

(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

Gram Nyayalayas and some States like Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Orissa and Maharashtra have already notified and operationalised Gram Nyayalayas. After the Gram Nyayalayas Act, 2008 came into force on 2nd October 2009, and upto 31st March, 2010, the States of Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Orissa and Maharashtra, taken together, have notified 144 Gram Nyayalayas out of which 47 had been made operational.

Some States have, however, requested for higher central financial assistance while indicating their willingness to establish Gram Nyayalayas.

The States of Uttarakhand, Tamil Nadu and the Government of NCT of Delhi have for different reasons, not felt the need to set up Gram Nyayalayas.

In terms of Section 3 of the Gram Nyayalayas Act, it is for the State Governments to establish Gram Nyayalayas after consultation with its respective High Court. The Government has addressed the States in this regard many times to implement the Act fully to ensure provision of affordable and quick justice to the people in the rural areas at their doorsteps.

Generation of Solar Energy

*438. SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has started work towards the stated goal of generating 10,000 MW of electricity through solar energy by 2020 and if so, the details thereof;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) how Government proposes to provide incentives to public and private organizations to invest in renewable sources of energy; and

(d) the details of the steps taken by Government to establish a 'Single Window Clearance' as mentioned in the Jawaharlal Nehru National Solar Mission?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) and (b) The Jawaharlal Nehru National Solar Mission, announced by the Government, aims at creating capacity of 20,000 MW grid solar power, 2,000 MW off-grid solar power, and installation of 20 million square meter solar thermal collector area by 2022. The Government has designated NTPC Vidyut Vyapar Nigam (NVN) as the nodal agency which has been mandated for entering into Power Purchase Agreements (PPAs) with solar power project developers to purchase solar electricity fed to 33 KV and above grid, in accordance with the tariff and time period as fixed by the Central Electricity Regulatory Commission.

(c) The Central Government is encouraging the renewable energy projects through a mix of fiscal and financial incentives and other policy/regulatory measures aimed at attracting private investment. These include capital/interest subsidy, accelerated depreciation, nil/concessional excise and customs duties and generation based incentive for renewable energy power production.