardharajan Committee has submitted its report;

(b) if so, the details of the recommendations made therein;

(c) whether any industry in the south and south-east directions of Taj Mahal can be established/run, if it does not work with the aid of coal/coke; and

(d) if not, the reason therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI BABU LAL MARANDI) : (a) and (b) Use, Sir. The recommendations made in the report included the following :

- Establishment of a new railway station outside of Agra city to handle goods traffic;

- A urban railway system for commuters so that use of buses and two and three wheelers in central areas can be reduced;
  - Development of new habitat south/south-east of the Taj Mahal with incentives for movement of offices/residences, industry;
  - Restrictions on high rise buildings within 10 km. of the Taj Mahal so that decongestion could be effected;
  - General sensitisation of tourists and promoters of tourism to the need for restraint in energy usage in the vicinity of the Taj Mahal and other monuments;
  - Establishment of a greater Agra Development Authority to cover wider area and to effect several long term measures;
  - Establishment of air monitoring stations in Agra industrial areas and public display by electronic boards giving information on air quality;
  - Removal of all HSD usage in locomotives in Agra areas within 24 months. Possible conversion of diesel locomotives to electrical power ones;
  - Provision of increased funds, facilities, and special staff in Archaeological Survey of India to ensure complete conservation in Agra monuments;
  - Gradual decongestion of Taj Ganj and restrictions on use of solid fuels, solid waste;
  - Consider shifting of cremation ground at a further distance away from the Taj Mahal;
  - Restriction on opening of new petrol pumps or LPG distribution in the vicinity of monuments to avoid fire or explosion;
  - Publication of Annual Report on atmospheric quality and on the state of monuments (with suitable suggestions for improvements) by a duly constituted high level authority;
  - Increase in green cover, especially tree plantations, gardens, orchards in and around all monuments to act as filter and protection;
  - Provision of electrically powered automobiles in an area around Taj Mahal and compulsory replacement of petroleum oil based vehicles. Use of CNG based vehicles in the area. Such area should be extended from time to time so that clean energy is maximised;
  - Observance of abundant precautions with regard to increasing any possible loads on monuments through lighting, illumination, abnormal increase in visitors, especially into unventilated spaces;
  - Erection of minimum clear unoccupied open spaces around those declared as sensitive areas and heritage sites;
  - Establishment of meteorological observatories and air quality monitoring stations in Agra-Mathura-Ferozabad to compile meteorological and air quality data within India Meteorological Department. Strengthening of the scientific divisions for survey and analysis. Acquisition of software and augmentation of personnel for modelling to meet increasing demands for environmental impact assessment;
  - Establishment and support of Departments and Divisions in Universities, Technological Institutes, National Laboratories for expertise development of human resource and facilities in environmental observations analysis, technique and predictions by autonomous, independent peer group. Support may be provided through Ministry of Environment & Forests and Ministry of Science & Technology;
  - Review of current legal framework and additional measures and powers to effectively protect and preserve cultural heritage while promoting economic growth.
- (c) Establishment of non-polluting new units not using coal/coke could be considered subject to the existing rules and regulations of the State and Central Government and directions issued by the Hon'ble Supreme Court from time to time.
- (d) Does not arise.

#### **Hydel Power Project**

1809. SHRI PRABHASH CHANDRA TIWARI :  
SHRI T. GOVINDAN :  
SHRI MOHAN RAWALE :

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state :