

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
25.	Uttar Pradesh	639.96	172.65	1542.96	565.26	86.84	192.92	3200.59
26.	Uttarakhand	0.00	59.44	273.67	137.66	78.53	102.06	651.36
27.	West Bengal	114.49	0.93	204.71	81.17	623.35	619.18	1643.83
TOTAL:		964.02	548.04	3364.82	3749.75	5691.99	6582.65	20901.27

#### Claims on forest land

\*435. SHRIMATI BRINDA KARAT: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the break-up of tribal and non-tribal claimants for forest land;
- (b) whether Government is aware about the high level rejections of claims for forest land;
- (c) if so, the reasons therefor; and
- (d) the area of land for which pattas had been distributed?

THE MINISTER OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI KANTILAL BHURIA): (a) The Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006, administered by the Ministry of Tribal Affairs, seeks to recognize and vest the forest rights and occupation in forest land in forest dwelling Scheduled Tribes and other traditional forest dwellers who have been residing in such forests for generations but whose rights could not be recorded. The responsibility for implementing the Act lies with the State/UT Governments. The break-up of the claimants — forest dwelling Scheduled Tribes and other traditional forest dwellers - is not maintained in the Ministry. As per the information collected till 31st March, 2010, 27,44,692 claims have been filed in the various States/UTs under the Act.

(b) and (c) As per the information available with the Ministry, out of 27,44,692 claims filed under the Act till 31st March, 2010, 9,56,565 claims were rejected, which works out to 34.85% of the total claims filed. The claims for recognition of forest rights under the Act are adjudicated as per the procedure laid down in the Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Rules, 2008 notified on 1.1.2008 for implementing the provisions of the Act.

(d) As per the information collected till 31st March, 2010, 7,82,554 titles have been distributed and 31,804 titles were ready for distribution. As per information available with the Ministry, 6 States have reported that 3,02,044 certificates of title have been distributed for 15,97,846 acres of forest land.

#### Climate research centres

\*436. SHRI N.K. SINGH: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether India and United States have recently agreed to set up climate research centres to find out technological solutions for low carbon growth;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any technologies, to meet the emission intensity reduction target of 20 to 25 per cent by 2020, have been offered by US; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and to what extent the setting up of climate research centres is beneficial for India?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) to (d) India and USA have an institutionalized energy dialogue which explores cooperation in clean and efficient energy and development of renewable resources of energy. During the visit of Prime Minister to Washington in November, 2009, the two countries signed a Memorandum of Understanding to enhance cooperation on Energy Security, Energy Efficiency, Clean Energy and Climate Change, which seeks to strengthen and intensify India-USA collaboration in these areas.

One of the priority initiatives of Indo-US MoU is setting up of an Indo-US Clean Energy Research and Deployment initiative, including a Joint Research Centre to foster innovation and joint efforts to accelerate deployment of clean energy technologies. The US side has proposed for discussion a draft protocol regarding setting up of a Joint Clean Energy Research and Development Centre. The priority areas of focus for the initiative is likely to include solar energy, energy efficiency, smart grid, bio fuels, clean coal technologies and integrated gasification combined cycle technology. The Joint Clean Energy Research and Development Centre will help accelerate deployment of clean energy technologies and accelerate the transition to a low carbon economy.

India and US have actively participated under various programmes including the Asia-Pacific Partnership on Clean Development and Climate which aims at developing, deploying and transferring cleaner and more efficient technologies. However, no specific technologies have been offered by US to help India meet the objectives of its domestic mitigation actions.

#### **Setting up of Gram Nyayalayas**

\*437. PROF. ALKA BALRAM KSHATRIYA: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's ambitious plan to open mobile rural courts (Gram Nyayalayas) across the country has not been found feasible by a majority of the States;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether, in view of mounting pending cases in courts, Government would again convince the State Governments/UTs to set up mobile rural courts to dispose of cases expeditiously; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI M. VEERAPPA MOILY): (a) to (d) Most of the States to which the Gram Nyayalayas Act, 2008 extends have supported the setting up of