

evaluation and regulatory approval process takes place. This includes generation of relevant biosafety information and its elaborate analysis to ensure food, feed and environmental safety. The environmental safety assessment includes studies on pollen escape, out-crossing, aggressiveness and weediness, effect of the gene on non-target organisms, presence of protein in soil and its effect on soil micro-flora, confirmation of the absence of terminator gene and baseline susceptibility studies. The food and feed safety studies include assessment on composition analysis, allergenicity and toxicological studies and feeding studies on fish, chicken, cows and buffaloes. In case, the GM crop is not found suitable for release in the environment or human consumption, the product is rejected during the trial stage itself. A final view on the commercialization of GM plants is taken only when scientific studies establish that it is safe for the human health and environment.

(c) Does not arise.

Lok Adalats

*369. SHRI M.V. MYSURA REDDY: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether, with the encouragement it has got to decide over one lakh cases in the recently held Lok Adalats in Delhi, the Ministry proposes to implement this model in every State to reduce the pendency of cases; and

(b) the reasons for not making it mandatory to conduct Lok Adalats, at least, once in a month in every State capital?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI M. VEERAPPA MOILY): (a) and (b) The State Legal Services Authorities, District Legal Services Authorities and Taluk Legal Services Committees are regularly conducting Lok Adalats for pending cases almost every month.

The National Legal Services Authority in its National Plan of Action for 2010-11 has directed the State Authorities to organise Mega Lok Adalats every month or even more frequently in all Courts and Tribunals including in Debt Recovery Tribunal, Labour Courts, Industrial Tribunals and Family Courts on the basis of a pre-scheduled calendar.

Judiciary being independent, no directions can be given to the Courts for conducting the judicial matters. However, as per the provisions of the Legal Services Authorities Act, 1987 and as per the mandate of Section 89 CPC, the Alternate Dispute Resolution (ADR) technique of Lok Adalat is being employed by all Courts for settlement of the disputes as an ADR method.

Achievement of power capacity addition target

*370. SHRI N.K. SINGH: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the power capacity addition target that was set for the Eleventh Five Year Plan is likely to be achieved;
- (b) if so, the status of capacity addition, as on date;
- (c) whether the domestic manufacturing capacity is enough for the envisaged capacity addition;
- (d) whether Government is opposed to import duty on power equipments; and
- (e) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI SUSHILKUMAR SHINDE): (a) and (b) A capacity addition target of 78,700 MW was originally fixed for the Eleventh Plan. However, as per the mid-term appraisal, the capacity addition target for the Eleventh Plan has been revised to 62,374 MW comprising of 8,237 MW hydro, 50,757 MW thermal and 3,380 MW nuclear capacity. A capacity totaling to 29,361 MW has already been commissioned till 15.11.2010 during the Eleventh Plan.

(c) BHEL has undertaken capacity augmentation programme to increase its manufacturing capacity from 10,000 MW in December, 2007 to about 20,000 MW per annum by 2012. In addition, new Joint Ventures have been/are being formed for setting up manufacturing facilities for supercritical steam generators and turbine generators in the country. Planned manufacturing capacity envisaged by these ventures is of the order of 11,000 MW per annum for supercritical boilers and 12,000 MW per annum for supercritical turbine-generators for large thermal units.

(d) and (e) Custom Duty @ 5%, Countervailing Duty (CVD) @ 10% and SAD @ 4% is applicable to all non-Mega Power Projects. However, Mega power projects are exempted from the above duty structure.

Share of renewable energy

*371. DR. GYAN PRAKASH PILANIA: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

- (a) the share of renewable energy to the total installed capacity from all sources in the country, percentage-wise and MW-wise;
- (b) the economic viability of renewable energy sources as compared to traditional sources, source-wise and the cost per mega watt;
- (c) the details of production during the last five years, State-wise and renewable source-wise; and
- (d) whether the above performance in new and renewable energy sector could be termed tardy?