

- (b) There is a proposal to set up a Netaji Foundation.
 (c) and (d) Do not arise.

Creation of Industrial Zone

3030. SHRI SOMJIBHAI DAMOR: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Supreme Court has directed creation of industrial Zone in North Eastern Region in consultation with Ministry of Environment and Forests for the wood based industry;

(b) if so, the details of the criteria for setting up of such zones for respective States taking into account proximity to nearest Reserve Forest Inter-State boundary disputes or other significant factors;

(c) if not, whether the Government would consider these aspects in furtherance of the objectives in the orders of the Court; and

(d) if so, the time by which the same would be considered?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI BABU LAL MARANDI): (a) Supreme Court has directed the North-Eastern States for notification of industrial estates in consultation with the Ministry of Environment and Forest for locating wood based industrial units.

(b) to (d) Expert Committees have been constituted by each State Government of North-East region pursuant to the order of the Court for identification and development of industrial estates which are taking into account all important aspects impinging upon conservation of forests.

Modernisation of Power Plants

3031. SHRI P.S. GADHAVI:

SHRI DINSHAW PATEL:

SHRI R. SAMBASIVA RAO :

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have taken a final decision for taking up the renovation and modernisation works of the existing power plants on a massive scale;

(b) if so, whether a number of bottlenecks in this regard have since been removed;

(c) the number of plants which are likely to be renovated and modernised, State-wise;

(d) the extent to which their capacity will be increased as a result thereof; and

(e) the total additional budgetary support provided for modernising of these power plants?

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI P.R. KUMARA-MANGALAM) : (a) In order to improve the performance of the existing thermal power stations, a renovation and modernisation (R&M) programme (Phase-I) was launched by the Government of India in 1984. The programme covered 163 thermal units in 34 selected stations. The total sanctioned cost of various schemes was Rs. 1165.00 crores. Benefits by way of additional generation of more than 10,000 MUs/Year has been achieved against the targeted benefit of 7000 MUs/Year.

Phase-II programme for R&M for thermal power stations was taken up in the year 1990-91 for implementation during the 8th plan. Under this programme, 44 thermal power stations comprising 198 thermal units aggregating to a total capacity of 20869.435 MW were covered at a total sanctioned cost of Rs. 2383.03 crores.

The programme for renovation, modernisation and uprating of hydel power stations was also formulated in which 55 schemes were identified with an aggregate capacity of 9653 MW (210 generating units). The total estimated cost of these schemes is Rs. 1493.00 crores.

(b) Various constraints experienced during implementation of the programme include inadequate funds with many State Electricity Boards, and their non-eligibility for Power Finance Corporation loan owing to non-fulfilment of conditionalities.

Various steps taken to remove bottlenecks in this regard include encouraging private sector participation, and subsidy in interest rates by Government of India, in 1997-98 to Power Finance Corporation for concessional lending for their programmes.

(c) The number of plants State-wise to be renovated and modernised are in the statement attached.

(d) After Completion of R&M Phase-II (Thermal) programme, the benefits expected are:

- (i) Additional generation of 7864 MUs/year;
- (ii) Increase of 100 MW peaking capacity; and
- (iii) life extension of 24 thermal units by 15-20 years.

The expected benefits of R&M programme of hydel power stations are 2531 MW/7180 MUs.

(e) At present there is no budgetary support for modernisation of power plants of State Electricity Boards. However, a provision of Rs. 370.00 crores has been made in the budget of 1998-99 for interest subsidy to Power Finance Corporation under the Accelerated Generation and Supply Programme. This programme, besides funding schemes of

generation and transmission also covers R&M of power plants.

Statement

No. of Power Stations under R&M (State-wise)

Sl. No.	Name of State	No. of Thermal Power Stations	No. of Hydro Power Stations
1	2	3	4
1.	Delhi	2	—
2.	Haryana	2	—
3.	Punjab	2	5
4.	Rajasthan	1	-
5.	Uttar Pradesh	4	7
6.	Madhya Pradesh	4	—
7.	Gujarat	4	1
8.	Maharashtra	6	2
9.	Tamil Nadu	4	7
10.	Andhra Pradesh	2	4
11.	West Bengal	3	2
12.	Bihar	5	2
13.	Orissa	—	5
14.	Himachal Pradesh	—	3
15.	Jammu & Kashmir	—	3
16.	Karnataka	—	5
17.	Kerala	—	4
18.	Assam	5	1
19.	Meghalaya	—	2
20.	Tripura	—	1
21.	Manipur	—	1
Total		44 Nos.	55 Nos.

Fake Universities

3032. SHRI ANUP LAL YADAV :

SHRI C.P. RADHAKRISHNAN :

SHRI SITA RAM YADAV :

Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware about the functioning of fake universities in the country;

(b) if so, the details of such institutions detected by the University Grants Commission alongwith action taken in each case;

(c) whether there is any move to delete word 'university' from all such institutions not being recognised as such by the UGC;

(d) if so, the time by which suitable amendments will be made in the relevant provisions of the Act; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. According to the information furnished by the University Grants Commission, there are 18 fake universities which have come ot their notice. A list of such fake Universities is in the Statement-I attached. The Association of Indian Universities have, however, informed that there are 10 more such universities operating in the country (Statement-II).

The UGC, the AIU and the Monopolies & Restrictive Trade Practices Commission keep a watch on the existence of fake universities functioning in contravention of the UGC Act, 1956. The existence of fake universities is brought to the notice of the UGC by members of public, students and their parents or any other agency. Relevant provisions of the UGC Act are brought to the notice of hte promoters/office bearers of such self-styled/fake universities. They are also advised to desist from using expression "University" and also to stop awarding degrees/diplomas. The concerned State Governments are requested to conduct enquiries regarding the existence/ functioning of such fake universities. In addition, the UGC gives wide publicity to the list of fake universities every year cautioning students and parents about such institutions.

The UGC has set up a Special Cell to deal with the matters relating to the existence/functioning of fake universities in the country, which collects information through print media and disseminates information about them. UGC also lialises with different agencies of the Central Government and the State Governments and take such measures as necessary for checking the menace of fake institutions. Central Government has also requested State Governments/Union Territory Administrations to keep a strict vigil and to prosecute such institutions for violating UGC Act, 1956 and other penal laws.

(c) Under Section 23 of the UGC Act, 1956, the word university or its regional synonym can be associated with the name of only those universities which have been set up through an Act of Central/State legislature.

(d) and (e) A Bill titled "The University Grants Commission (Amendment) Bill 1995" was introduced in the Rajya Sabha in June, 1995 to amend Section 23 and 24 of the UGC Act