

**23**

**COMMITTEE ON  
GOVERNMENT ASSURANCES  
(2015-2016)**

**SIXTEENTH LOK SABHA**

**TWENTY THIRD REPORT**

**REQUESTS FOR DROPPING OF  
ASSURANCES  
(ACCEDED TO)**

*Presented to Lok Sabha on 21 December, 2015*



**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT  
NEW DELHI**

***December, 2015/Agrahayana, 1937 (Saka)***

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NEW DELHI

*December, 2015/Agrahayana, 1937 (Saka)*

**CGA No. 273**

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COMPOSITION OF THE COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENT ASSURANCES\*  
(2014-2015)

Dr. Ramesh Pokhriyal “Nishank” — *Chairperson*

MEMBERS

2. Shri Rajendra Agrawal
3. Shri E. Ahamed
4. Shri Anto Antony
5. Prof. (Dr.) Sugata Bose
6. Shri Naranbhai Bhikhabhai Kachhadiya
7. Shri Bahadur Singh Koli
8. Shri Prahlad Singh Patel
9. Shri A.T. Nana Patil
10. Shri C. R. Patil
11. Shri Sunil Kumar Singh
12. Shri Taslimuddin
13. Shri K.C. Venugopal
14. Shri S.R. Vijay Kumar
15. Shri Tariq Anwar\*\*

SECRETARIAT

- |                         |   |                            |
|-------------------------|---|----------------------------|
| 1. Shri U.B.S. Negi     | — | <i>Joint Secretary</i>     |
| 2. Shri T.S. Rangarajan | — | <i>Additional Director</i> |
| 3. Shri Kulvinder Singh | — | <i>Committee Officer</i>   |

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\* The Committee was constituted *w.e.f.* 01 September, 2014 *vide* Para No. 633 of Lok Sabha Bulletin Part-II dated 02 September, 2014.

\*\* Nominated to the Committee *vide* Para No. 1281 of Lok Sabha Bulletin Part-II dated 05 February, 2015.

COMPOSITION OF THE COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENT ASSURANCES\*  
(2015-2016)

Dr. Ramesh Pokhriyal “Nishank” — *Chairperson*

MEMBERS

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10. Shri A.T. Nana Patil
11. Shri C. R. Patil
12. Shri Sunil Kumar Singh
13. Shri Taslimuddin
14. Shri K.C. Venugopal
15. Shri S.R. Vijay Kumar

SECRETARIAT

- |                         |   |                            |
|-------------------------|---|----------------------------|
| 1. Shri R.S. Kambo      | — | <i>Joint Secretary</i>     |
| 2. Shri S.C. Chaudhary  | — | <i>Director</i>            |
| 3. Shri T.S. Rangarajan | — | <i>Additional Director</i> |
| 4. Shri S.L. Singh      | — | <i>Deputy Secretary</i>    |
| 5. Shri Rajesh Mohan    | — | <i>Committee Officer</i>   |

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\* The Committee has been constituted w.e.f. 01 September, 2015 vide Para No. 2348 of Lok Sabha Bulletin Part-II dated 31 August, 2015.

## INTRODUCTION

I, the Chairperson of the Committee on Government Assurances, having been authorized by the Committee to submit the Report on their behalf, present this Twenty-Third Report (16th Lok Sabha) of the Committee on Government Assurances.

2. The Committee (2014-2015) at their sitting held on 12 August, 2015 *inter-alia* considered Memoranda Nos. 152 to 166 containing requests received from the Ministries/Departments for dropping of pending assurances and decided to drop 08 assurances.

3. At their sitting held on 18 December, 2015 the Committee (2015-2016) considered and adopted their Twenty-Third Report.

4. The Minutes of the aforesaid sittings of the Committee form part of this Report.

NEW DELHI;  
18 December, 2015  

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27, Agrahayana, 1937 (Saka)

DR. RAMESH POKHRIYAL "NISHANK"  
*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. Where a Ministry is unable to implement the Assurances within the prescribed period of three months, that Ministry is required to seek extension of time. In case, the Ministry finds it difficult to implement the Assurances on one ground or the other, it is required to request the Committee on Government Assurances to drop the Assurances 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 (2014-15) *inter-alia* considered the following requests received from Ministries/Departments for dropping of Assurances at their sitting held on 12 August, 2015:—

S.No.	SQ/USQ No. & Date	Ministry	Subject
1.	USQ No. 3306 dated 28.07.2009	Consumer Affairs, Food & Public Distribution	Corruption in FPS (Appendix-I)
2.	USQ No. 7314 dated 21.05.2012	Defence	Unfair Practices in Defence Supplies (Appendix-II)
3.	SQ No. 428 dated 21.04.2003	Labour and Employment	Representation to Workers on Board of Directors (Appendix-III)
4.	USQ No. 789 dated 01.03.2013	New and Renewable Energy	Financial Incentives for Solar Energy (Appendix-IV)
5.	USQ No. 4752 dated 04.05.2012	Power	Power Project of NTPC (Appendix-V)
6.	USQ No. 2084 dated 07.12.2011	Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions	Inventive System for Government Employees (Appendix-VI)
7.	USQ No. 5957 dated 08.09.2011	Science and Technology	Manufacturing of 90-Seater Passenger Aircraft (Appendix-VII)



S.No.	SQ/USQ No. & Date	Ministry	Subject
8.	USQ No. 2973 dated 14.03.2013	Water Resources, River Development & Ganga Rejuvenation	Safety of Dams (Appendix-VIII)

3. The details of the Assurances arising out of the replies and the reason(s) advanced for dropping of Assurances are given in Appendices-I to VIII.

4. After having considered the grounds cited by the Ministries/Departments, the Committee were convinced and decided to drop the aforesaid Assurances.

5. The Minutes of the sitting of the Committee, where under the decision to drop the assurances were taken, are given in Appendix-IX.

NEW DELHI;  
18 December, 2015  
27 Agrahayana, 1937 (Saka)

DR. RAMESH POKHRIYAL "NISHANK"  
*Chairperson,*  
*Committee on Government Assurances.*

## APPENDIX I

### MEMORANDUM No. 153

**Subject :** Request for dropping of assurance given in reply to Unstarred Question No. 3306 dated 28.07.2009, regarding "Corruption in FPS".

On 28 July, 2009 Shri P.L. Punia, Shri Ravindra Kumar Pandey and Shri Gajanan D. Babar, M.Ps. addressed an Unstarred Question No. 3306 to the Minister of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution (Department of Food and Public Distribution). The text of the question alongwith the reply of the Minister are 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 Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution (Department of Food and Public Distribution) within three months from the date of reply but the assurance is yet to be implemented.

3. The Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution *vide* O.M. No. 7(20)/2009-PD-I dated 12 January, 2010 had requested to drop the assurance on the following grounds:—

“That in order to make delivery of services efficient under TPDS and to assess the replicability of use of Smart Cards for this purpose, the Government has approved in December, 2008 implementation of a pilot scheme on Smart Cards based TPDS in Chandigarh and Haryana. The pilot implementation of the scheme is still on and this is going to take time. Therefore, it is felt that this portion of reply should not have been treated as assurance.”

4. The Committee considered this request of the Ministry at their sitting held on 07 April, 2010 and decided not to drop the assurance. Accordingly the Committee presented its 7th Report (Fifteenth Lok Sabha) on 05 May, 2010 *inter-alia* recommending that the matter be pursued further.

5. The Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution *vide* O.M. No. 7(20)/2009-PD-I dated 13 January, 2011 had once again requested to drop the assurance on the following Grounds:— “Department of Food & Public Distribution *vide* O.M. No. 7(20)/2009-PD-I dated 12.01.2010 requested the Committee on Government Assurances, Lok Sabha to drop the assurance on the grounds that in order to make delivery of services efficient under TPDS and to assess the replicability of use of Smart Cards for this purpose, the Government has approved in December, 2008 Implementation of a pilot scheme on Smart Cards based TPDS in Chandigarh and Haryana. Since the implementation of this scheme is ongoing and will take considerably long time, this portion of reply may not be treated as Assurance. However the Committee on Government Assurances, Lok Sabha *vide* their O.M. No. Rep./05/05/2010-(CGA) dated 05.05.2010 did not agree to drop the Assurance stating that PDS is an important scheme. Pursue further. In this context, it is mentioned here that in a similar Rajya

Sabha Unstarred Question No. 2159 replied on 13.08.2010, Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs, informed that the reply was treated as assurance. However, Rajya Sabha Secretariat *vide* their O.M. No. RS-1/220/2010-Com-III dated 29.10.2010 has decided not to treat the above reply given in Rajya Sabha Unstarred Question No. 2159 as Assurance. The part of reply treated as assurance in Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 3306 on 28.07.2009 is also on the same issue of implementation of the scheme launched as pilot basis regarding the Smart Cards based delivery of TPDS commodities in Chandigarh and Haryana. In this case also, after getting results of the pilot implementation, the scheme will be rolled out in other States/UTs. In view of the foregoing, Committee on Government Assurances, Lok Sabha is once again requested not to consider the part reply given in Lok Sabha Unstarred question No. 3306 on 28.07.2009 as Assurance and drop this assurance from the pending Lok Sabha Assurances.”

6. The Committee considered this request of the Ministry at their sitting held on 23rd August, 2011. Accordingly, the Committee presented its 17th Report (Fifteenth Lok Sabha) on 30th August, 2011 *inter-alia* recommending that the Pilot scheme be expedited and assurances be implemented.

7. Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution *vide* O.M. No. 7(20)/2009-PD-I/Comp. dated 29 November, 2013 and 21 November, 2014 have again requested to drop the assurance on the following grounds:—

“That Government has decided to implement Component-I of the scheme on End-to-end computerization of the Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS) Operation at present, which does not include Component-II involving Fair Price Shop (FPS) automation, *i.e.* use of Smart Card, etc. Hence, the learning of the Pilot scheme, namely, smart card based Delivery of essential Commodities shall be used for implementation of Component-II at the appropriate time. Further, the above-referred pilot scheme has been subsumed in the new scheme on End-to-end Computerization of TPDS Operations. In view of the foregoing, it is requested that the Committee on Government Assurances Lok Sabha Secretariat may kindly drop this Assurance.

8. In view of the above, the Ministry, with the approval of Minister of State (Independent Charge) in the Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution, has requested to drop the above assurance.

The Committee may re-consider.

Dated: 11.08.2015

New Delhi:

*ANNEXURE*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS,  
FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION  
DEPARTMENT OF FOOD AND  
PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION

LOK SABHA UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 3306  
TO BE ANSWERED ON 28.7.2009

**Corruption in FPS**

3306. SHRI P.L. PUNIA:  
SHRI RAVINDRA KUMAR PANDEY:  
SHRI GAJANAN D. BABAR:

Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the operation of Public Distribution System, Targeted Public Distribution System and Antyodaya Anna Yojana has been severely affected due to pilferage of foodgrains, corruption in Fair Price Shops (FPS) and frequent changes in FPS licences;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the remedial steps taken thereon including the number of cases registered and action against the erring officials;

(c) whether the Government proposes to amend the relevant laws in this regard and check the recurrence of such incidents in future;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the time by which it is likely to be implemented;

(e) whether the system of food coupons and smart cards introduced in some States for distribution of foodgrains to check diversion and corruption is proposed to be extended to other States; and

(f) if so, the details thereof and the time by which it is likely to be implemented?

**ANSWER**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD & PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a),(b),(c),&(d) Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS) is implemented jointly by Government of India and State/ UT Governments with sharing of responsibilities in this regard. The Government of India carries out procurement of foodgrains for the TPDS, their storage, transportation and bulk allocation to the State/UT Governments. The responsibilities for allocation of foodgrains within State/UT, identification of eligible BPL & AAY families based

on estimates of Planning Commission and issuance of ration cards to them, licensing of FPS as well as supervision over distribution of allocated foodgrains to eligible ration card holders through the fair price shops rest with the State/UT Governments.

Complaints as & when received by Government from individuals and organizations, as well as through press reports about leakages/diversion of TPDS commodities are sent to the concerned State/UT Governments for inquiry and action.

Public Distribution System (Control) Order 2001 mandates the State and UT Governments to carryout all required action to ensure smooth functioning of TPDS, including proper licensing of FPS. An offence committed in violation of the provisions of this Order is liable for penal action under the Essential Commodities Act, 1955.

During the last three years (2006, 2007 and 2008) for various malpractices noticed in functioning of TPDS, States/UT Governments have reported arrests/prosecution of 15,553 persons under the provisions of Essential Commodities Act, 1955. Further, detention orders in 442 cases were passed by the State Governments/UT Administrations during this period under provisions of the Prevention of Black-marketing and Maintenance of Supplies of Essential Commodities Act, 1980.

Strengthening and streamlining of TPDS is a continuous process. For independent feedback on functioning of TPDS, Government gets it evaluated from time to time. Based on such evaluations earlier, a 9-point action plan is under implementation by States/UTs since July, 2006. To further improve functioning of TPDS, Government has been regularly requesting State & UT Governments for:—

- (i) continuous review of lists of BPL and AAY families and ensuring timely availability of foodgrains at fair price shops;
- (ii) ensuring greater transparency in functioning of TPDS;
- (iii) improved monitoring and vigilance at various levels; and
- (iv) introduction of new technologies such as Computerization of TPDS operations at various levels, smart-card-based delivery of essential commodities.

For reforming TPDS and ensuring food security to BPL families/persons, Government also proposes to enact National Food Security law.

(e) & (f) In order to make delivery of services efficient under (TPDS) and to assess replicability of use of smart cards for this purpose, Government has approved in December 2008 implementation of a pilot scheme on smart cards based TPDS in Chandigarh and Haryana. Under it, eligible BPL families would be issued smart cards in place of existing ration cards. They will have biometric features of the family members, based on which verification of genuineness of the BPL families will take place and thereafter only the essential commodities would be issued to them from the fair price shops.

*This is a pilot project and based on the success of its implementation, decision about extending it to other States will be taken.*

## APPENDIX II

### MEMORANDUM No. 155

**Subject:** Request for dropping of assurance given in reply to Unstarred Question No. 7314 dated 21.05.2012, regarding “Unfair Practices in Defence Supplies.”

On 21 May, 2012 Shri Hamdullah Sayeed, M.P. addressed an Unstarred Question No. 7314 to the Minister of Defence. 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 and required to be implemented by the Ministry of Defence within three months from the date of the reply but the assurance is yet to be implemented.

3. The Ministry of Defence *vide* O.M. No. 30019/3/Vig.i/2013/D(Vig)/DDP dated 28.02.2013 have requested to drop the assurance on the following grounds:—

“That the CBI had registered a case under RC 0102009A0018 dated 17.05.2009 against the former DGOF and Chairman, OFB and some private persons/firms, on the allegations of demanding and obtaining of illegal gratification in the matter of various supply orders placed by Ordnance Factories on the private manufacturers/suppliers including foreign suppliers. In their investigation, it was established that the former DGOF and Chairman, OFB has obtained illegal gratifications from some private manufacturers/suppliers including foreign suppliers. The CBI has filed a charge sheet in a court of law against the said DGOF and Chairman, OFB on 29.06.2010. In addition to this, based on the evidences and facts brought out in the CBI’s investigation report, a Major Penalty Charge Sheet has also been issued to the said DGOF and Chairman, OFB under Rule 9 of CCS(Pension) Rules, for affecting cut-in-pension with against him. Thus the action of filing of charge sheet in the courts of law for prosecution as well as disciplinary proceedings for affecting cut-in-pension with regard to the above mentioned misconduct by the said officer of OFB have already been taken and finalization of such cases takes time.”

4. In view of the above, the Ministry, with the approval of Minister of State for Defence, have requested to drop the assurance.

The Committee may consider.

Dated: 11.08.2015

New Delhi:

ANNEXURE

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF DEFENCE  
LOK SABHA UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 7314  
TO BE ANSWERED ON 21.5.2012

**Unfair Practices in Defence Supplies**

7314. SHRI HAMDULLAH SAYEED:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether several arms suppliers have been found to be indulged in allegedly unfair practices;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether some officials of his Ministry are also allegedly involved therein; and
- (d) if so, the action taken against such officials and the arms suppliers?

**ANSWER**

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) to (d) Whenever any allegation of corruption in defence deals is received, the same is examined by the Ministry and wherever considered necessary, the case is referred to appropriate agency for investigation. Appropriate action is also taken against the officials found guilty in such cases. Well defined procedures with adequate checks and balances, as mentioned in Defence Procurement Procedure (DPP) for capital procurement and in Defence Procurement Manual (DPM) for revenue procurement are strictly followed. Recently, Ministry of Defence have, on the recommendation of CBI, blacklisted six firms, namely, M/s Singapore Technologies Kinetics Ltd. (STK), M/s Israel Military Industries Ltd. (IMI), M/s T.S. Kisan & Co. Pvt. Ltd. New Delhi, M/s R.K. Machine Tools Ltd., Ludhiana, M/s Rheinmetall Air Defence (RAD), Zurich and M/s Corporation Defence, Russia and debarring them for further business dealing for a period of ten years. CBI had registered a case against former DGOF (Director General of Ordnance Factories) & Chairman, OFB (Ordnance Factory Board) and some others regarding receipt of illegal gratification from various suppliers of ordnance factories, before the Court of the Special Judge, CBI, Kolkata in May, 2009. Further, Disciplinary proceedings under Rule 9 of CCS (Pension) Rules have also been initiated against former DGOF.

### APPENDIX III

#### MEMORANDUM NO. 157

**Subject:** Request for dropping of assurance given in reply to Starred Question No. 428 dated 21.04.2003, regarding “Representation to workers on Board of Directors”.

On 21st April, 2003 Shri Basudeb Acharia & Dr. Laxminarayan Pandeya, addressed a Starred Question No. 428 to the Minister of Labour and Employment. 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 and required to be implemented by the Ministry of Labour and Employment within three months from the date of the reply but the assurance is yet to be implemented.

3. The Ministry of Labour and Employment *vide* O.M. No. H-11016/4/2003-IR(PL) dated 23.02.2015, have requested to drop the assurance on the following grounds:—

- (i) “The Participation of Workers in Management Bill, 1990 was introduced in the Rajya Sabha on 30.5.1990 with the objective to provide for specific and meaningful participation of workers in management at Shop floor, Establishment level and Board level.
- (ii) The Bill was referred to the Standing Committee on Labour, Lok Sabha which submitted its Report on 18.12.2001 had directed that the Ministry should hold tripartite meetings with all concerned and bring an early legislation to enable the workers to participate at decision-making levels. The Parliamentary Committee was informed in 2005 that due to lack of consensus on the issue of participation of workers at the Board level, it was decided to pursue the Bill with some modifications after discussion/consultation with social partners in the Bill in view of new social and economic parameters that evolved since 1990.
- (iii) The Bill, thereafter, has been discussed in various Tripartite Committee meetings with a view to arrive at necessary consensus. While employers’ representatives were agreeable for participation at the Shop floor and Establishment level but there was no agreement on such participation at the Board level. The representatives of the workers, on the other hand, insisted that Participation in Management would not be acceptable without participation at the Board level.
- (iv) Two meetings were held on 12.5.2010 and 22.11.2010 under the Chairmanship of Secretary (L&E) to discuss the issue of Workers Participation in Management wherein it was decided that the CPSUs as



well as employers' representative may revisit their stand on the issue of workers' participation in management at the Board/Apex level in view of the present scenario of transparency being the order of the day and there should be no hesitation in allowing the workers participation at the Board level. It was also decided that Ministry of Labour & Employment would conduct an in-depth Study on the issue of workers' participation in management and their success in other countries and the modality and extent of such participation in changed circumstances.

- (v) Subsequently, V.V. Giri National Labour Institute was entrusted to conduct comprehensive study to ascertain the existing international practices on the participation of workers in management, especially at the Board/Apex levels and to redraft the Bill in tune with the existing scenario after taking into account the recommendations of the Parliamentary Standing Committee and the views evolved during the consultations. The Study Report received from the VVG NLI was circulated to all concerned for their comments and for holding another round of tripartite consultations.
- (vi) Another Tripartite Consultation meeting was held on 20.10.2014 under the Chairmanship of Shri Narender Singh Tomar, Hon'ble Minister for Labour & Employment to discuss the Participation of Workers in Management Bill, 1990 and make an attempt to bring about a consensus amongst stakeholders. In the meeting, the Employer's Organizations reiterated their stand that workers participation in management should be on a voluntary basis and a mandatory provisions on the scheme is not acceptable. The Workers Organisations, however, were of the view that the scheme of Workers Participation in Management, including, Workers Director at Board Level must have statutory support.
- (vii) Workers Participation in management requires a legislative action, which can only be undertaken after Tripartite consultations and building consensus on the issue amongst the stakeholders. The Ministry of Labour & Employment is continuously taking action to arrive at a consensus on the Bill and introduction of the revised Participation of Workers in Management Bill, 1990 over a long period of time since 1990. However, on account of lack of consensus on the issue, the same could not finalized. As the stakeholders are maintaining opposing stand, as such no time limit can be set for the consensus to emerge, hence it is requested that Committee on Government Assurance may consider dropping this Assurance.

4. In view of the above, the Ministry, with the approval of Minister of State for Labour and Employment, have requested to drop the above assurance.

The Committee may consider.

Dated: 11.08.2015

New Delhi

ANNEXURE

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF LABOUR  
LOK SABHA STARRED QUESTION NO. 428  
TO BE ANSWERED ON 21.04.2003

**Representation to Workers on Board of Directors**

\*428. SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA:  
DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEYA:

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government propose to give workers 25% representation in the Board of Directors in the Company;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and steps taken so far in this regard;
- (c) whether many industrial organisations have opposed this move;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) the reaction of the Government thereto?

**ANSWER**

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR (SHRI SAHIB SINGH VERMA): (a) to (e) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

(a) & (b) The Government has not taken any decision so far to give workers 25% representation on the Board of Directors in the company.

(c) & (d) Employers' Federation of India, Karnataka Employers' Association. All India Organisation of Employers and PHD Chamber of Commerce and Industry among others have expressed the view that the representation of workers on the Board of Directors would be inappropriate. Some of the main grounds on which they have opposed the representation of workers on the Board of Directors are as follows:—

- (i) An arrangement for mutual consultation for enhancing productivity does not require representation of workers on the Board of Management;
- (ii) Participation on the Board requires high level of expertise and skill;
- (iii) The code of corporate governance, as enunciated in the Listing Agreements of Stock Exchanges, requires that at least 50% of the Directors on the Board ought to be independent directors if the company has an Executive Chairman. In all other cases, the number of independent directors should be at least one-third of the total strength of the Board. If the proposed legislation is

enacted, then in that event financial stakeholders may not have adequate representation on the Board. This will be not only iniquitous and that will also not represent the rights of the share-holders who are the investors and as such any such amendment as proposed will be iniquitous;

- (iv) The TISCO model which has worked for last 50 years excludes decision-making process as well as matters of confidentiality with regard to business decisions.
- (v) Pending a decision on the recommendations of Second National Commission on Labour, an isolated decision on the issue may not be correct and proper; and
- (vi) The measure is likely to affect investment and employment generation.
- (vii) It would be too early to implement the participative scheme at Board level without creating an enabling environment.
- (viii) There is a stress to bring professionals at the Board level for promoting excellence, and compulsory participation of employees at the Board level irrespective of their qualification and level of understanding would be detrimental to the interest of the company, its employees and the shareholders. No compulsory participation at the Board level should be imposed.
- (ix) Keeping in view the role and responsibility of a Director under the Companies Act, the identity of the proposed Board of Management should be kept distinctly separate from the statutory Board of Directors, under the Companies Act.
- (e) A view in the matter is yet to be taken.

#### APPENDIX IV

##### MEMORANDUM No. 158

**Subject :** Request for dropping of assurance given in reply to Unstarred Question No. 789 dated 01.03.2013, regarding “Financial Incentives for Solar Energy”.

On 01 March, 2013 Shri Tathagata Satpathy, M.P. addressed an Unstarred Question No. 789 to the Minister of New and Renewable Energy. 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 and required to be implemented by the Ministry of New and Renewable Energy within three months from the date of the reply but the assurance is yet to be implemented.

3. The Ministry of New and Renewable Energy *vide* O.M. No. 35/77/2012-13/PVSE dated 28 January, 2015 have requested to drop the assurance on the following grounds:—

“That the assurance could not be fulfilled as the Policy Document for Phase-II of Jawaharlal Nehru National Solar Mission (JNNSM) was under approval in this Ministry. The present status in this regard is that the Policy document was developed in consultation with various stakeholders including Ministry of Power, Planning Commission (now NITI Aayog), Centre for Science & Environment. The draft Policy was accepted by the Mission Steering Group. The policy was also forwarded to the various Ministries for inter-Ministry consultation and observations thus received from them were incorporated in the policy. The President during his speech to the Joint Session of the Parliament after the 16th Lok Sabha Election, among other things, spoke about expansion of the Solar Mission. Subsequently, a presentation was also given to the Prime Minister’s Office recently on formulation of a Scale-up Plan to achieve a target of 100 GW of solar installed capacity by 2019-20. This Ministry is now of the view that since more than one year of Phase-II in the present form to serve as the basic document for guidance for all programmes/schemes under Phase-II has already been covered, it would be plausible to accept the Policy Document for Phase-II in the present form to serve as the basic document for guidance for all programmes/schemes under Phase-II of JNNSM. In view of the above position, the Committee on Government Assurances Lok Sabha is requested kindly to drop the above Assurance and delete it from their list of pending Assurances.”

4. In view of the above, the Ministry, with the approval of Minister for New and Renewable Energy, have requested to drop the above assurance.

The Committee may consider.

Dated: 11.08.2015.

New Delhi.

ANNEXURE

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY  
LOK SABHA UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 789  
TO BE ANSWERED ON 01.03.2013

**Financial Incentives for Solar Energy**

789. SHRI TATHAGATA SATPATHY:

Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of background research in taking up Viability Gap Funding as a Financial incentives for solar energy;
- (b) whether it is better than interest rate subsidy and generation based incentives;
- (c) if so, the details thereof;
- (d) whether the financial incentives have helped in development of solar energy in the country including Odisha;
- (e) if so, the details thereof; and
- (f) the details of the new steps being undertaken to generate solar power at a larger scale in the rural areas in the country including Odisha?

**ANSWER**

THE MINISTER FOR NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) During Phase-I of the Jawaharlal Nehru National Solar Mission (JNNSM), the Government had adopted a model of bundling of costly solar power with unallocated thermal power from NTPC stations on equal capacity basis so as to make the bundled solar power affordable to utilities. However, as there are now limited prospects of further availability of the unallocated thermal power, the alternative of Viability Gap Funding has been considered a viable proposition to incentivise solar power projects.

(b) & (c) Each scheme has its own relative merits. While the scheme of interest rate subsidy serves to reduce the interest burden on the developer over the loan duration, that of generation based incentives serves to ensure outgo of the incentives based on actual generation performance of the project. The VGF model serves mainly to lessen the initial capital investment requirement of the developer.

(d) & (e) The scheme of generation based incentive has facilitated setting up of 75 projects of aggregate 107 MW installed capacity in different parts of the country, of which 8 projects of 1 MW each are in the State of Odisha. In addition, 48 projects of aggregate 315 MW capacity have come up in the country under the scheme of

bundling with thermal power implemented through the NVVN, of which 1 project of 5 MW is in the State of Odisha. No projects have so far been supported under schemes of interest rate subsidy and VGF.

(f) The Government has formulated a draft policy for the second phase of Jawaharlal Nehru Solar Mission (JNNSM) scheduled to commence from April, 2013. It envisages a much larger target than in the first phase for grid-connected solar power generation projects, including those in rural areas, as under:

- \* 10 GW utility scale solar power capacity (cumulative) by the end of Phase-II (March 2017): 4 GW under central schemes and 6 GW under various State specific schemes.

The different models of VGF, generation based incentive and bundling with thermal power are envisaged under the central schemes. The policy has not been finalized as yet.

## APPENDIX V

### MEMORANDUM NO. 160

**Subject :** Request for dropping of assurance given in reply to Unstarred Question No. 4752 dated 04.05.2012, regarding “Power Project of NTPC”.

On 04 May, 2012 Shri L. Raja Gopal, M.P. addressed an Unstarred Question No. 4752 to the Minister of Power. The text of the question along with 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 and required to be implemented by the Ministry of Power within three months from the date of the reply but the assurance is yet to be implemented.

3. The Ministry of Power *vide* O.M. No. 9/20/2012-Th-I dated 02 April, 2014 have requested to drop the assurance on the following grounds:—

“That due to non-availability of coal linkage and environment clearance tie limit is not possible to estimate, the assurance may be considered for dropping.”

4. In view of the above, the Ministry, with the approval of Minister of State for Power, have requested to drop the above assurance.

The Committee may consider.

Dated: 11.08.2015

New Delhi;

ANNEXURE

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF POWER  
LOK SABHA UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 4752  
TO BE ANSWERED ON 04.05.2012

**Power Project of NTPC**

4752. SHRI L. RAJA GOPAL:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Thermal Power Corporation Limited (NTPC) has concluded the preliminary study to set up 660x2 MW of power units at Ramagundam in Karim Nagar district of Andhra Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the progress made in this regard and the estimated time by which the above units are likely to become operational?

**ANSWER**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) to (c) Yes, Madam. Preliminary studies (Topographic survey and Geo-Tech. investigation) for Ramagundam Stage IV (2x660 MW) in Karim Nagar district of Andhra Pradesh have been conducted. Interim Environment Impact Assessment (EIA) report is under preparation. The main plant is proposed to be accommodated in the existing plant boundary. The water requirement will be met from existing commitment from earlier stages. Application for coal linkage has been submitted in November, 2011. The time by which units can become operational can be estimated only after coal linkage, Environment clearances etc. are obtained.



## APPENDIX VI

### MEMORANDUM NO. 162

**Subject:** Request for dropping of assurance given in reply to Unstarred Question No. 2084 dated 07.12.2011, regarding “Incentive System for Government Employees”.

On 07 December, 2011 Shri G.M. Siddeshwara, M.P. addressed an Unstarred Question No. 2084 to the Minister of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions (Department of Personnel and Training). The text of the question along with reply of the Minister are as given in the Annexure.

2. The reply to the question was treated as a assurance by the Committee and required to be implemented by the Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions within three months from the date of the reply but the assurance is yet to be implemented.

3. The Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions (Department of Personnel and Training) *vide* O.M. No. 21014/12/2012-Estt.(AL.) dated 31 December, 2014 have requested to drop the assurance on the following grounds:—

“That Status Report on implementation of the Performance Related Incentive Scheme (PRIS) is as under:—

The Performance Related Incentive Scheme (PRIS) guidelines were prepared by the Performance Management Division (PMD) and further modified by this Department to fine-tune the scheme/guidelines. The modifications included coverage in terms of percentage of employees with decision making as regards selection of class/set/number of employees being vested in the Secretary of the Department (through a Committee) and allowing for exclusion of such employees whose conduct is under doubt; setting evaluation parameters in advance and in effect not being solely linked to the RFD, etc.

- (i) It had been decided that the proposal may be referred to the Department of Expenditure, who made following observations:—
  - (a) the proposed scheme does not address the core issue of working out savings to fund the scheme;
  - (b) there is no estimate of the financial implication on the basis of existing RFD evaluation of Departments and whether 15% projected savings would be adequate for the purpose. The possibility of the savings generated not being adequate to meet the cost of PRIS for employees would also need to be taken into account;
  - (c) payment of PRIS to employees in only some Departments only or in one Division within a Department, leaving aside others, could lead to a difficult situation. If legal issues of equality and discrimination are raised

and the scheme is struck down and payment is to be made to all employees, it would overturn the intention behind the scheme and hugely set back the Government financially;

- (d) without consulting the Staff side of the JCM, it will not at all be advisable to press ahead with the scheme. At present PLB is paid in Railways, Posts and Defence Production units. Thus, if PLB is withdrawn and if PRIS does not come up to the existing quantum for all employees, it would complicate matters. Therefore, prior consultation with the Staff side in JCM is essential;
- (e) the Government has since decided to set up the Seventh Central Pay Commission. The DoPT has also recommended that the aspects of rewarding competency, performance and integrity, may be included in the ToR of the 7th CPC. It is, therefore, considered that at this juncture it would not be advisable to go ahead with the scheme in the present form.
- (ii) In the meanwhile, the Government of India in the Department of Expenditure has set up 7th Central Pay Commission and finalized the Terms of Reference with the approval of the Cabinet.
- (iii) The Cabinet Secretariat *vide* I.D. Note No. 501/2/1/2014-CA-V dated 20.11.2014 had conveyed that in view of the fact that 7th Central Pay Commission (CPC) and its terms of Reference (ToR) have already been notified and making recommendations for an appropriate incentive scheme to reward excellence in productivity, performance and integrity is one of its clear ToR, the SoS decision on recommendation of 6th CPC on Performance Related Incentive Scheme need not be pursued at this stage.

As the Government of India has decided not to pursue the Performance Related Incentive Scheme recommended by the Sixth Pay Commission, the Committee on Assurance given to the House in response to Lok Sabha is requested to consider dropping the Assurance given to the House in response to Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 2084 replied on 7th December, 2011.”

4. In view of the above, the Ministry, with the approval of Minister of State for Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions have requested to drop the above assurance.

The Committee may consider.

Dated: 11.08.2015

New Delhi;

*ANNEXURE*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY of PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS  
DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL AND TRAINING  
LOK SABHA UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 2084  
TO BE ANSWERED ON 07.12.2011

**Incentive System for Government Employees**

2084. SHRI G.M. SIDDESHWARA:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is considering to introduce an incentive system for Government staffers;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the incentives would be given out from the cost savings achieved by the staff; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

**ANSWER**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) to (d) The Sixth Pay Commission has recommended the introduction of a new performance based pecuniary benefit, over and above the regular salary, for Government employees. The benefit will be called Performance Related Incentive Scheme (PRIS) and will be payable taking into account the performance of the employees during the period under consideration. This recommendation has been accepted by the Central Government and Guidelines are being worked out through inter-departmental consultation.

## APPENDIX VII

### MEMORANDUM NO. 165

**Subject :** Request for dropping of assurance given in reply to Unstarred Question No. 5957 dated 08.09.2011 regarding “Manufacturing of 90-Seater Passenger Aircraft”.

On 08 September, 2011 Shri Tarachand Bhagora, M.P. addressed an Unstarred Question No. 5957 to the Minister of Science and Technology (Department of Scientific and Industrial Research). The text of the question along with 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 and required to be implemented by the Ministry of Science and Technology (Department of Scientific and Industrial Research) within three months from the date of the reply but the assurance is yet to be implemented.

3. The Ministry of Science and Technology *vide* O.Ms. No. 26-1(18)/2011-PU dated 16.09.2013, have requested to drop the assurance on the following grounds:—

“That CSIR has proposed a New Scheme on “National Civil Aircraft Development Programme (NCAD)” under its Twelfth Five Year Plan with an outlay of Rs. 1000 crore. The activity on design and development of 90-100 seater aircraft is included in this scheme. The proposed outlay remains unutilized as the decision on the Nodal Ministry for undertaking the NCAD programme is yet to be taken by the Government of India. Because of this, a clear picture on the design and development parameters, production aspects etc. along with role of the designated departments/ministries and industrial partners (to be decided) are not clear. Also, the mode of funding support by the Government is yet to be defined. Therefore, CSIR is not in a position to move the Cabinet Note for ‘in-principle’ approval of the NCAD programme and unable to fulfil the assurance.”

4. In view of the above the Ministry with the approval of Minister of Science and Technology, and Earth Sciences have requested to drop the above assurance.

The Committee may consider.

Dated: 11.08.2015

New Delhi;

ANNEXURE

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY  
DEPARTMENT OF SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH  
LOK SABHA UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 5957  
TO BE ANSWERED ON 08.09.2011

**Manufacturing of 90-seater passenger aircraft**

5957. SHRI TARACHAND BHAGORA:

Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government plans to rope in a private sector player to manufacture 90-seater passenger aircraft shortly;

(b) if so, whether the approval of the Planning Commission has been given in this regard; and

(c) if so, the details thereof alongwith the cost for setting up the manufacturing unit for the said aircraft?

**ANSWER**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING; MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): (a) A Feasibility Study has been done at CSIR—National Aerospace Laboratories (CSIR-NAL), Bangalore for National Civil Aircraft Development (NCAD) programme. The programme has two phases, design development and manufacturing. It is anticipated that industry in the private sector will be involved in both the phases.

(b) The Planning Commission has recommended that CSIR could move a Cabinet Note for in-principle approval of the programme.

(c) As per the Feasibility study, the total estimated budgetary requirements for the NCAD programme will be ₹ 7555 crore, out of which ₹ 4355 crore is for design and development phase and ₹ 3200 crore for series production phase.

## APPENDIX VIII

### MEMORANDUM NO. 165

**Subject:** Request for dropping of assurance given in reply to Unstarred Question No. 2973 dated 14.03.2013, regarding “Safety of Dams”.

On 14 March, 2013 Shri P. Karunakaran, M.P. addressed an Unstarred Question No. 2973 to the Minister of Water Resources. 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 and required to be implemented by the Ministry of Water Resources within three months from the date of the reply but the assurance is yet to be implemented.

3. The Ministry of Water Resource, River Development & Ganga Rejuvenation *vide* O.M. No. 5/56/2013-Pen River-68 dated 03 February, 2015 have requested to drop the assurance on the following grounds:—

“That as per Article 252 of Constitution, Parliament of India is empowered to legislate on any subject in List II of Schedule 7 of the Constitution of India, provided two or more States give consent for such legislation and resolution is adopted by their respective legislatures empowering the Parliament to pass an Act in this regard, which shall apply to those States. Legislative Assemblies of erstwhile State of Andhra Pradesh and West Bengal passed resolution for formulation of Dam Safety Legislation. Accordingly, the Dam Safety Bill, 2010 was introduced in the Lok Sabha during the Monsoon Session 2010 of Parliament on 30.08.2010. It was referred to the Standing Committee on Water Resources for examination. The Standing Committee on Water Resources gave its recommendations in the 7th Report dated 17.08.2011. The same were examined by this Ministry for appropriate compliance and a modified Dam Safety Bill was prepared in consultation with Ministry of Law and Justice. In the meantime, the Dam Safety Bill, 2010 lapsed with the desolution of the 15th Lok Sabha. This Bill had been formulated in pursuance to Resolutions passed by the two States of West Bengal and erstwhile Andhra Pradesh. As such, the approval of the Houses of the newly created States of Telangana and Andhra Pradesh would be necessary under Article 252 of the Constitution for empowering the Parliament to pass the necessary Dam Safety Act. In view of above, further action in the matter shall depend upon the passage of resolution in this regard in the respective Houses of Telangana and Andhra Pradesh States. Therefore, the case of this Ministry may be taken up before the Committee on Government Assurances for dropping the assurance in the matter.”

4. In view of the above, the Ministry, with the approval of Minister of State for Water Resources, River Development & Ganga Rejuvenation, have requested to drop the above assurance.

The Committee may consider.

Dated: 11.08.2015

New Delhi;

ANNEXURE

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES  
LOK SABHA UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 2973  
TO BE ANSWERED ON 14.03.2013

**Safety of Dams**

2973. SHRI P. KARUNAKARAN:

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government intends to form a National Dam Safety Authority to oversee the safety of dams in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government would take steps to get the Dam Safety Bill, 2010 passed early; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

**ANSWER**

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) The Government has envisaged creation of a regulatory authority to be named as Central Dam Safety Organisation, to oversee the safety of dams in the country.

(b) The requirement for creation of an independent Central Dam Safety Organisation has been identified in the draft of the new Dam Safety Bill. As per the provisions of the new (draft) Bill, the Central Dam Safety Organisation shall discharge mainly such functions as may be necessary to notify and enforce the regulations evolved by the National Committee on Dam Safety for proper surveillance, inspection, operation and maintenance of specified dams. The organisation shall monitor the functioning of State Dam Safety Organisations. A unit of Central Dam Safety Organisation shall also act as Secretariat of the National Committee on Dam Safety.

(c) & (d) The Bill was introduced in the Lok Sabha during the Monsoon Session 2010 of Parliament on 30.08.2010 and was referred to Standing Committee on Water Resources for examination. The Standing Committee on Water Resources have given their recommendation in their 7th report dated 17.08.2011 on Dam Safety Bill, 2010. Further action in this regard is being taken by Ministry of Water Resources.

## APPENDIX IX

### MINUTES

#### FIFTEENTH SITTING

MINUTES OF THE SITTING OF THE COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENT  
ASSURANCES (2014-2015) HELD ON 12 AUGUST, 2015 IN MAIN  
COMMITTEE ROOM, PARLIAMENT HOUSE ANNEXE,  
NEW DELHI

The Committee sat from 1500 hours to 1545 hours on Wednesday, 12 August, 2015.

#### PRESENT

Dr. Ramesh Pokhriyal “Nishank” — *Chairperson*

#### MEMBERS

2. Shri Rajendra Agrawal
3. Shri Anto Antony
4. Shri K.C. Venugopal
5. Shri Tariq Anwar

#### SECRETARIAT

- |                         |   |                            |
|-------------------------|---|----------------------------|
| 1. Shri U.B.S. Negi     | — | <i>Joint Secretary</i>     |
| 2. Shri T.S. Rangarajan | — | <i>Additional Director</i> |
| 3. Shri Kulvinder Singh | — | <i>Committee Officer</i>   |

At the outset, the Chairperson welcomed the Members to the sitting of the Committee and apprised them regarding the day's agenda.

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2. Thereafter, the Committee took up 15 Memoranda (Memo No. 152—166) containing requests received from various Ministries/Departments for dropping of the pending Assurances. After in-depth deliberation of the reasons adduced by the Ministries, the Committee decided to drop 08 Assurances as per details given in Annexure-I and to pursue the remaining 07 Assurances as per details given in Annexure-II\* for implementation by the Ministry/Departments concerned.

*The Committee then adjourned.*

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\*\*Not enclosed



*ANNEXURE I*

STATEMENT SHOWING ASSURANCES DROPPED BY THE COMMITTEE  
ON GOVERNMENT ASSURANCES AT THEIR  
SITTING HELD ON 12.08.2015

S.No.	Memo. No.	SQ/USQ No. & Date	Ministry	Subject
1.	153	USQ No. 3306 Dated 28.07.09	Consumer Affairs, Food & Public Distribution	Corruption in FPS
2.	155	USQ No. 7314 Dated 21-05-2012	Defence	Unfair Practices in Defence Supplies
3.	157	SQ No. 428 Dated 21.04.2003	Labour and Employment	Representation to workers on Board of Directors
4.	158	USQ No. 789 Dated 01.03.2013	New and Renewable Energy	Financial Incentives for Solar Energy
5.	160	USQ No. 4752 Dated 04.05.2012	Power	Power Project of NTPC
6.	162	USQ No. 2084 Dated 07.12.2011	Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions	Incentive System for Government Employees
7.	165	USQ No. 5957 Dated 08.09.2011	Science and Technology	Manufacturing of 90-Seater Passenger Aircraft
8.	166	USQ No. 2973 Dated 14.03.2013	Water Resources	Safety of Dams

## APPENDIX X

### MINUTES

COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENT ASSURANCES (2015-2016)

(SIXTEENTH LOK SABHA)

### FIFTH SITTING

(18.12.2015)

The Committee sat from 1000 hours to 1045 hours in Committee Room “E”, Parliament House Annexe, New Delhi.

### PRESENT

Dr. Ramesh Pokhriyal “Nishank” — *Chairperson*

### MEMBERS

2. Prof. (Dr.) Sugata Bose
3. Shri Naranbhai Bhikhabhai Kachhadiya
4. Shri Bahadur Singh Koli
5. Shri Prahlad Singh Patel
6. Shri C.R. Patil
7. Shri K.C. Venugopal

### SECRETARIAT

- |                         |   |                            |
|-------------------------|---|----------------------------|
| 1. Shri R.S. Kambo      | — | <i>Joint Secretary</i>     |
| 2. Shri T.S. Rangarajan | — | <i>Additional Director</i> |
| 3. Shri S.L. Singh      | — | <i>Deputy Secretary</i>    |
| 4. Shri Rajesh Mohan    | — | <i>Committee Officer</i>   |

**	**	**	**
**	**	**	**

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:

- (i) Twenty Second Report regarding Review of pending Assurances pertaining to the Ministry of Railways.
- (ii) Twenty Third Report regarding Request for Dropping of Assurances (Acceded to).

- (iii) Twenty Fourth Report regarding Request for Dropping of Assurances (Not Acceded to).
- (iv) Twenty Fifth Report regarding Request for Dropping of Assurances (Acceded to).
- (v) Twenty Sixth Report regarding Request for Dropping of Assurances (Not Acceded to).

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*The Committee then adjourned.*

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