

educational institution, including Central Universities (CUs), to undergo the accreditation process from a recognized accreditation agency in accordance with the procedure laid thereunder. Accordingly, every Central University has to undergo accreditation by the National Assessment and Accreditation Council (NAAC), Bangalore, which undertakes accreditation on various quality parameters, including academic/instructional and infrastructural parameters. NAAC accreditation is valid for five years, after which, the Central Universities have to again apply for accreditation.

With regard to review of fiscal performance, the accounts of Central Universities are mandatorily subjected to audit by the Comptroller and Auditor General (C&AG) of India every year and the Annual Accounts duly audited are required to be tabled in both Houses of the Parliament. Further, the University Grants Commission (UGC) reviews the financial performance of each Central University on a periodical basis for ensuring proper utilization of funds and for providing further financial assistance to the Universities.

There is already in existence a mechanism with UGC, by which at the beginning of each Five Year Plan period, it reviews the progress made by the Central Universities in the preceding Plan with a view to assessing the requirement of funds of each Central University on the basis of the vital parameters like academic performance, research and governance.

(b) Yes, Sir. Quantum of fund to be released to Central Universities has been made contingent upon the above exercise of the UGC. This prompts the Central Universities to improve their academic and fiscal performance. There are 39 Central Universities under Ministry of Human Resource Development [excluding Indira Gandhi National Open University (IGNOU)], out of which 37 were eligible for accreditation. 7 CUs have valid accreditation, 24 CUs have applied for accreditation to NAAC and 6 CUs have yet to apply for accreditation. 39 CUs have submitted Annual Accounts and Annual Reports for the year 2012-13 to the Ministry of Human Resource Development.

(c) A Workshop was conducted to sensitize the Central Universities about the mandatory accreditation by NAAC on 4.7.2014. UGC decided in its 496th meeting held on 29.11.2013 to stop grants for the Central Universities, which have not applied for accreditation w.e.f. 1.4.2015.

Development of hydro electric projects

*371. SHRIMATI KAHKASHAN PERWEEN: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the abundant availability of water in the country can offset the energy deficit, if hydro-energy is developed properly and in a time-bound manner;

(b) whether hydro power is a renewable, non-polluting and an environment-friendly source of energy; and

(c) if so, the steps taken for time-bound development of hydro power potential to ensure its optimum harnessing for the benefit of people and progress of the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) As per the re-assessment studies of hydro-electric potential of the country, carried out by the Central Electricity Authority (CEA) during 1978-87, the hydro power potential in terms of Installed Capacity (IC) is estimated at 1,48,701 MW out of which 1,45,320 MW of the potential consists of hydro electric schemes having IC above 25 MW. Of the above identified capacity, 35,944.5 MW hydro capacity is under operation, 13,131.3 MW hydro capacity is under construction and 63,432 MW hydro capacity is under other various stages of development. The State-wise details of the hydro potential and its development is given in Statement (*See* below). Harnessing of the hydro potential would certainly help mitigate the energy deficit in the country.

(b) and (c) Hydro power is the renewable, non-polluting and an environment friendly source of energy. Among the primary resources of energy, it is the only renewable source which has been recognized to be economical in the long run and the preferred source of energy due to its inherent benefits like peaking power, long life span, employment generation for local people lending to overall development of area, etc.

The major steps taken by the Government for time bound development of hydro potential include, *inter-alia*:

- (i) National Electricity Policy: Emphasis on development of full Hydro potential.
- (ii) New Hydro Policy, 2008: Transparent bidding, extension of cost plus tariff regime, merchant sale of power, 1% free power for Local Area Development Fund, etc.
- (iii) Central Electricity Authority (CEA) is regularly monitoring hydro power projects through frequent site visits, interaction with developers, etc. to resolve the critical issues.
- (iv) A Power Project Monitoring Panel (PPMP) has been set up by the Ministry of Power to independently follow up and monitor the progress of hydro projects.
- (v) Regular interaction with various other concerned Ministries/Organizations, such as, Ministry of Environment and Forests, Ministry of Roads, Transport and Highways, Border Roads Organizations, etc. for obtaining various clearances as well as for infrastructural support.

Statement*Status of Hydro Electric Potential Development (in terms of Installed Capacity – Above 25 MW)*

(As 30.06.2014)

Region/State	Identified Capacity as per reassessment study		Capacity under Operation		Capacity under construction		Capacity under various stages of Development		Capacity yet to be taken up for Development	
	Total (MW)	Above 25 MW (MW)	(MW)	%	(MW)	%	(MW)	%	(MW)	%
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Northern										
Jammu and Kashmir	14146	13543	2669.0	19.71	1630.0	12.04	6749	49.83	2495	18.42
Himachal Pradesh	18820	18540	8370.7	45.15	3153.3	17.01	3923	21.16	3093.0	16.68
Punjab	971	971	1206.3	100	206.0	21.22	0	0.00	0	0
Haryana	64	64	0.0	0	0.0	0.00	0	0.00	64	100
Rajasthan	496	483	411.0	85.09	0.0	0.00	0	0.00	72	14.91
Uttarakhand	18175	17998	3426.4	19.04	1640.0	9.11	3908	21.71	9023.7	50.14
Uttar Pradesh	723	664	501.6	75.54	0.0	0.00	0	0.00	162.4	24.46
SUB TOTAL (NR)	53395	52263	16584.9	31.73	6629.3	12.68	14580	27.90	14468.7	27.68

Western										
Madhya Pradesh	2243	1970	2395.0	100	400.0	20.30	100	5.08	0	0
Chhattisgarh	2242	2202	120.0	5.45	0.0	0.00	60	2.72	2022	91.83
Gujarat*	619	590	550.0	100	0.0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Maharashtra	3769	3314	2487.0	75.05	0.0	0.00	0	0.00	827	24.95
Goa	55	55	0.0	0.00	0.0	0.00	0	0.00	55	100
SUB TOTAL (WR)	8928	8131	5552.0	68.28	400.0	4.92	160	1.97	2019	24.83
Southern										
Andhra Pradesh	1981	1956	1286.8	65.78	50.0	2.56	960	49.08	0.0	0.00
Telangana	2443	2404	891.0	37.06	360.0	14.98	320	13.31	833	34.65
Karnataka	6602	6459	3585.4	55.51	0.0	0.00	865	13.39	2008.6	31.10
Kerala	3514	3378	1881.5	55.70	100.0	2.96	163	4.83	1233.5	36.52
Tamil Nadu	1918	1693	1782.2	100	0.0	0.00	500	29.53	0	0
SUB TOTAL (SR)	16458	15890	9426.9	59.33	510.0	3.21	2808	17.67	3145.15	19.79
Eastern										
Jharkhand	753	582	170.0	29.21	0.0	0.00	0	0.00	412	70.79
Bihar	70	40	0.0		0.0	0.00	130	100.00	0	0
Orissa	2999	2981	2027.5	68.01	0.0	0.00	18	0.60	935.5	31.38

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
West Bengal	2841	2829	272.2	9.62	160.0	5.66	400	14.14	1996.8	70.58
Sikkim	4286	4248	669.0	15.75	2622.0	61.72	1208	28.44	0	0
SUB TOTAL (ER)	10949	10680	3138.7	29.39	2782.0	26.05	1756	16.44	3003.3	28.12
North Eastern										
Meghalaya	2394	2298	282.0	12.27	40.0	1.74	924	40.21	0	0
Tripura	15	0	0.0		0.0		0	0.00	0	0
Manipur	1784	1761	105.0	5.96	0.0	0.00	1566	100.00	0	0
Assam	680	650	375.0	57.69	0.0	0.00	180	27.69	0	0
Nagaland	1574	1452	75.0	5.17	0.0	0.00	186	12.81	1191	82.02
Arunachal Pradesh	50328	50064	405.0	0.81	2710.0	5.41	40812	81.52	6137	12.26
Mizoram	2196	2131	0.0	0.00	60.0	2.82	460	21.59	1611	75.60
SUB TOTAL (NER)	58971	58356	1242.0	2.13	2810.0	4.82	44128	75.62	10176	17.44
ALL INDIA	148701	145320	35944.5	24.73	13131.3	9.04	63432.0	43.65	32812.2	22.58

Note: 1. Does not include pumped storage schemes
 2. In some States the total of the capacity developed and balance capacity is different from the potential assessed. This is due to change in capacity of the schemes, addition/ deletion of the schemes and merger of two schemes into one etc.
 3. In addition to above 9 PSS (4785.6 MW) are under operation and 2 PSS (1080 MW) are under construction.
 * Two schemes namely Ukai Dam and Sardar Sarovar were identified for an I.C. of 590 MW. However as per actual, the I.C. is 550 MW.