

As part of the special package to Andhra Pradesh, an amount of ₹ 350 crore (at the rate of ₹ 50 crore per district) has been released for development activities in seven backward districts of Andhra Pradesh consisting of four districts of RayalSeema and three districts of North Coastal region of Andhra Pradesh during 2014-15. During 2015-16, special assistance of ₹ 350 crore (at the rate of ₹ 50 crore per district) was released for the development of these districts.

Regarding the financial assistance to the new capital of Andhra Pradesh, Ministry of Finance, Government of India had released ₹ 500 crore to Andhra Pradesh for the construction of Raj Bhawan and Assembly etc. during 2014-15. Besides this, an amount of ₹ 1000 crore had been released to Andhra Pradesh during 2014-15 by Ministry of Urban Development for creation of essential urban infrastructure for the new capital region of Andhra Pradesh for the following projects:

- (i) Storm water drainage scheme at Vijayawada city (₹ 460 crore) and
- (ii) Comprehensive underground sewerage scheme at Guntur city (₹ 540 crore).

Besides this, Ministry of Finance, Government of India has released an amount of ₹ 350 crore for the new capital of the State during 2015-16.

Andhra Pradesh Reorganization Act (APR Act), 2014 (Section 94) *inter-alia* provides that the Central Government shall take appropriate fiscal measures, including offer of tax incentives to the State of Andhra Pradesh and the State of Telangana, to promote industrialization and economic growth in both the States. Accordingly, it has been decided to provide Additional Investment Allowance of 15% of the cost of new asset acquired and installed by an asses See in any notified backward areas in the State of Andhra Pradesh and the State of Telangana for manufacture or production of any article or thing during the period from 1st April, 2015 to 31st March, 2020. In order to incentivize acquisition and installation of plant and machinery for setting up of manufacturing units in the notified backward areas in the State of Andhra Pradesh or the State of Telangana, it is proposed to allow higher additional depreciation at the rate of 35% in respect of acquisition and installation of any new machinery or plant for the purposes of the said undertaking or enterprise during the period 1st April, 2015 and ending before the 1st April, 2020.

Supreme Courts opinion on agreement of power sharing

†1681. SHRI ASHK ALI TAK: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether an agreement had been signed regarding Seeking the Supreme Court's opinion on distribution of power generated by Anandpur Sahib Hydel Project, Mukeria

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Hydel Project, Thien Dam Project, Upper Bari Doab Canal (UBDC) stage-II and Shahpur Kandi Project;

- (b) if so, whether the said matter has been referred to the Court;
- (c) if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) to (d) An agreement was reached between the States of Punjab, Haryana, Rajasthan and Government of India on 10.5.1984 wherein it was agreed that in view of the claims raised by Haryana and Rajasthan for sharing of power in Anandpur Sahib Project, Mukerian Hydel Project, Thein Dam project, UBDC Stage-II and Shahpur Kandi Hydel Scheme, the Government of India shall refer the matter to the Hon'ble Supreme Court for its opinion. The opinion of the Hon'ble Supreme Court was to be sought on whether the States of Rajasthan and Haryana are entitled to a share in the power generated from these Hydel schemes and in case they are, what would be the share of each State.

However, subsequently in the discussion held between the Chief Ministers of Punjab, Haryana and Rajasthan on 29-30 July, 1992 and 6th August, 1992, a consensus was reached not to refer the matter to the Hon'ble Supreme Court. It was also decided that the States would come to a reasonable agreement through mutual consultations. In order to resolve the issue amicably, a number of formal and informal discussions have taken place. However, no consensus has emerged so far due to the divergent views of the stakeholder States. Presently the matter is *sub-judice* in the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India in original Suite No. 3 of 2009.

Subsidy for solar panels

1682. SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has formulated a New Solar Policy to give subsidy to every household to erect their own solar panels in their roof tops for indigenous power generation;
- (b) whether many large and major industries require large utilization of power and whether the Central Government has stepped into reducing such enormous power requirement to half by giving one time subsidy and encouraging power saving mechanism; and