

JYC'22

# Lok Sabha

BACKGROUND  
GUIDE

Chairperson: Ayaan Malhotra

Dept. Chairperson: Moksh

Rapporteur: Akaisha

Rapporteur: Samiah

## **LETTER FROM THE EXECUTIVE BOARD**

With intense felicity we welcome you all to Jodhamal Youth Conclave 2022's Lok Sabha. Intricate deliberation and contemplative diplomacy are what we aspire from all the upcoming leaders who've become a part of this committee along with creating a memorable learning experience that will aid you forever, and the executive board is here to help you with the same. The background guide provides all the necessary information to get you through this committee but the delegates are suggested to not limit their research to just the background guide. New facts, figures and arguments would be highly acknowledged by the board.

Mindful researching!

Wishing you Godspeed, glory.

The Executive board

Lok Sabha

## PROCEEDINGS OF THE HOUSE

The Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha and Directions issued by the Chairperson from time to time there under regulate the procedure in Lok Sabha. The meeting commences with a roll call taken by the chairperson to which the members will respond with either "present" or "present and voting." If a member replies "present" they will not be permitted to vote throughout the session. and this privilege would only lie with members who opt for "present and voting." The house will thereafter be open to motions. Ideally, the first motion which will be passed is of the formation of the General Speakers' List. This list will enable members to provide their opening statements and help them choose potential allies. The General Speakers' List can be opened at any time with the passing of a motion to do the same. After the general speakers' list elapses, the house would ideally expect to pass a motion on the commencement of a moderated caucus to dive deeper into the sub- topics of the agenda and gain further clarity on members' viewpoints regarding the agenda at hand. As the debate progresses, the house would also undergo states of unmoderated caucuses wherein members would be allowed to communicate with each other without any moderation whatsoever. Members may utilise this time to form alliances and share their perspectives with a specific audience, more effectively. The Committee will switch between Speakers' List, Moderated Caucus, Question Hour, and Unmoderated Caucus until Bills are complete, merged, and ready to be presented.

1. Point of Parliamentary Inquiry- When a delegate is unsure about any parliamentary procedure, a point of parliamentary inquiry may be raised for clarification. This point must be raised after (and not during) a speech or statement.
2. Point of Personal Privilege - When a delegate wishes to be excused or requires a change for their comfort this point can be used.

3. Point of Order- When a delegate feels that there are factual inaccuracies with the proceedings of the house or in the speaking delegates speech, a point of order may be raised. Only if the point is of utmost importance and urgency should it interrupt a speech or a statement.
4. Point of Information- If a delegate yields their time to points of information, then, in keeping with the residual time, the EB will recognize up to 2 questions from other delegates with regards to the yielder's speech. The questions must be concise, relevant, and framed as interrogative sentences.
5. Right to Reply - Each delegate possesses the right to reply to an accusation or statement which has been made by another member of the house.

### Moderated Caucus

A Moderated Caucus is allotted for the discussion on a sub agenda that the members feel should be discussed in front of the house. Maximum total time: 30 minutes. Maximum per speaker time: 90 seconds. The chairperson may withdraw any agenda he feels has no relation to the agenda. However, he must notify the MP of the same, on which the MP is allowed to send a chit explaining why the agenda should not be withdrawn. On receiving the agenda, the chairperson will ask for seconds. On receiving required seconds, the chairperson will put the agenda to vote, and the result is decided by a simple majority of placard votes. An extension to a discussion hour may be obtained if the total time does not exceed 30 minutes.

Note: Delegates may choose to yield their residual time to points of information from the Executive Board, or another delegate.

## Unmoderated Caucus

An Unmoderated Caucus is a suspension of formal debate, allowing the delegates to interact openly. Just as in a moderated caucus, a motion proposing the same must include a time limit and the reason for the caucus.

## Chits

Since the committee involves substantive chits, the delegates must know the two types of chits to be circulated in the committee:

- Chits Via EB: These Chits are to be sent to the Executive Board Dice with a clear format expressing the name of the sender and the receiver alongside the main body. Acknowledging the size of the committee, the delegates are required to keep the contents of their chits concise and relevant.
- Direct Chits: These Chits do not have to be sent to the EB and can be sent directly to a delegate. The purpose of these types of chits is to form blocs with the other delegates while also discussing political strategies.

## Question Hour

It is a period after the moderated caucus where the members of the house are free to ask questions to each other on matters about the agenda or the sub-agenda under discussion. The period has been defined as an instrument by which members can elicit information on any matter of public importance even if it does not consider the agenda at hand.

Note: All caucuses/motions are at the discretion of the chairperson and may be ruled out of order. All motions will be passed or failed on the account of a simple majority.

## Working Paper

A working paper is a document that entails the usage of operative clauses to state the potential solutions which an alliance is hoping to implement as a response to the agenda at hand. Since a working paper is not an official document, it need not have a strict format, although the use of operative clauses before each resolution is advised since these solutions will go into the draft resolution wherein, they will need to follow certain restrictions. The working paper needs to be created with the collective inputs of each alliance member ensuring that all conflicting points are neutralised while also all members get their say, to further the cause of negotiation and diplomacy.

## Draft Resolution Guidelines

The debates in committee sessions ideally conclude with consensus being reached amongst participating delegates and a Draft Resolution (DR) is formulated, detailing the member states' approaches towards addressing the various issues of the agenda. A DR must be realistic in the plans it presents and should have a multifaceted approach to the issues at hand always keeping in mind the mandate. A draft resolution may be introduced when it has the required number of signatories as well as the signature of the committee Director. It must have sponsors and signatories to it, the minimum required number of which is decided by the Executive Board after the committee session will commence. It is important to note that being signatory to a resolution in no way implies support for the resolution; it simply expresses the wish to discuss that paperwork in committee. Plagiarism of any sort is expressly Forbidden.

## Resolution Writing:

### Key Terminology in Resolutions

- i. Clause: one section of a resolution, containing one argument or one action
- ii. Phrase: Phrases are the first word(s) of a clause. They introduce the clause and define the nature of its recommendations.

iii. Preambulatory Clause: The preambulatory clauses (also called preambles) of a resolution state the reasons for addressing the topic.

Preambles can reference the constitution, previous acts, the UN charter, and international actions. Each clause begins with a preambulatory phrase and ends with a comma.

iv. Operative Clause: Actions and recommendations made in a resolution are

written in the form of operative clauses (or operatives, for short). Each operative is numbered, begins with an operative phrase, and ends with a semicolon. Operative clauses should be organized logically with each clause containing a single idea or proposal. The resolution ends in a period after the last operative.

v. Amendment: An amendment is a change that a delegate would like to introduce to the resolution once it has already been submitted to the chair.

The Delegate proposing the amendment chooses if the clause must be modified, deleted, or something is supposed to be added to the clause. The sponsors of the DR mark the amendment as friendly or unfriendly depending on their agreeance to the amendment.

## Bill (Draft Resolution) Format

Essentially, a resolution should be written as one continuous sentence. Resolutions have a very specific and strict format that allows the reader to easily follow the resolution and avoid confusion or ambiguity within the clauses. All resolutions submitted by working groups at the conference must adhere to the following format:

Committee Name:

Resolution:

Agenda:

Authors: max 2

Co-authors: max 2

Signatories: no limits set

The (Committee Name),

Preambulatory Phrase (preambulatory clause),

Preambulatory Phrase (preambulatory clause),

1. Operative Phrase (operative clause).

2. Operative Phrase (operative clause):

a. (Sub-clause),

b. (Sub-clause),

c. (Sub-clause),

i. (Sub-sub-clause).

3. Operative phrase (operative clause).

Each clause of a resolution must be separated by a semi-colon (;). Sub-clauses must be separated by a comma (,). The end of a resolution is marked by a full-stop (.) and any clauses after the use of a full-stop will not be regarded as being part of the resolution.

## Preambulatory Clauses

Each preamble begins with a preambulatory phrase. The clause must meet the following criteria:

- a. The preambulatory phrase must be italicized
- b. The first word of the clause must be capitalized.
- c. Preambles are not numbered.
- d. Each preamble ends with a comma.
- e. Skip a line between each clause.
- f. Indent all lines of each clause after the first line.
- g. Preambles cannot have sub-clauses
- h. Acronyms and abbreviations should be written out completely when they first appear in the resolution. They can be abbreviated later in the document.

## Authors, Co-Authors, and signatories

Authors are delegates who have participated consistently in the writing of the Draft Resolution, and who will be presenting the document to the committee and answering questions asked by other members of the committee. A delegate may be an Author to only one Draft Resolution.

Co Authors are those who also have significantly contributed to the document and can also answer questions addressed with respect to the same.

Signatories are delegates who want to see the Draft Resolution discussed in committee, regardless of whether they agree with it or not. There is no limit to the number of Bills that a delegate may be a signatory to. A Bill must meet a specified minimum of Sponsors and Signatories, to be submitted to the Executive Board.

## Amendments

An amendment changes a resolution by adding, striking out, or substituting a word or phrase. There are three kinds of amendments:

- a. Modification
- b. Deletion
- c. Addition

Amendments themselves may not be amended, and no amendments may be made to the preamble of a resolution.

## ABOUT THE AGENDA:

"Power crisis in the country with special emphasis on Coal shortages."

India, with respect to the entire world is the second largest consumer and producer of coal and plays a critical role in keeping the country's lights on as 3/4<sup>th</sup> of the electricity is produced through coal. Although the Indian nation is home to one of the most colossal coal mining companies, the on-ground implementation of the same says otherwise.

The requisite of coal in the country can lead the entire nation into shambles due to unavailability as 55% of the energy need sufficed by it and commercial primary energy consumption in India has grown by about 700% in the last four decades. It's inadequacy last October, lead India lurching on the brink of a power crisis when stocks at more than half of the country's 135 coal-fired plants ran critically low, or below 25% of normal levels. Now coal stocks are said to be critically low in 108 of its 173 power plants. Some of the major inducements as to why India is facing a coal shortage are given below

- The war in Ukraine means global prices of coal and natural gas have soared, making imports unaffordable. The current per capita commercial primary energy consumption in India is about 350 kgoe/year which is well below that of developed countries. Driven by the rising population, expanding economy and a quest for improved quality of life, energy usage in India is expected to rise. Considering the limited reserve potentiality of petroleum & natural gas, eco-conservation restriction on hydel project and geo-political perception of nuclear power, coal will continue to occupy centre-stage of India 's energy scenario but the war and inflation being cause by it is expected to act as a major be in the ointment for coal's performance.
- The unforeseen blistering heatwave - average temperatures in April in northern and central India were the highest in more than 120 years - has pushed demand for electricity to record levels. This came on top of an uptick in demand following the reopening of the economy after two years of pandemic lockdowns.

- The Indian railways have often had fingers being pointed at it as far as the slow movement of goods and coal rakes, critically impacting coal supply have been concerned.
- Further, as per a report by the Hindu, in 2021, the increase in the coal demand to 124.2 BU per month from 106.6 BU per month in 2019 is vital reason for insufficient coal. In 2022, the demand has further increased to 132 BU.
- According to the Centre's core management team (CMT), heavy rains in coal mining areas like Gujarat, Punjab, Rajasthan, Delhi, and Tamil Nadu have resulted in lesser coal production. Moreover, prior to the monsoon season, there was inadequate coal-stock build-up in most thermal plants, pushing them below critical levels.
- The Centre also stated that there was a 43.6% reduction in power generation from imported coal, which led to extra demand of 17.4 MT of domestic coal, further depleting coal reserves.

## AFFECT OF COAL SHORTAGE ON POWER SUPPLY AND COST:

As per Fitch, the daily electricity deficit in India has increased from 0.3% to 1% in April 2022. This has led to an 85% increase in the price of electricity traded on Indian exchanges from an average of Rs 3/kWh to Rs 8.23/kWh in March. To regulate prices, CEA has capped short-term power exchange rates to Rs 12/kWh. Fitch further estimates that low coal supplies will not allow National Thermal Power Corporation (NTPC) to increase its plant load factor – its power output with respect to its fuel – by more than 70.7%. This was the limit NTPC had increased its load to in 2021, up from 66% in 2020

The peak in demand has been met with load shedding, planned outages by states like Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Maharashtra, Jharkhand, Bihar, Haryana, and Uttarakhand. Since April 1, Jharkhand has been facing an average supply shortage of 10-12%, followed by Andhra Pradesh (10%), Uttarakhand (8-10%), Madhya Pradesh (6%) and Haryana (4%).

## THE CENTRE'S STRATEGEM:

- The CIL has stated that its supplies to thermal power stations have been increased by 14.2 during the first half of April 2022, with regards to the last year. Coal generation has hit 1.64 million tonnes per day compared to 1.43 million last year.
- The company added that it had raised its production to 26.4 million tonnes during the first half of April, achieving 27% year-on-year growth.
- The Centre has allowed States to use its captive coal reserves up to 25% to meet growing domestic demand. It has also allowed generating companies to blend imported coal up to 10% to ease the burden on CIL.
- In 2020, Centre had passed mining reforms to end CIL's monopoly on India's coal manufacturing. The law allowed commercial mining in coal sector with 50 blocks to be offered immediately. It also allowed any party to bid for coal mines instead of only captive consumers (i.e., companies which use coal for running their businesses).
- The law also incentivised early coal production with rebate in revenue share and promised Rs 50,000 crore investment for diversifying CIL's operations. The law has, however, run into severe Opposition from States – especially mineral-rich states like Jharkhand, Bihar –citing that this will have an adverse impact on a large tribal population and forests. The case is pending in the Supreme Court.
- India has been increasing its renewable power production in the last few years to aid its efforts in the global war on climate change and reducing its dependence on coal-based power plants would help its electric mobility thrust as well.

- The government has also issued a scheme of bundling renewable power with thermal and hydro projects which it says would reduce the overall cost of power for consumers and reduction in dependence on coal for power production
- States have been allowed to use its captive coal reserves up to 25% to meet growing domestic demand.
- It is also extending grant assistance for construction of Green Energy Corridors, and for Solarization of agriculture feeders/pump sets under Pradhan Mantri Kisan Uria Suraksha Evam Utthaan Mahabhiyan (KUSUM) scheme
- With no tailpipe emissions of their own and electricity from the grid charging the batteries on board, as the fuel, rapid addition of renewable energy is expected to reduce thermal generation in overall electricity mix, further minimizing the carbon emission intensity in future.

## SPECULATIONS AND PROTESTS:

- The opposition has been active with allegations and so have protests been to an extent inside the country due to the ongoing power crisis
- The former congress party president Rahul Gandhi has previously exhorted the ruling government to “stop running the bulldozer of hatred and start the power plants of the country”
- “Today the coal and electricity crisis has created havoc in the entire country. I am saying again – This crisis will destroy small industries, due to which unemployment will increase further. Small children cannot stand this scorching heat. The lives of patients admitted in hospitals are at stake. There will be financial loss by stopping rail, metro services. Modi ji, do you not care about the country and the people,” asked Mr. Gandhi in a Facebook post
- The farmers in the country have been struggling as well, as the crop for the fodder of the fodder of animals has undergone demolition as there was no power to irrigate it. The Kisan Mazdoor Sangarsh Committee (KMSC) in Punjab protested outside the residence of state power minister Harbhajan Singh ETO in Amritsar back in April against the power cuts in the state, even as the ruling Aam Aadmi Party (AAP) tried to shift the blame to the Union government.
- The Bhartiya Kisan Union (BKU) Ugrahan had also staged a protest against long power cuts in Punjab as people had to bear the brunt due to unscheduled power cuts. The protestors had warned that they would block roads and highways if the issue is not resolved at the earliest. However, the Punjab State Power Corporation Limited (PSPCL), claims that there is no shortage and power cuts have been imposed to avoid fire incidents.
- In Srinagar as well, protests had been visible by locals and mainstream politicians due to the increasing severity of the power crisis and shortage of drinking water due to the same

- Reeling under the crisis on account of continued coal shortage, a major segment of the manufacturing sector, MSMEs and captive power plant-based industry have jointly submitted a representation to the prime minister through a group of 10 industry associations.
- Further, keeping captive power plants idle and compelling CPP integrated industries to buy power from market is creating overall system inefficiency in the form of unnecessary coal transportation and higher specific consumption in CPP units due to low-capacity utilisation
- Energy minister AK Sharma and the entire UPPCL management were left in a fix on how to deal with the coal crisis, but CM Adityanath chalked out a plan to arrest the crisis.  
“Chief minister Yogi Adityanath took two important decisions in the power sector amid this crisis. First, he decided that under no circumstances will costly foreign coal be imported for thermal power stations to avoid consumers being burdened with tariff hike. Secondly, he ordered government departments would have to pay power arrears directly to the power distribution companies through centralised payment,” he said.

## THE ELECTRICITY AMENDMENT BILL 2021

The amendment to Electricity Act proposes to address the laxity of state electricity regulatory commissions in fixing adequate tariffs and enabling timely revisions. The Bill provides that the regulators will have to suo-moto initiate tariff proceedings in case distributions companies do not file petitions.

Although the bill was sent to a standing commission the executive board would acknowledge a discussion regarding it as a moderated caucus and for its provisions to be addressed in the final Draft resolution prepared. The delegates are expected to read both the original and amended bill and present related problems and solutions.

## WAY FORWARD:

Currently, India aims at net 0 carbon emissions by 2070 and to meet 50% of its electricity requirements from renewable energy sources by 2030. Coal and oil have so far served as bedrocks of India 's industrial growth and modernisation. But prime minister Narendra Modi has announced more zealous goals including installing 500 gigawatts of renewable energy capacity which would also greatly affect the carbon emissions and reducing a billion tonnes of the same. Some of the greatly potential and upcoming sources of renewable energy are provided below:

- Geothermal energy: it is a form of energy conversion in which heat energy from within Earth is captured and harnessed for cooking, bathing, space heating, electrical power generation, and other uses. Heat from Earth's interior generates surface phenomena such as lava flows, geysers, fumaroles, hot springs, and mud pots. The heat is produced mainly by the radioactive decay of potassium, thorium, and uranium in Earth's crust and mantle and also by friction generated along the margins of continental plates. The subsequent annual low-grade heat flow to the surface averages between 50 and 70 milliwatts (MW) per square metre worldwide. In contrast, incoming solar radiation striking Earth's surface provides 342 watts per square metre annually (see solar energy).

Geothermal heat energy can be recovered and exploited for human use, and it is available anywhere on Earth's surface. The estimated energy that can be recovered and utilized on the surface is  $4.5 \times 10^6$  exajoules, or about  $1.4 \times 10^6$  terawatt-years, which equates to roughly three times the world's annual consumption of all types of energy.

India is still at nascent stage of geothermal energy utilization with no geothermal power plant set up in the country so far due to high upfront cost of Rs 30 Cr/MW & indicative Tariff in range of Rs 10 per KWh, site specific deployment, lack of load center and power evacuation facility nearby, high risk involved in exploration, etc. Geological Survey of India (GSI) with CSIR - National Geophysical Research Institute (NGRI) carried out preliminary resource assessment for the exploration and utilization of

geothermal resources in 1970s & 1980s in the country. As per preliminary investigations undertaken by the GSI, there are around 300 geothermal hot springs in India. Most of these geothermal hot springs are in medium potential (100 C to 200 C) and low potential (<100 C) zones. The promising geothermal sites for electric power generation are Puga Valley & Chummathang in Jammu & Kashmir, Cambay in Gujarat, Tattapani in Chattisgarh, Khammam in Telangana & Ratnagiri in Maharashtra. The promising geothermal sites for direct heat use applications are Rajgir in Bihar, Manikaran in Himachal Pradesh, Surajkund in Jharkhand, Tapoban in Uttarakhand & Sohana region in Haryana.

- Solar energy: Solar power is energy from the sun that is converted into thermal or electrical energy. Solar energy is the cleanest and most abundant renewable energy source available, and the U.S. has some of the richest solar resources in the world. Solar technologies can harness this energy for a variety of uses, including generating electricity, providing light or a comfortable interior environment, and heating water for domestic, commercial, or industrial use. National Institute of Solar Energy has assessed the Country's solar potential of about 748 GW assuming 3% of the waste land area to be covered by Solar PV modules. Solar energy has taken a central place in India's National Action Plan on Climate Change with National Solar Mission as one of the key Missions. National Solar Mission (NSM) was launched on 11th January 2010. NSM is a major initiative of the Government of India with active participation from States to promote ecological sustainable growth while addressing India's energy security challenges. It will also constitute a major contribution by India to the global effort to meet the challenges of climate change. The Mission's objective is to establish India as a global leader in solar energy by creating the policy conditions for solar technology diffusion across the country as quickly as possible. The Mission targets installing 100 GW grid-connected solar power plants by the year 2022. This is in line with India's Intended Nationally Determined Contributions (INDCs) target to achieve about 40 percent cumulative electric power

installed capacity from non-fossil fuel-based energy resources and to reduce the emission intensity of its GDP by 33 to 35 percent from 2005 level by 2030.

In order to achieve the above target, Government of India have launched various schemes to encourage generation of solar power in the country like Solar Park Scheme, VGF Schemes, CPSU Scheme, Defence Scheme, Canal bank & Canal top Scheme, Bundling Scheme, Grid Connected Solar Rooftop Scheme etc.

- Wind energy: it is a form of energy conversion in which turbines convert the kinetic energy of wind into mechanical or electrical energy that can be used for power. Wind power is considered a renewable energy source. India's wind energy sector is led by indigenous wind power industry and has shown consistent progress. The expansion of the wind industry has resulted in a strong ecosystem, project operation capabilities and manufacturing base of about 10,000 MW per annum. The country currently has the fourth highest wind installed capacity in the world with total installed capacity of 39.25 GW (as on 31st March 2021) and has generated around 60.149 billion Units during 2020-21. The Government is promoting wind power projects in entire country through private sector investment by providing various fiscal and financial incentives such as Accelerated Depreciation benefit, concessional custom duty exemption on certain components of wind electric generators. Besides, Generation Based Incentive (GBI) Scheme was available for the wind projects commissioned before 31 March 2017.

In addition to fiscal and other incentives as stated above, following steps also have been taken to promote installation of wind capacity in the country:

Ø Technical support including wind resource assessment and identification of potential sites through the National Institute of Wind Energy, Chennai.

Ø in order to facilitate inter-state sale of wind power, the inter-state transmission charges and losses have been waived off for wind and solar projects to be commissioned by March 2022.

Ø Issued Guidelines for Tariff Based Competitive Bidding Process for Procurement of Power from Grid Connected Wind Power Projects with an objective to provide a framework for procurement of wind power through a transparent process of bidding including standardization of the process and defining of roles and responsibilities of various stakeholders. These Guidelines aim to enable the Distribution Licensees to procure wind power at competitive rates in a cost-effective manner.

- Hydrogen energy: Hydrogen is a clean fuel that, when consumed in a fuel cell, produces only water. Hydrogen can be produced from a variety of domestic resources, such as natural gas, nuclear power, biomass, and renewable power like solar and wind. These qualities make it an attractive fuel option for transportation and electricity generation applications. It can be used in cars, in houses, for portable power, and in many more applications. Hydrogen is an energy carrier that can be used to store, move, and deliver energy produced from other sources. Today, hydrogen fuel can be produced through several methods. The most common methods today are natural gas reforming (a thermal process), and electrolysis. Other methods include solar-driven and biological processes. The potential use of hydrogen in the country comes with a myriad of application and intricacies. A detailed study regarding the same is presented here:

[https://www.niti.gov.in/sites/default/files/2022-06/Harnessing\\_Green\\_Hydrogen\\_V21\\_DIGITAL\\_29062022.pdf](https://www.niti.gov.in/sites/default/files/2022-06/Harnessing_Green_Hydrogen_V21_DIGITAL_29062022.pdf)

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