

Statement*[English]**NTPC outstanding dues as on 31st October, 1998*

(Rupees in crores)

STPS/SEB	Outstanding As on Date	Surcharge Billed	Total Outstand- ing
Bihar SEB	892.10	491.17	1383.27
West Bengal SEB	550.89	178.22	729.11
Jammu & Kashmir	220.30	279.06	479.36
GRIDCO	444.04	68.74	512.78
Delhi Vidyut Board	1195.60	544.33	1739.93
Uttar Pradesh SEB	1164.82	620.79	1785.61
Damodar Valley Corporation	222.58	145.93	368.51
Assam SEB	29.33	1.08	30.41
Andhra Pradesh SEB	166.57	70.68	237.25
Himachal Pradesh SEB	5.08	9.10	14.18
Madhya Pradesh SEB	235.91	210.83	446.74
Gujarat EB	172.43	96.76	269.19
Karnataka EB	53.53	33.56	87.09
Maharashtra SEB	165.99	89.53	255.52
Pondicherry	8.33	0.85	9.18
Kerala SEB	28.55	22.49	51.04
Goa (WR)	8.68	1.59	10.27
Goa (SR)	3.51	0.54	4.05
Tamil Nadu EB	30.93	64.75	95.68
Haryana Vidyut Prasaran Nigam	21.12	228.19	249.31
Punjab SEB	17.92	7.67	25.59
Rajasthan SEB	17.50	56.15	73.85
Daman & Diu	0.92	0.95	1.87
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	0.22	0.00	0.22
Union Territory of Chandigarh	-0.43	0.00	-0.43

Abbreviations :

STPS	: Super Thermal Power Station
SEBs	: State Electricity Boards
EB	: Electricity Board
GRIDCO	: Grid Corporation of Orissa Limited
WR	: Western Region
SR	: Southern Region

Hunting In J & K

*114. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA : Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state :

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to the news-item captioned "Where Govt. gives licence to Kill" appearing in the 'Tribune', dated August 4, 1998;

(b) whether hunting of the endangered species is legally allowed in different States like Jammu and Kashmir as a royal sport and licences are issued for 'small games', 'big games' and 'special games';

(c) if so, the facts of the matter;

(d) whether the banned Shahtoos trade is also allowed in J&K under licence;

(e) if so, whether Government have laid down any national policy to protect the endangered species and for prevention of cruelty to animals; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI BABU LAL MARANDI) : (a) Yes Sir.

(b) and (c) Hunting of animals included in Scheduled II, III & IV under Jammu & Kashmir Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1978 is allowed in Jammu & Kashmir under licences issued by the Chief Wildlife Warden.

(d) Yes Sir.

(e) and (f) Trade of wild animals is regulated through the provisions of Wild Life (Protection) Act 1972, which extends to all the States/UTs except J & K. Prevention of cruelty to animals is regulated through the provisions of The Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act, 1960 which extends to all the States/UTs except J & K.

Status of IPP Power Stations

*115. SHRI T.R. BAALU : Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state :

(a) the present status of the IPP stations sanctioned by the previous Government;

(b) whether any of these stations have since started production as on date; and

(c) the total expected quantum of power generation likely to be achieved by these power stations by the year 2000?

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI P.R. KUMARAMANGALAM) : (a) to (c) Under the provisions of the Electricity (Supply) Act, 1948, Central Electricity Authority (CEA) is empowered to give concurrence to power projects both in the public and private sector in the country, till March, 1998, 40 schemes for setting up power generation projects in the private sector aggregating 19593 MW and involving an estimated investment of Rs. 80106.974 crores were techno-economically cleared by CEA. Of these, 3 projects having an installed capacity of 939 MW have been fully commissioned. Another 9 projects having an installed capacity of 3415 MW have been partly commissioned/are under various stages of construction and it is estimated that by the year 2000, 2125 MW will also be added to the 939 MW already installed.

UNDP's Report on Ecological Devastation

*116. SHRI CHADA SURESH REDDY : Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state :

(a) whether India is heading for ecological devastation as reported in UNDP's recent Human Development Report released in September, 1998;

(b) if so, the facts of the matter reported therein; and

(c) the remedial steps proposed in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI BABU LAL MARANDI) : (a) and (b) The Human Development Report published by UNDP in 1998 examines the perspective of human development in the light of the consumption pattern at the global level. It suggests that despite a dramatic surge in consumption globally, the consumption pattern in many countries is socially as well as environmentally not sustainable. This is true for most developing countries, including India, when seen in the context of rising population, poverty and depletion of natural resources. The focus of the Report is not on environment damage alone but takes into account various parameters of human development like health, literacy, poverty, consumption pattern and gender issues covering various regions and countries.

The Report says that India is paying "an enormous price" for economic development which was brought in its wake "ecological devastation" and numerous health problems. While discussing the cost of such environmental degradation, it estimates such cost at US \$ 10 billion for India, that is around 4.5% of the GDP in 1992. References have also been made to the problems of Ganga river, safe drinking water, sanitation, inequalities in levels of consumption, air pollution and degradation of eco-

systems. India's efforts towards alternatives to pesticide use, afforestation, access to information, health, life expectancy and improved child care and adult literacy have been commended.

For a substantial segment of the human population living in poverty, increased consumption is a vital necessity and a basic right in order to ensure freedom from poverty. Although some aspects of such increased consumption do undermine prospects of sustainable human development for all, environmental damage can be reversed or minimised by following a sustainable development paradigm.

(c) Government have taken a number of remedial steps for integration of environmental considerations with development. Various policies and programmes have been adopted along with enactment of necessary legislative and regulatory measures. Some of the important measures in this direction are:

1. Government have formulated the following policy initiatives for protecting and improving the environment : The National Conservation Strategy and Policy Statement of Environment and Development, 1992, Policy Statement for Abatement of Pollution, 1992 and National Forest Policy, 1988.
2. The Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974, the Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981, the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 and the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 provide the legal backing for enforcing pollution control and conservation measures.
3. A comprehensive enforcement structure comprising of central and state government agencies is in place, including the Central Pollution Control Board and State Pollution Control Boards/Committees.
4. Ambient air and water quality standards, and emission and effluent discharge standards into air and water respectively, have been notified and are being monitored regularly.
5. Environmental clearance is mandatory for 29 categories of developmental projects, including public hearing and environmental impact assessment process.
6. Seventeen categories of highly polluting industries are being rigorously monitored for compliance of the stipulated standards.
7. A number of Common Effluent Treatment Plants are being set up for industrial units.