

1	2	3
		<p>These areas are indicative in nature. Further details regarding participation by the foreign investors are available with individual port authorities and the Ministry of Surface Transport, Government of India.</p>
11.	Tourism	<p>This is a sector with immense possibilities for foreign investment 100% foreign equity is permissible in the sector and automatic approvals are also granted by the Reserve Bank of India for foreign equity upto 51% and subject to specified parameters.</p>
12.	Mining	<p>I) Foreign equity participation of upto 50% in the mining sector would be automatic, except for gold, silver diamonds and precious stones.</p> <p>II) For gold, silver, diamonds and precious stones, approvals would be given keeping in view inter alia, the following parameters:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) The size of the project. (b) Commitment of external resources for funding project cost. (c) Track record of the company in the mining sector. (d) The level of technology sought to be employed in the project. (e) Financial strength of the company. (f) Level of the Indian equity in the joint venture at the mining stage for the JV partner/Indian partner. <p>For companies which seek to set up 100 per cent wholly owned subsidiaries, permission may be given subject to the condition that in case the company wishes to enter into a joint venture for investment in mining where a foreign equity holding in excess of 50 per cent is envisaged, prior approval of the FIPB would be taken.</p>
13.	Coal	<p>While this has been reserved for the public sector, private and foreign investment is permitted in coal for captive consumption only (generation of power) and for washeries, etc.</p>
14.	Venture Capital Fund	<p>An offshore venture capital company may contribute 100 per cent of the capital of a domestic venture capital fund and may also set up a domestic asset management company to manage the fund.</p> <p>VCFs and VCCs are permitted upto 40% of the paid up corpus of the domestic VCF/VCCs.</p>

[*Translation*]

Solar Energy Centre

5468. SHRI RAMMURTI SINGH VERMA: Will the Minister of NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Solar Energy Centre has been set up at Kalyanpur in Allgarh District of Uttar Pradesh, involving crores of rupees;

- (b) if so, the power generation capacity thereof;
- (c) whether this centre is not able to generate power to its installed capacity and if so, the reasons therefor;
- (d) whether an Expert Committee has held the company responsible for this which had set up this centre; and
- (e) if so, the action proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (DR. S. VENUGOPALACHARI): (a) and (b) A Solar Photovoltaic Power Plant of 100 KW capacity has been set up in Kalyanpur village in Aligarh district of Uttar Pradesh. The project comprises a 75 KW component for stand-alone operation and a 25 KW component for grid-connected operation. The total cost of the project is estimated at Rs. 4 crores.

(c) The project has successfully supplied energy for lighting and pumping loads in the village for over two years. As this was the first experimental project of its kind in the country, there have been some technical problems on account of which the plant has not operated to full capacity over the last few months.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) A detailed plan is being prepared to rectify the faults in the power plant and make the plant operational again at the very earliest.

[English]

Review of Archaic Acts

5469. SHRI KRISHAN LAL SHARMA: Will the Minister

of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of Acts which are in operation at present are century old;

(b) if so, the names thereof;

(c) whether the Government propose to review all these Acts in view of the many changes in the country; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the time by which review is likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI RAMAKANT D. KHALAP): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Details of the unrepealed Central Acts from 1836 to 1900 are given in the statement attached.

(c) and (d) Amendment of laws including repeal thereof is initiated from time to time based upon review thereof by the Government.

Statement

Details of the Unrepealed Central Acts from 1836 to 1900

S.No.	Name of the Act	Year	No.
1	2	3	4
1.	Bengal Indigo Contracts Act.	1836	10
2.	Bengal Districts Act.	1836	21
3.	Madras Public Property Malversation Act.	1837	36
4.	Bengal Bonded warehouse Association Act.	1838	5
5.	Coasting Vessels Act.	1838	19
6.	Madras Rent and Revenue Sales Act.	1839	7
7.	Bengal Land Revenue Sales Act.	1841	12
8.	Revenue Bombay.	1842	13
9.	Revenue Commissioners, Bombay.	1842	17
10.	Sales of Land for Revenue Arrears.	1845	1
11.	Boundary-marks, Bombay.	1846	3
12.	Boundaries.	1847	1
13.	Bengal Alluvion and Diluvion Act.	1847	9
14.	Bengal Landholder's Attendance Act.	1848	20
15.	Madras Revenue Commissioner Act.	1849	10
16.	Public Accountants' Defaults Act.	1850	12
17.	Judicial Officers' Protection Act.	1850	18