

during the last three years; and

(f) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER AND NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SHRI KALP NATH RAI): (a) and (b). An agreement for utilisation of water resources of the Damodar barakar, Ajoy, Mayurakshi-Sidheshwari-Noon Beel and Mahananda river basins was reached by the Chief Ministers of Bihar and West Bengal on 19-7-1978. The relevant features of the agreements regarding utilisation of water resources of Mayurakshi-Sidheshwari-Noon Beel basin are given in the attached statement. In this agreement there is no mention of any Power Sharing from Mayurakshi Hydro-electric Project.

(c) The installed capacity of Power generation from Mayurakshi Hydro-electric Project is  $2 \times 2 = 4$  MW.

(d) to (f). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

### STATEMENT

EXTRACT FROM THE AGREEMENT ON UTILISATION OF THE WATER RESOURCES OF THE DAMODAR BARKAR, AJAY, MAYURAKSHI SIDHAESHWARI NOON BEEL AND MAHANANDA RIVER BASINS, WHERE BIHAR AND WEST BENGAL ARE CO-BASIN STATES, REACHED BY THE CHIEF MINISTER OF WEST BENGAL AND BIHAR AT PATNA ON THE 19TH JULY, 1978 RELATING TO MAYURAKSHI SIDHESHWARI-NOON BEEL BASIN.

#### II. *Mayurakshi-Sidheswari - Noon Beel Basin*

(i) Irrigation commitment to Bihar from Mayurakshi Dam shall be honored by not

lowering the reservoir water level below RL 363.0 as far as practicable during kharif season through suitable reservoir regulation. The water level will not be lowered below RL 349 (i.e. dead storage level) in any case. West Bengal would bear the cost of operation of the pumps for Mayurakshi reservoir;

(ii) West Bengal may construct the Sidheshwari Noon Beel Dam for utilising upto a maximum of 1.60 lakh acre ft. the balance yield of the rivers will be reserved for use in Bihar upstream of this Dam. There will be no flood storage in this Dam;

(iii) There will be a joint control of the Mayurakshi and Sidheshwari-Noon Beel reservoirs by Bihar and West Bengal after the Sidheshwari Noon Beel reservoir comes for commissioning;

(iv) West Bengal will make available to Bihar 10,000 acre ft. of water from Sidheshwari Noon Beel Dam for irrigation of the areas lying on the right bank of Mayurakshi in Rameshwar Block of Santhal Parganas free of cost;

(v) West Bengal will bear the cost of land acquired and rehabilitation for the areas submerged in Bihar by Sidheshwari Noon Beel Dam as per scale and standard fixed by the Government of Bihar.

[English]

#### Urjagram Yojana

7207. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN:  
SHRI RAM LAKHAN SINGH  
YADAV:  
SHRI KASHIRAM RANA:  
DR. ASIM BALA:

Will the Minister of POWER AND NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the number of urjagram projects sanctioned since inception upto 31st March, 1992, State-wise alongwith the total number of proposals received from various State nodal agencies;

(b) the present state of implementation of the sanctioned projects, State-wise;

(c) the amount sanctioned for these projects and the amount released to the States, State-wise; and

(d) the location of the sanctioned urjagram project in Bihar?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER AND NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SHRI KALP NATH RAI): (a) The number of Urjagram Projects sanctioned since inception upto 31st March, 1992, State-wise, alongwith the total number of project proposals received from various State nodal agencies is given in the attached statement-I

(b) the present status of implementation of the sanctioned projects, state-wise is given in the attached statement-II

(c) Funds for installation of various non-conventional energy devices in urjagram projects are covered in the total amounts released to States/UTs under different programmes such as Biosas, Improved Chulhas, Solar Energy, Wind Enrage and Biomass programmes and not released separately for these projects. However, funds released exclusively under Urjagram programme, State-wise, for meeting cost of spares, operation, maintenance and miscellaneous costs and in respect of 26 special projects, including 20 projects under Dr. B.R. Ambadakar Centenary Celebrations Programme, are given in the attached Statement-III

(d) the locations of the sanctioned Urjagram Projects in Bihar are given in the attached Statement-IV.

#### STATEMENT-I

*State-wise Break-up of Urjagram Project proposals Received and Sanctioned Upto 31.03.92*

S.No. State	Project Proposals received	Projects sanctioned
1. Andhra Pradesh	50	21
2. Arunachal Pradesh	1	1
3. Assam	3	3
4. Bihar	20	14
5. Gujarat	35	33
6. Haryana	8	5
7. Himachal Pradesh	4	2

<i>S.No. State</i>	<i>Project Proposals received</i>	<i>Projects sanctioned</i>
8. Jammu & Kashmir	2	2
9. Karnataka	7	7
10. Kerala	4	1
11. Madhya Pradesh	44	32
12. Maharashtra	135	81
13. Orissa	27	14
14. Punjab	16	6
15. Rajasthan	27	26
16. Tamil Nadu	55	55
17. Uttar Pradesh	105	81
18. West Bengal	19	11

**STATEMENT-II**

*State-wise Break-up of Urjagram Projects(As on 31.03.92) →*

<i>S.No. State</i>	<i>Completed</i>	<i>Under Implementation</i>
1. Andhra Pradesh	4	17
2. Arunachal Pradesh	-	1
3. Assam	-	3
4. Bihar	8	6
5. Gujarat	13	20
6. Haryana	-	5
7. Himachal Pradesh	-	2
8. Jammu & Kashmir	1	1

<i>S.No. State</i>	<i>Completed</i>	<i>Under Implementation</i>
9. Karnataka	1	6
10. Kerala	-	1
11. Madhya Pradesh	21	11
12. Maharashtra	46	35
13. Orissa	7	7
14. Punjab	-	6
15. Rajasthan	1	25
16. Tamil Nadu	4	51
17. Tripura	2	-
18. Uttar Pradesh	47	34
19. West Bengal	-	11
<b>Total</b>	<b>155</b>	<b>242</b>

**STATEMENT -III****STATE-WISE BREAK-UP OF FUNDS RELEASED OUT OF BUDGET PROVIDED FOR THE URJAGRAM PROGRAMME**

<i>S.No.</i>	<i>State</i>	<i>Rs. in lakhs</i>
1.	Andhra Pradesh	14.95
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.65
3.	Assam	1.50
4.	Bihar	7.08
5.	Gujarat	44.70
6.	Haryana	2.63
7.	Himchal Pradesh	0.70

<i>S.No.</i>	<i>State</i>	<i>Rs. in lakhs</i>
8.	Jammu & Kashmir	1.20
9.	Karnataka	3.42
10.	Kerala	0.60
11.	Madhya Pradesh	19.09
12.	Maharashtra	34.76
13.	Orissa	31.60
14.	Punjab	2.56
15.	Rajasthan	11.36
16.	Tamil Nadu	29.47
17.	Tripura	-
18.	Uttar Pradesh	55.25
19.	West Bengal	2.97

**STATEMENT IV***Urjagram Project in Bihar*

<i>S.No.</i>	<i>Name of Village</i>	<i>Block</i>	<i>District</i>
1.	Milkychak	Monghyer Sadar	Monghyer
2.	Rauta	Saur Bazar	Sahasra
3.	Harpura	EKma	Saran
4.	Bargaon	Tandwa	Hazaribagh
5.	Sikhihira	Rumi Saidpur	Sitamarhi
6.	Chandranagar	Khagaria	Khagaria
7.	Rahua Sangram	Madhepur	Madhubani
8.	Shyampur	Madhupur	Deogarh

S.No.	Name of Village	Block	District
9.	Rukka	Ormanijhi	Ranchi
10.	Pakri Guriya	Emaganj	Gaya
11.	LohiDanagar	Rajgir	Nalanda
12.	Bashgarhi	Chandankyari	Dhanbad
13.	Kharpoka	Pritand	Girdih
14.	Jalim	Bishanpur	Gumla

**Empty Boeing 747 Flight From Bombay to London by Air India**

7208. SHRI ARJUN SINGH YADAV:  
SHRI LOKANATH CHOU-  
DHURY:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Air India cancelled Boeing 747 flight to Jeddah (AI 801) on December, 23, 1991, affecting eighty five passengers;

(b) whether the Air India operated an empty Boeing 747 from Bombay to London to bring back about four hundred standard passengers in the same day;

(c) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;

(d) the number of times such flights was undertaken in the past;

(e) the number of flights cancelled by IA during the last three months giving details thereof, the reasons in this regard; and

(f) the loss suffered by the Air India and the Indian Airlines on this account?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI MADHAV RAO SCINDIA): (a) to (c). Owing largely to inclement weather in London, a large number of passengers got stranded. A special flight was, therefore, sent to clear the backlog of passengers at London. The flight was operated with 12.7 tonnes of cargo to London from Bombay and carried 400 passengers on the return journey. The Jeddah flight had been delayed by 24 hours. Hence it was canceled and the Jeddah bound passengers were accommodated on another flight while the Jeddah/Bombay passengers were accommodated on Saudia.

(d) Such an example is not readily traceable except for Haj Charters.

(e) and (f). During the period December, 1991 to February, 1992 out of 21810 flights, 813 were canceled - 96 due to aircraft maintenance and handling, 275 on account of weather, airport facilities, pilot's strike etc. and 442 flights were canceled due to consequential reasons. The loss suffered on cancellation of flights due to pilot's strike is estimated at Rs. 4 cores. It is not possible to quantify the loss suffered on account of the remaining canceled flights since passengers are normally accommodated on next available flight in such cases.