

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF POWER

LOK SABHA
STARRED QUESTION NO.186
ANSWERED ON 08.03.2018

LOAD SHEDDING IN ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS

*186. SHRI BISHNU PADA RAY:

Will the Minister of POWER
be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the general public made agitation/dharna/protest against the UT Administration on account of unlimited load shedding in Andaman and Nicobar Islands;
- (b) if so, the details thereof along with the reaction of the Government thereto and the action taken by the Administration to restore the power supply in the Islands;
- (c) whether the Government has received demand from the Member of Parliament representing Andaman and Nicobar Islands vide letter No. 97/MP/ANI/ Perl/2017/Del-743 dated 21.12.2017 for resolving the power crisis in Andaman and Nicobar Islands; and
- (d) if so, the action taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to provide uninterrupted/24x7 power supply in the Islands?

A N S W E R

THE MINISTER OF STATE (INDEPENDENT CHARGE) FOR POWER AND
NEW & RENEWABLE ENERGY

(SHRI R. K. SINGH)

(a) to (d) : A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PARTS (a) TO (d) OF STARRED QUESTION NO.186 ANSWERED IN THE LOK SABHA ON 08.03.2018 REGARDING LOAD SHEDDING IN ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS.

(a) to (d) : People protested against the UT Administration of Andaman and Nicobar Islands against the load shedding due to sudden closure of 20 MW Plant, Bambooflat during July, 2017. In this regard, a letter from Hon'ble Member of Parliament representing Andaman and Nicobar dated 21.12.2017 has also been received in the Ministry of Power, Government of India.

The steps taken for improvement of power supply position in Andaman & Nicobar (A&N) Islands are as under:-

- i. Administration of Andaman & Nicobar Islands has signed an agreement on 27.07.2017 with M/s Sudhir Ready Genset Consortium, New Delhi for supply of 10 MW continuous power to Electricity Department, A&N Administration for a period of 02 years.
- ii. The Department of Power, Andaman and Nicobar Islands placed a Letter of Award on 01.09.2017 for establishment of 15 MW Power Plant to procure power from M/s Perennial Technologies Pvt. Ltd., Pune but the firm backed out from executing the project and the Earnest Money Deposit (EMD) by the firm has been forfeited.
- iii. A meeting was held on 10.01.2018 in the Ministry of Power, Government of India and following decisions were taken to augment power supply in A&N Islands:
 - NTPC has been entrusted to establish 15 MW Power Plant in South Andaman before 31st March 2018 as a short term solution to tide over the present power crisis.
 - To set up 50 MW Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG) based power plant for ensuring availability of firm power round the clock.
 - NTPC Ltd. and NLC India Ltd. to setup solar power plants of 25 MW and 20 MW capacity respectively along with requisite Battery Energy Storage System (BESS) to absorb the intermittenencies due to cloud movement etc.
- iv. Under Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana (DDUGJY) & Integrated Power Development Scheme (IPDS) the following steps have been taken:
 - The Detailed Project Reports (DPRs) submitted by the Electricity Department of A&N were approved by the Monitoring Committee.
 - The Monitoring Committee has sanctioned Rs. 20.96 Crores for DDUGJY & Rs 17.86 Crores for Integrated Power Development Scheme (IPDS) in accordance with the DPRs submitted by the Electricity Department.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF POWER

LOK SABHA
STARRED QUESTION NO.192
ANSWERED ON 08.03.2018

HYDRO ELECTRIC PROJECTS

*192. SHRI RAVINDRA KUMAR PANDEY:

Will the Minister of POWER
be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of Hydro Electric Projects which are under construction across the country as on date, State-wise;
- (b) the details of projects which are stalled/held up due to financial constraints and other reasons; and
- (c) the steps taken/being taken by the Government for timely completion of Hydro Electric Projects across the country?

A N S W E R

THE MINISTER OF STATE (INDEPENDENT CHARGE) FOR POWER AND
NEW & RENEWABLE ENERGY

(SHRI R. K. SINGH)

(a) to (c) : A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PARTS (a) TO (c) OF STARRED QUESTION NO.192 ANSWERED IN THE LOK SABHA ON 08.03.2018 REGARDING HYDRO ELECTRIC PROJECTS.

(a) : As on 31.01.2018, there were 38 under construction Hydro Electric Projects (HEPs) (above 25 MW) across the country, aggregating to 11523.50 MW. The State wise details of these projects is given at Annex-I.

(b) : Out of the 38 under construction HEPs, 16 HEPs, aggregating to 5182 MW are stalled/held up due to financial constraints and other reasons. The details of these projects are given at Annex-II.

(c) : The steps taken by the Government for timely completion of HEPs across the Country are as under:

- Central Electricity Authority (CEA) monitors the progress of under construction power projects through frequent site visits and interaction with the developers and equipment suppliers. CEA holds review meetings periodically with the developers and other stakeholders to identify and resolve issues that are critical for commissioning of Projects.
- Regular reviews are also undertaken in Ministry of Power (MoP) to identify the constraints areas and facilitate faster resolution of inter-ministerial and other outstanding issues.
- A Power Project Monitoring Panel (PPMP), set up by the MoP, independently follows up and monitors the progress of the hydro projects.
- Issues are also raised in PRAGATI, for proactive governance and timely implementation, as and when required.
- In case of CPSUs, the project implementation parameters/milestones are incorporated in the annual MoU signed between respective CPSUs and MoP and the same are monitored during the Quarterly Performance Review (QPR) meetings of CPSUs and other meetings held in MoP/CEA.
- The issues related to erection and supply of Electro-Mechanical equipment is expedited in various meetings held in CEA/MoP and other local issues affecting the progress of works are taken up with respective State Governments by the Concerned CPSUs/MoP.

ANNEX REFERRED TO IN PART (a) OF THE STATEMENT LAID IN REPLY TO STARRED QUESTION NO. 192 ANSWERED IN THE LOK SABHA ON 08.03.2018 REGARDING HYDRO ELECTRIC PROJECTS.

LIST OF UNDER CONSTRUCTION HYDRO ELECTRIC PROJECTS (ABOVE 25 MW)
IN THE COUNTRY - STATE-WISE

(As on 31.01.2018)

Sl. No.	Name of Scheme (Executing Agency)	Sector	Installed Capacity (MW)
	Andhra Pradesh		
1	Polavaram (PPA)	State	960.00 (12x80)
	Sub-total: Andhra Pradesh		960.00
	Arunachal Pradesh		
2	Kameng (NEEPCO)	Central	600.00 (4x150)
3	Pare (NEEPCO)	Central	110.00 (2x55)
4	Subansiri Lower (NHPC)	Central	2000.00 (8x250)
5	Gongri (Dirang Energy)	Private	144.00 (2x72)
	Sub-total: Arunachal Pradesh		2854.00
	Himachal Pradesh		
6	Parbati St. II (NHPC)	Central	800.00 (4x200)
7	Uhl-III (BVPCL)	State	100.00 (3x33.33)
8	Sawra Kuddu (HPPCL)	State	111.00 (3x37)
9	Shongtong Karcham (HPPCL)	State	450.00 (3x150)
10	Bajoli Holi (GMR)	Private	180.00 (3x60)
11	Sorang (HSPCL)	Private	100.00 (2x50)
12	Tangnu Romai (TRPG)	Private	44.00 (2x22)
13	Tidong-I (NSL Tidong)	Private	100.00 (100.00)
	Sub-total: Himachal Pradesh		1885.00
	Jammu & Kashmir		
14	Kishanganga (NHPC)	Central	330.00 (3x110)
15	Parnai (JKSPDC)	State	37.50 (3x12.5)

Sl. No.	Name of Scheme (Executing Agency)	Sector	Installed Capacity under execution (MW)
16	Lower Kalnai (JKSPDC)	State	48.00 (2x24)
17	Ratle (RHEPPL)	Private	850.00 (4x205 + 1x30)
Sub-total: Jammu & Kashmir			1265.50
Kerala			
18	Pallivasal (KSEB)	State	60.00 (2x30)
19	Thottiyar (KSEB)	State	40.00 (1x30+1x10)
Sub-total: Kerala			100.00
Madhya Pradesh			
20	Maheshwar (SMHPCL)	Private	400.00 (10x40)
Sub-total: Madhya Pradesh			400.00
Maharashtra			
21	Koyna Left Bank (WRD,MAH)	State	80.00 (2x40)
Sub-total: Maharashtra			80.00
Punjab			
22	Shahpurkandi (PSPCL)	State	206.00 (3x33+3x33+1x8)
Sub-total: Punjab			206.00
Sikkim			
23	Bhasmey (Gati Infrastructure)	Private	(3x17)
24	Rangit-IV (JAL Power)	Private	(3x40)
25	Rangit-II (Sikkim Hydro)	Private	(2x33)
26	Rongnichu (Madhya Bharat)	Private	(2x48)
27	Teesta St. VI (LANCO)	Private	(4x125)
28	Panan (Himagiri)	Private	(4x75)
Sub-total: Sikkim			1133.00
Telangana			
29	Pulichintala (TSGENCO) (3 units Comm.)	State	30.00 (4x30)
Sub-total: Telangana			30.00
Uttarakhand			
30	Lata Tapovan (NTPC)	Central	171.00 (3x57)
31	Tapovan Vishnugad (NTPC)	Central	520.00 (4x130)
32	Tehri PSS (THDC)	Central	1000.00 (4x250)
33	Vishnugad Pipalkoti (THDC)	Central	444.00 (4x111)
34	Naitwar Mori (SJVNL)	Central	60.00 (2x30)
35	Vyasi (UJVNL)	State	120.00 (2x60)
36	Phata Byung (LANCO)	Private	76.00 (2x38)
37	Singoli Bhatwari (L&T)	Private	99.00 (3x33)
Sub-total: Uttarakhand			2490.00
West Bengal			
38	Rammam-III (NTPC)	Central	120.00 (3x40)
Sub-total: West Bengal			120.00
Total:			11523.50

ANNEX REFERRED TO IN PART (b) OF THE STATEMENT LAID IN REPLY TO STARRED QUESTION NO. 192 ANSWERED IN THE LOK SABHA ON 08.03.2018 REGARDING HYDRO ELECTRIC PROJECTS.

Stalled Under Construction Hydro Electric Projects

(As on 31.01.2018)

Sl. No.	Name of Project/ Executing Agency / Capacity (MW)	State	Reasons for Stuck up
	Central Sector		
1	Lata Tapovan, NTPC Limited 3x57=171 MW	Uttarakhand	Construction work stopped vide Hon'ble Supreme Court order dated 7.5.14.
2	Subansiri Lower NHPC Limited 8x250=2000 MW	Arunachal Pradesh / Assam	-Since 16.12.2011 works stopped due to agitation by various activists, fearing dam safety and downstream impacts of dam. -Case in Hon'ble NGT, Kolkata bench.
	State Sector		
3	Shahpurkandi Irr. Deptt., Pb. & PSPCL 3x33+3x33+1x8=206 MW	Punjab	- Works of Dam (J&K side) stopped since 30.08.2014 due to inter-state disputes between Punjab and J&K Government.
4	Thottiyar KSEB 1x30+1x10=40 MW	Kerala	- Works are almost standstill since Nov, 2015. The contractor has put forward a proposal for foreclosure of the Project due to their financial stringency.
5	Koyna Left Bank PSS WRD, Govt. of Maharashtra 2x40=80 MW	Maharashtra	- Project stalled since July, 2015. The current expenditure on the project has already reached to almost original administrative approved cost level hence expenditure on the project is stopped and project work is processing at very slow rate. Revised cost is under approval by State Govt.
	Private Sector		
6	Maheshwar Shree Maheshwar Hydel Power Corporation Limited 10x40= 400 MW	M. P.	Works suspended since Nov-11 due to cash flow problem with developer.
7	Teesta VI Lanco Teesta Hydro Power Ltd. 4x125=500 MW	Sikkim	There is almost no progress since April, 2014. (Funds Constraints)
8	Rangit-IV Jal Power Corp. Ltd. (JPCL) 3x40= 120 MW	Sikkim	Works stopped since Oct-13 due to funds constraints with developer.
9	Panan Himagiri Hydro Energy Pvt Ltd. 4x75 = 300 MW	Sikkim	Major Civil Works could not start since April, 2014 for want of NGT Clearance
10	Ratle GVK Ratle Hydro Electric Project Pvt. Ltd. 4x205+1x30=850MW	J&K	There is no progress since 11 th July, 2014. (R&R issues, Local issues, Law & order problem, Indus Water Treaty etc.)

11	Tangnu Romai Tangnu Romai Power Generation 2x22=44 MW	H.P.	The developer informed that the project suffered due to very poor geology in HRT, due to which project got delayed and cost had increased. Further Works stalled since January, 2015 due to fund constraints.
12	Tidong-I NSL Tidong Power Generation Ltd. 2x50=100 MW	H.P.	Works are stalled since July, 2016 due to funds constraints with developer
13	Sorang Himachal Sorang Power Ltd. 2x50=100 MW	H.P.	Works are stalled since 18.11.2015 due to rupture in the surface penstock pipe when unit#2 was under trial run.
14	Gongri Dirang Energy Pvt. Ltd. 2x72=144 MW	Arunachal Pradesh	Works stopped since 2 nd week of April, 2016 due to fund flow problem with promoter / lenders. Works restarted in July-2016 but again stalled since October, 2016 due to fund constraints with developer.
15	Bhasmey Gati Infrastructure 2x25.5=51 MW	Sikkim	Works are stalled since Sept., 2016 due to funds constraints with developer
16	Phata Byung Lanco 2x38=76 MW	Uttarakhand	Works held up due to Financial crunch with the contractor / developer.

Total = 16 Nos. (5182 MW)

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF POWER

LOK SABHA
STARRED QUESTION NO.193
ANSWERED ON 08.03.2018

USE OF FARM STUBBLE PELLETS IN POWER PLANTS

*193. DR. PRITAM GOPINATH MUNDE:
SHRI VINAYAK BHURAO RAUT:

Will the Minister of POWER
be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Union Government is inclined to turn the use of farm residue based fuel into a policy for all power plants in the country and if so, the details thereof;
- (b) whether NTPC has implemented a plan for mixing of farm stubble pellets up to 10 per cent of the total fuel in a power plant and if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether mixing of farm stubble pellets will affect the efficiency in terms of gross calorific value and if so, the details thereof;
- (d) whether NTPC has planned to expand the scheme of mixing of farm stubble pellets gradually in all its plants and if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) whether the use of farm stubble pellets in power plants will increase the cost of power generation and if so, the details thereof?

A N S W E R

THE MINISTER OF STATE (INDEPENDENT CHARGE) FOR POWER AND
NEW & RENEWABLE ENERGY

(SHRI R. K. SINGH)

(a) to (e) : A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

STATEMENT REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PARTS (a) TO (e) OF STARRED QUESTION NO.193 ANSWERED IN THE LOK SABHA ON 08.03.2018 REGARDING USE OF FARM STUBBLE PELLETS IN POWER PLANTS.

(a) : Ministry of Power has issued a policy to use 5-10% of biomass pellets along with coal for power generation in thermal power plants. Further, in order to promote use of the Biomass pellets, Central Electricity Authority vide letter dated 24.11.2017 has written to all Central/State Utilities, State Governments, Power Equipment Manufactures/IPPs/Generating Companies that all fluidized bed and pulverized coal units (Coal based thermal power plants) except those having ball and tube mill, of power generating utilities, public or private located in India, shall endeavour to use 5-10% blend of Biomass pellets made, primarily, of agro residue along with coal after assessing the technical feasibility, viz. Safety aspects etc.

(b) to (e) : NTPC has test fired up to 10% biomass pellets along with coal at its NTPC Dadri plant.

To begin with, NTPC has invited tenders for procurement of 500 TPD (tonnes per day) agro residue based biomass pellets and 500 TPD of agro residue based torrefied biomass pellets/briquettes for power generation at NTPC Dadri Project to be supplied over a period of two years. NTPC has informed that mixing of biomass pellets with coal shall have a minor impact on the efficiency of the power plant.

The impact on the cost of generation will depend on difference in price of biomass pellets and that of coal, change in efficiency, auxiliary power consumption and additional capital expenditure required for biomass pellets material handling infrastructure.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF POWER

LOK SABHA
STARRED QUESTION NO.197
ANSWERED ON 08.03.2018

ELECTRICITY GENERATION CAPACITY

*197. DR. P. VENUGOPAL:

Will the Minister of POWER
be pleased to state:

- (a) whether NTPC is planning to borrow Rs.16,000 crore for adding 6,900 MW of fresh electricity generation capacity by March, 2019 and if so, the details thereof;
- (b) whether NTPC is currently working on adding 21,000 MW capacities and projects are at different stages of execution and if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether NTPC has planned capital expenditure of Rs. 23,000 crore for 2018-19 which includes both debt and equity essentially for capacity addition through the greenfield route; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

A N S W E R

THE MINISTER OF STATE (INDEPENDENT CHARGE) FOR POWER AND
NEW & RENEWABLE ENERGY

(SHRI R. K. SINGH)

(a) to (d) : A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

STATEMENT REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PARTS (a) TO (d) OF STARRED QUESTION NO.197 ANSWERED IN THE LOK SABHA ON 08.03.2018 REGARDING ELECTRICITY GENERATION CAPACITY.

(a) & (b) : NTPC proposes to borrow Rs.16,985.40 crore & Rs.12,467.83 crore during the year 2017-18 and 2018-19 respectively for investment in various ongoing projects including renovation & modernisation of existing stations, renewable energy projects, coal mining projects, new coal based projects and other miscellaneous schemes. Details of projects that are under construction are furnished in the Annexure.

(c) & (d) : As per the Annual Plan of NTPC for the F.Y. 2018-19, capital outlay of Rs.22,300 crore has been planned in BE 2018-19, which is proposed to be funded through borrowing of Rs.12,467.83 crore & internal resources of Rs.9,832.17 crore. The capital outlay includes expenditure on ongoing projects (both Brownfield and Greenfield projects) including renewable, renovation & modernization of existing stations, completed projects, new projects, coal mining projects and miscellaneous schemes.

ANNEXURE

ANNEXURE REFERRED TO IN PARTS (a) & (b) OF THE STATEMENT LAID IN
REPLY TO STARRED QUESTION NO. 197 ANSWERED IN THE LOK SABHA
ON 08.03.2018 REGARDING ELECTRICITY GENERATION CAPACITY

Projects Under Construction

Sl.	State/Union Territory	Project	Fuel Type	Capacity (MW)
NTPC owned Projects				
1.	Assam	Bongaigaon	Coal	250
2.	Bihar	Barh-I	Coal	1980
3.	Chhattisgarh	Lara-I	Coal	1600
4.	Jharkhand	North Karanpura	Coal	1980
5.	Madhya Pradesh	Khargone	Coal	1320
6.	Karnataka	Kudgi	Coal	800
7.	Madhya Pradesh	Gadarwara-I	Coal	1600
8.	Maharashtra	Solapur	Coal	660
9.	Odisha	Darlipalli-I	Coal	1600
10.	Uttar Pradesh	Tanda-II	Coal	1320
11.	Uttar Pradesh	Singrauli CW Discharge	Hydro	8
12.	Uttarakhand	Tapovan Vishnugad	Hydro	520
13.	Uttarakhand	Lata Tapovan	Hydro	171
14.	West Bengal	Rammam-III	Hydro	120
15.	Telangana	Telangana	Coal	1600
Sub Total				15,529
Subsidiary/Joint Venture Projects				
16.	Bihar	Nabinagar, BRBCL	Coal	500
17.	Bihar	Nabinagar, NPGCPL	Coal	1980
18.	Uttar Pradesh	Meja, MUNPL	Coal	1320
19.	Odisha	Rourkela PP-II	Coal	250
20.	West Bengal	Durgapur Power Project III	Coal	40
21.	Bangladesh	Khulna JV(BIFPCL)	Coal	1320
Sub Total				5410
Grand Total (MW)				20,939

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF POWER

LOK SABHA
STARRED QUESTION NO.199
ANSWERED ON 08.03.2018

AMENDMENTS TO ELECTRICITY ACT, 2003

*199. SHRI GUTHA SUKENDER REDDY:

Will the Minister of POWER
be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government is planning to bring amendments to the Electricity Act, 2003, if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;
- (b) whether the Government is aware that the move would lead to commercialisation of electricity in the country and if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether Electricity Employees Federation of India has represented to the Government seeking to stall amendments to the Act; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof and the stand of the Government in this regard?

A N S W E R

THE MINISTER OF STATE (INDEPENDENT CHARGE) FOR POWER AND
NEW & RENEWABLE ENERGY

(SHRI R. K. SINGH)

(a) to (d) : A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

STATEMENT REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PARTS (a) TO (d) OF STARRED QUESTION NO.199 ANSWERED IN THE LOK SABHA ON 08.03.2018 REGARDING AMENDMENTS TO ELECTRICITY ACT, 2003.

(a) to (d) : The Government of India has enacted the Electricity Act, 2003 to consolidate the laws relating to generation, transmission, distribution, trading and use of electricity and generally for taking measures conducive to development of electricity industry and for protecting the interest of consumers. Reform is an ongoing process and hence the amendments to Electricity Act are being carried out as and when required after due consultation with various Stakeholders. So far, two amendments have been done in the Electricity Act in the year 2003 and 2007.

Though, there have been impressive achievement in the areas of augmentation of generation and transmission capacity, establishment of National Grid, a robust regulatory framework, private sector participation, development of electricity markets and exchanges and restructuring of State Electricity Boards, still there is a need to review the provisions keeping in view the overall objectives of the said Act to bring in further competition and efficiency. Accordingly, Electricity (Amendment) Bill, 2014 was introduced before the Lok Sabha on 19.12.2014. The Bill was then referred to the Parliamentary Standing Committee on Energy. The Committee, after detailed examination, has submitted its report on 07.05.2015. Amendments to the Act pursuant to the recommendations of Standing Committee and the need to operate the electricity sector on the basis of sound financial and commercial principles to ensure financial viability of the sector and attract investment and at the same time ensuring availability of electricity to consumers at reasonable and competitive rates are under process. Government propose to have consultations with the State Governments before introducing the amendments

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF POWER

LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.2076
ANSWERED ON 08.03.2018

POWER FROM CENTRAL POWER GENERATING STATIONS

2076. SHRI ANIL SHIROLE:
SHRI GEORGE BAKER:
PROF. RICHARD HAY:

Will the Minister of POWER
be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of the Central Power Generating Stations across the country, State/UT-wise including Maharashtra;
- (b) the details of the demand and allocation of power by these stations during the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise;
- (c) whether there is any difference between the demand and allocation of power to some of the States;
- (d) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor, State/UT-wise;
- (e) whether the Government has received any proposal from these States for allocation of additional power; and
- (f) if so, the details thereof and the action taken by the Government in this regard, State/UT-wise?

A N S W E R

THE MINISTER OF STATE (INDEPENDENT CHARGE) FOR POWER AND
NEW & RENEWABLE ENERGY

(SHRI R. K. SINGH)

- (a) : The State/UT-wise details of Central Generating Stations including conventional sources and Renewable sources in the country are given at Annex-I.
- (b) to (d) : The details of the demand and allocation of power during the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise, are given at Annex-II.

In most of the states, the allocation from Central Generating Stations is less than the demand of the state. Electricity is a concurrent subject. It is the responsibility of the State Government to arrange power from various sources viz state's own generation, Power exchanges, other states to meet the requirement of the state. The Government of India only supplements the efforts of the State Governments by establishing power plants and transmission system in Central Sector through Central Power Sector Undertakings (CPSUs) and allocating power from them to the States/UTs.

(e) & (f) : Various States / UTs request for additional allocation of unallocated power of Central Generating Stations (CGSs) from time to time in times of deficit. The quantum of unallocated power in the CGSs being limited, it can only supplement the power available from other sources. During 2017-18, requests for additional allocation of power were received from Goa and Gujarat. The details of the requests received and the action taken thereon are given at Annex-III.

ANNEX REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PART (a) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 2076 ANSWERED IN THE LOK SABHA ON 08.03.2018.

State/UT-wise capacity of Central Power Generating Stations based on Conventional Sources as on 31.01.2018

State	S.No.	Name of Project	Capacity (MW)
Delhi	1	BADARPUR TPS	705
Delhi Total			705
Haryana	1	INDIRA GANDHI STPP	1500
	2	FARIDABAD CCPP	431.59
Haryana Total			1931.59
Himachal Pradesh	1	BAIRA SIUL HPS	180
	2	CHAMERA- I HPS	540
	3	CHAMERA- II HPS	300
	4	CHAMERA-III HPS	231
	5	KOLDAM	800
	6	NATHPA JHAKRI HPS	1500
	7	PARBATI-III HPS	520
	8	RAMPUR HPS	412.02
Himachal Pradesh Total			4483.02
Jammu & Kashmir	1	CHUTAK HPS	44
	2	DULHASTI HPS	390
	3	NIMBOO BAZDO HPS	45
	4	SALAL HPS	690
	5	SEWA-II HPS	120
	6	URI-I HPS	480
	7	URI-II HPS	240
Jammu & Kashmir Total			2009
Rajasthan	1	BARSINGSAR LIGNITE	250
	2	DAE (RAJASTHAN)	100
	3	RAJASTHAN A.P.S.	1080
	4	ANTA CCPP	419.33
Rajasthan Total			1849.33
Uttar Pradesh	1	DADRI (NCTPP)	1820
	2	RIHAND STPS	3000
	3	SINGRAULI STPS	2000
	4	TANDA TPS	440
	5	UNCHAHR TPS	1550
	6	NARORA A.P.S.	440
	7	AURAIYA CCPP	663.36
	8	DADRI CCPP	829.78
Uttar Pradesh Total			10743.14
Uttarakhand	1	DHAULI GANGA HPS	280
	2	KOTESHWAR HPS	400
	3	TANAKPUR HPS	94.2
	4	TEHRI ST-1 HPS	1000
Uttarakhand Total			1774.2
Chhattisgarh	1	BHILAI TPS	500
	2	KORBA STPS	2600
	3	SIPAT STPS	2980
Chhattisgarh Total			6080
Gujarat	1	KAKRAPARA	440
	2	GANDHAR CCPP	657.39
	3	KAWAS CCPP	656.2
Gujarat Total			1753.59
Madhya Pradesh	1	VINDHYACHAL STPS	4760
	2	INDIRA SAGAR HPS	1000
	3	OMKARESHWAR HPS	520
Madhya Pradesh Total			6280
Maharashtra	1	MAUDA TPS	2320
	2	SOLAPUR STPS	660
	3	TARAPUR	1400
	4	RATNAGIRI CCPP	2220
Maharashtra Total			6600

Andhra Pradesh	1	SIMHADRI	2000
Andhra Pradesh Total			2000
Karnataka	1	KUDGI STPP	1600
	2	KAIGA	880
Karnataka Total			2480
Kerala	1	R. GANDHI CCPP (Liq.)	359.58
Kerala Total			359.58
Tamil Nadu	1	NEYVELI (EXT) TPS	420
	2	NEYVELI TPS- I	600
	3	NEYVELI TPS-II	1470
	4	NEYVELI TPS-II EXP	500
	5	TUTICORIN (JV) TPP	1000
	6	VALLUR TPP	1500
	7	KUDANKULAM	2000
	8	MADRAS A.P.S.	440
Tamil Nadu Total			7930
Telangana	1	RAMAGUNDEM STPS	2600
Telangana Total			2600
Bihar	1	BARH II	1320
	2	KAHALGAON TPS	2340
	3	MUZAFFARPUR TPS	610
	4	NABI NAGAR TPP	500
Bihar Total			4770
Jharkhand	1	BOKARO 'B' TPS	210
	2	BOKARO TPS 'A' EXP	500
	3	CHANDRAPURA(DVC) TPS	630
	4	KODARMA TPP	1000
	5	PATRATU TPS	0
	6	MAITHON HPS.	63.2
	7	PANCHET HPS.	80
	8	MAITHON GT (Liq.)	0
Jharkhand Total			2483.2
Odisha	1	TALCHER (OLD) TPS	460
	2	TALCHER STPS	3000
Odisha Total			3460
Sikkim	1	RANGIT HPS	60
	2	TEESTA V HPS	510
Sikkim Total			570
West Bengal	1	DURGAPUR STEEL TPS	1000
	2	DURGAPUR TPS	210
	3	FARAKKA STPS	2100
	4	MEJIA TPS	2340
	5	RAGHUNATHPUR TPP	1200
	6	TEESTA LOW DAM-III HPS	132
	7	TEESTA LOW DAM-IV HPS	160
West Bengal Total			7142
Arunachal Pradesh	1	RANGANADI HPS.	405
Arunachal Pradesh Total			405
Assam	1	BONGAIGAON TPP	500
	2	KOPILI HPS.	225
	3	KATHALGURI CCPP	291
Assam Total			1016
Manipur	1	LOKTAK HPS.	105
Manipur Total			105
Meghalaya	1	KHONDONG HPS.	50
Meghalaya Total			50
Mizoram	1	TUIRIAL HPS	60
Mizoram Total			60
Nagaland	1	DOYANG HPS.	75
Nagaland Total			75
Tripura	1	AGARTALA GT	135
	2	MONARCHAK CCPP	101
	3	TRIPURA CCPP	726.6
Tripura Total			962.6
Grand Total			80677.25

State/UT-wise capacity of Central Sector Renewable energy sources (RES) Stations as on 31.12.2017

State /UTs	Central Capacity (MW)
Chandigarh	0
Delhi	0
Haryana	5
Himachal Pradesh	0
Jammu & Kashmir	0
Punjab	0
Rajasthan	294
Uttar Pradesh	30
Uttarakhand	0
Chhattisgarh	0
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	0
Daman & Diu	0
Goa	0
Gujarat	238.3
Madhya Pradesh	300
Maharashtra	123
Andhra Pradesh	250
Karnataka	0
Kerala	50
Lakshadweep	0
Puducherry	0
Tamil Nadu	181.9
Telangana	10
Andaman & Nicobar	5.1
Bihar	0
Jharkhand	0
Odisha	10
Sikkim	0
West Bengal	0
Arunachal Pradesh	0
Assam	0
Manipur	0
Meghalaya	0
Mizoram	0
Nagaland	0
Tripura	5
Grand Total	1502.3

Note: Name of Stations not available for RES based stations

ANNEX REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PARTS (b) TO (d) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 2076 ANSWERED IN THE LOK SABHA ON 08.03.2018.

Peak demand and allocation of power from Central generating stations (CGS) during last three years and current year								
State / System / Region	April, 2017 - January, 2018	As on 31.1.2018	April, 2016 - March, 2017	As on 31.3.17	April, 2015 - March, 2016	As on 31.3.16	April, 2014 - March, 2015	As on 31.3.15
	Peak Demand	Allocation in MW from CGS	Peak Demand	Allocation in MW from CGS	Peak Demand	Allocation in MW from CGS	Peak Demand	Allocation in MW from CGS
	(MW)		(MW)		(MW)		(MW)	
Chandigarh	363	280	361	246	342	221	367	176
Delhi	6553	4842	6,342	4815	5,846	4445	6,006	3725
Haryana	9671	2591	9,262	2553	9,113	2553	9,152	2565
Himachal Pradesh	1594	1504	1,499	1482	1,488	1634	1,422	1349
Jammu & Kashmir	2899	2668	2,675	2206	2,544	2203	2,554	2013
Punjab	11705	2281	11,408	2281	10,852	2281	11,534	2310
Rajasthan	11722	3378	10,613	3187	10,961	3096	10,642	3008
Uttar Pradesh	20274	6337	17,183	6549	16,988	6527	15,670	6352
Uttarakhand	2149	1077	2,037	1040	2,034	1029	1,930	932
Chhattisgarh	4169	1347	3,875	1224	3,932	1180	3,817	1214
Gujarat	16590	3995	14,724	3848	14,495	3701	13,603	3608
Madhya Pradesh	12338	5206	11,512	5033	10,902	4911	9,755	4769
Maharashtra	22542	7078	22,516	6663	20,973	6555	20,147	6994
Daman & Diu	362	318	334	306	307	326	301	320
Dadra Nagar Haveli	790	951	784	911	740	871	714	899
Goa	559	578	546	513	583	507	501	522
Andhra Pradesh	8571	2521	7,969	1936	7,400	1782	7,144	2003
Telangana	9522	2353	9,187	2085	6,854	2405	7,884	2148
Karnataka	10358	3904	10,261	2893	10,202	2656	10,001	2147
Kerala	3889	2045	4,132	1975	3,977	1836	3,760	1858
Tamil Nadu	15001	6319	14,823	6227	14,190	5649	13,707	5020
Puducherry	390	483	371	483	368	445	389	415
Bihar	4521	3518	3,883	3250	3,735	2793	2,994	2864
Jharkhand	1332	739	1,498	631	1,153	584	1,075	584
Odisha	4370	1884	4,012	1848	4,091	1750	3,920	1750
West Bengal	8137	1603	7,931	1548	7,905	1548	7,544	1548
Sikkim	96	169	112	169	109	159	83	159
Arunachal Pradesh	145	181	148	168	139	157	139	133
Assam	1822	1304	1,673	1160	1,491	993	1,450	777
Manipur	202	218	163	199	168	175	150	123
Meghalaya	369	289	331	259	400	236	370	205
Mizoram	105	126	98	112	102	97	90	74
Nagaland	155	136	148	124	140	108	140	79
Tripura	342	404	284	385	300	371	310	105

ANNEX REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PARTS (e) & (f) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 2076 ANSWERED IN THE LOK SABHA ON 08.03.2018.

REQUEST RECEIVED FOR ADDITIONAL ALLOCATION FROM STATES IN 2017-18

SI No.	Request received from (State /UT)	Received during (month)	Quantum of Power requested	Action Taken
1	Goa	November, 2017	80 MW of Power	50 MW allocated from unallocated pool from Nov, 2017.
2	Gujarat	June, 2017	Maximum unallocated power	No Power allocated as Power Supply position was comfortable

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF POWER

LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.2106
ANSWERED ON 08.03.2018

DEMAND AND SUPPLY OF POWER

2106. SHRI P. KUMAR:

Will the Minister of POWER
be pleased to state:

- (a) whether supply of power is ten times less as compared to its demand in the country;
- (b) if so, the details of current demand and supply of power in the country, State-wise;
- (c) whether the Government is planning to provide sufficient power to all farmers and people in the country;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) the expected time and expenditure to complete this dream project?

A N S W E R

THE MINISTER OF STATE (INDEPENDENT CHARGE) FOR POWER AND
NEW & RENEWABLE ENERGY

(SHRI R. K. SINGH)

(a) & (b) : No, Madam. As reported by States, there is only a marginal demand-supply gap of only 0.7% in terms of energy and 2.0% in terms of peak in the country during the current financial year (up to January, 2018). The State-wise details of demand and supply of power during the current year (April, 2017- January, 2018) are given at Annex.

(c) to (e) : Central Government have drawn up a joint initiative with respective State Governments for preparation of State specific plans for providing 24x7 Power for All (PFA) to all households/homes, industrial & commercial consumers and adequate supply of power to agricultural consumers as per State Policy. The roadmap for all the States/UTs has been finalized and is under implementation.

These documents contain the details of funds requirement for various activities required to achieve 24x7 Power for All within the States / UTs. Electricity is a concurrent subject. Therefore, the funds would be arranged by the States / UTs from their own resources, loans from financial Institutions including from REC and PFC and also through schemes of Government of India like Deendayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana (DDUGJY), Integrated Power Development Scheme (IPDS) & Power System Development Fund (PSDF).

ANNEX REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PARTS (a) & (b) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 2106 ANSWERED IN THE LOK SABHA ON 08.03.2018.

Power Supply Position for 2017-18 (Provisional)

State / System / Region	Energy				Peak			
	April, 2017 - January, 2018				April, 2017 - January, 2018			
	Energy Requirement	Energy Supplied	Energy not Supplied		Peak Demand	Peak Met	Demand not Met	
	(MU)	(MU)	(MU)	(%)	(MW)	(MW)	(MW)	(%)
Chandigarh	1,423	1,415	9	1	363	363	0	0
Delhi	28,017	28,000	17	0.1	6,553	6,526	27	0.4
Haryana	43,628	43,628	0	0.0	9,671	9,539	132	1.4
Himachal Pradesh	7,883	7,839	44	0.6	1,594	1,594	0	0.0
Jammu & Kashmir	15,605	12,476	3,128	20.0	2,899	2,319	580	20.0
Punjab	48,004	48,004	0	0.0	11,705	11,705	0	0.0
Rajasthan	59,346	58,851	495	0.8	11,722	11,564	158	1.3
Uttar Pradesh	1,02,488	1,00,957	1,531	1.5	20,274	18,061	2,213	10.9
Uttarakhand	11,356	11,327	29	0.3	2,149	2,149	0	0.0
Northern Region	3,17,750	3,12,498	5,252	1.7	60,749	58,448	2,301	3.8
Chhattisgarh	21,862	21,779	83	0.4	4,169	3,887	282	6.8
Gujarat	91,609	91,597	12	0.0	16,590	16,590	0	0.0
Madhya Pradesh	59,170	59,169	0	0.0	12,338	12,301	37	0.3
Maharashtra	1,24,401	1,24,172	230	0.2	22,542	22,494	48	0.2
Daman & Diu	2,113	2,113	0	0.0	362	362	0	0.0
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	5,143	5,143	0	0.0	790	790	0	0.0
Goa	3,419	3,419	0	0.0	559	558	1	0.2
Western Region	3,07,717	3,07,392	325	0.1	50,491	50,099	392	0.8
Andhra Pradesh	47,848	47,805	43	0.1	8,571	8,558	13	0.1
Telangana	48,420	48,387	34	0.1	9,522	9,500	22	0.2
Karnataka	54,677	54,576	101	0.2	10,358	10,347	11	0.1
Kerala	20,593	20,541	52	0.3	3,889	3,862	27	0.7
Tamil Nadu	87,599	87,531	67	0.1	15,001	14,975	26	0.2
Puducherry	2,214	2,210	5	0.2	390	387	3	0.7
Lakshadweep	39	39	0	0	9	9	0	0
Southern Region	2,61,351	2,61,049	302	0.1	43,180	43,115	65	0.1
Bihar	22,718	22,339	379	1.7	4,521	4,515	6	0.1
DVC	18,031	17,867	163	0.9	2,964	2,964	0	0.0
Jharkhand	6,479	6,393	86	1.3	1,332	1,260	72	5.4
Odisha	24,036	24,000	36	0.1	4,370	4,370	0	0.0
West Bengal	42,137	41,982	155	0.4	8,137	8,114	23	0.3
Sikkim	399	398	0	0.1	96	96	0	0.0
Andaman- Nicobar	271	245	25	9	58	54	4	7
Eastern Region	1,13,799	1,12,980	819	0.7	20,274	20,208	66	0.3
Arunachal Pradesh	663	653	10	1.5	145	145	0	0.3
Assam	7,918	7,623	295	3.7	1,822	1,745	77	4.2
Manipur	709	684	25	3.6	202	195	7	3.5
Meghalaya	1,318	1,316	2	0.1	369	368	1	0.2
Mizoram	418	409	9	2.0	105	96	9	8.6
Nagaland	678	659	18	2.7	155	146	9	5.9
Tripura	2,317	2,286	31	1.3	342	342	0	0.0
North-Eastern Region	14,022	13,631	390	2.8	2,629	2,520	109	4.1
All India	10,14,639	10,07,550	7,089	0.7	1,64,066	1,60,752	3,314	2.0

Lakshadweep and Andaman & Nicobar Islands are stand- alone systems, power supply position of these, does not form part of regional requirement and availability

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF POWER

LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.2110
ANSWERED ON 08.03.2018

ELECTRIC VEHICLE CHARGING STATIONS

2110. SHRIMATI RAKSHATAI KHADSE:

Will the Minister of POWER
be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government proposes to amend the Electricity Act, 2003 to expedite the process of setting up of Electric vehicle charging stations and if so, the details thereof;
- (b) whether any Committee has been constituted to look at the new policy; and
- (c) if so, the details thereof?

A N S W E R

THE MINISTER OF STATE (INDEPENDENT CHARGE) FOR POWER AND
NEW & RENEWABLE ENERGY

(SHRI R. K. SINGH)

(a) : The Amendments to Electricity Act, 2003, are under process and necessary changes, if required, will be carried out to expedite the process for setting up of Electrical Vehicle Charging Stations.

(b) & (c) : Two committees have been constituted to look into the issues and draw a road-map for setting up of charging Infrastructure for Electric Vehicles:

1. Committee on Technical Aspects under the Chairmanship of Member (Planning), Central Electricity Authority (CEA).
2. Committee on Policy/Regulatory and Planning Aspects under the Chairmanship of Additional Secretary, Ministry of Power.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF POWER

LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.2111
ANSWERED ON 08.03.2018

PER CAPITA CONSUMPTION OF ELECTRICITY IN N.E. STATES

2111. KUMARI SUSHMITA DEV:

Will the Minister of POWER
be pleased to state:

- (a) the per capita consumption of electricity of North Eastern States for the last three years, State-wise;
- (b) whether any measures have been taken by the Union Government to improve the consumption of electricity in the North-Eastern region, if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the Union Government has collected district-wise data on per capita consumption of electricity; and
- (d) if so, the details of district-wise data for Assam, if not, the reasons therefor?

A N S W E R

THE MINISTER OF STATE (INDEPENDENT CHARGE) FOR POWER AND
NEW & RENEWABLE ENERGY

(SHRI R. K. SINGH)

(a) : The per capita consumption of electricity of North Eastern States during the last three years i.e. 2014-15, 2015-16 & 2016-17 is given at Annexure-I.

(b) : In order to improve the consumption of electricity in the North-Eastern region, Central Government have assisted the North-Eastern States by allocating power from Central Generating Stations to them. The State wise details are given at Annexure-II. Further, three Hydro projects of 770 MW are under construction in North-Eastern Region and are scheduled to be completed during 2018-22.

Central Government is supporting states in strengthening of their transmission and distribution network through various Central Government funded schemes. Government is also supporting in electrification of villages and providing access of electricity to all unelectrified households through Pradhan Mantri Sahaj Bijli Har Ghar Yojana (Saubhagya) and Deendayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana (DDUGJY).

All these measures would improve the consumption of electricity in the North Eastern region.

(c) & (d) : The Central Electricity Authority (CEA), has started the collection of district wise data on per capita consumption of Electricity from the states from this financial year for the years 2014-15, 2015-16 and 2016-17. State of Assam is yet to submit the district - wise data to CEA.

ANNEXURE-I

ANNEXURE REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PART (a) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 2111 ANSWERED IN THE LOK SABHA ON 08.03.2018.

Per Capita Consumption of North- Eastern States (kWh)

State	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
Arunachal Pradesh	525	600	648
Assam	314	322	339
Manipur	295	360	326
Meghalaya	704	835	832
Mizoram	449	503	523
Nagaland	311	346	345
Tripura	303	329	470

ANNEXURE-II

ANNEXURE REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PART (b) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 2111 ANSWERED IN THE LOK SABHA ON 08.03.2018.

Allocation of power from Central Generating Stations (CGS) to North-Eastern States	
State	Allocation in MW from CGS as on 31.01.2018
Arunachal Pradesh	181
Assam	1304
Manipur	218
Meghalaya	289
Mizoram	126
Nagaland	136
Tripura	404

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF POWER

LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.2123
ANSWERED ON 08.03.2018

DEFINITION OF AN ELECTRIFIED VILLAGE

2123. SHRI G.M. SIDDESHWARA:

Will the Minister of POWER
be pleased to state:

- (a) the definition of an electrified village;
- (b) whether around 18,000 villages have been electrified as per Government estimates in the country, if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the percentage of households which need to have electricity connections in a village, the minimum hours of electricity supply and the minimum hours of electricity usage, etc. as per the definition of electrified village given by the Government; and
- (d) whether the Government is planning to specify these parameters in the definition of electrified village, if they are not specified now and if so, the details thereof?

A N S W E R

THE MINISTER OF STATE (INDEPENDENT CHARGE) FOR POWER AND
NEW & RENEWABLE ENERGY

(SHRI R. K. SINGH)

(a) : According to Rural Electrification Policy 2006, a village is reported as electrified, if

i) basic infrastructure such as Distribution Transformer and Distribution Lines are provided in the inhabited locality as well as the locality inhabited by weaker sections of the society/hamlet where it exists;

ii) electricity is provided to public places like Schools, Panchayat Office, Health Centres, Dispensaries, Community Centres etc.; and

iii) the number of households electrified should be at least 10% of the total number of households in the village.

(b) : As per information provided by the States, there were 18,452 un-electrified census villages in the country on 01.04.2015; as of 28.02.2018, only 908 census un-electrified villages are left for electrification. It is targeted to electrify all the remaining un-electrified census villages by 1st May, 2018.

(c) & (d) : Currently, there is no proposal to change this norm. Now, Government of India has launched Pradhan Mantri Sahaj Bijli Har Ghar Yojana - Saubhagya, to provide last mile connectivity and electricity connections to all households in rural and all poor households in urban areas across the country. All the remaining un-electrified households are targeted for electrification by 31st March, 2019. All State Governments and UTs have already agreed for 24x7 Power for All from April, 2019.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF POWER

LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.2151
ANSWERED ON 08.03.2018

AGREEMENT ON SHARING OF ELECTRICITY

†2151. SHRI ARJUN LAL MEENA:

Will the Minister of POWER
be pleased to state:

(a) whether it was mentioned in the agreement signed on 10 May, 1984 by the Union Government that it would refer the matter regarding sharing of electricity in Anandpur Sahib Hydel project, Mukerian Hydel Project, Thein Dam Project, Upper Bali Doab Canal Stage-II and Shapur Kandi Hydel scheme to the Hon. High Court for its opinion; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the present status thereof?

A N S W E R

THE MINISTER OF STATE (INDEPENDENT CHARGE) FOR POWER AND
NEW & RENEWABLE ENERGY

(SHRI R. K. SINGH)

(a) & (b) : An agreement was reached between the States of Punjab, Haryana, Rajasthan and Government of India on 10.05.1984 wherein it was agreed that in view of the claims raised by Haryana and Rajasthan for sharing of power in Anandpur Sahib Hydel Project, Mukerian Hydel Project, Thein Dam Project, Upper Bari Doab Canal (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 these States would come to a reasonable agreement through mutual consultations. In order to resolve the issue amicably, a number of formal discussions have taken place. However, no consensus has emerged so far on the divergent views of the stakeholder States. Presently, the matter is sub-judice in the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India in original Suit No. 3 of 2009.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF POWER

LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.2161
ANSWERED ON 08.03.2018

ALLOCATION OF POWER FROM CENTRAL GENERATING STATIONS

†2161. SHRI PARBHUBHAI NAGARBHAI VASAVA:

Will the Minister of POWER
be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of Central power generation stations set up in the country, State/UT-wise including Gujarat;
- (b) the demand and allocation of power at these stations during the last three years and current year, State/UT-wise including Gujarat;
- (c) whether the demand of power is constantly increasing in some of the States, if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;
- (d) whether the Government have received any proposal from the States for allocation of additional power; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof along with the steps taken by the Government in this regard, State/UT-wise?

A N S W E R

THE MINISTER OF STATE (INDEPENDENT CHARGE) FOR POWER AND
NEW & RENEWABLE ENERGY

(SHRI R. K. SINGH)

- (a) : The State/UT-wise details of Central Generating Stations including conventional sources and Renewable sources in the country are given at Annexure-I.
- (b) : The details of the demand and allocation of power during the last three years and the current year, State /UT-wise, are given at Annexure-II.
- (c) : In most of the States, the Energy requirement is increasing constantly during the last 3 years. The details are given at Annexure-III. The reasons for increase in demand of power, inter-alia are (i) increase in industrial and commercial activities (ii) electrification of rural areas (iii) aim of 24X7 power supply to all the households (iv) change of living standards (i.e. increase in usage of electrical equipment), etc.
- (d) & (e) : Various States / UTs request for additional allocation of unallocated power of Central Generating Stations (CGSs) from time to time in times of deficit. The quantum of unallocated power in the CGSs being limited, it can only supplement the power available from other sources. During 2017-18, requests for additional allocation of power were received from Goa and Gujarat. The details of the requests received and the action taken thereon are given at Annexure-IV.

ANNEXURE REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PART (a) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 2161 ANSWERED IN THE LOK SABHA ON 08.03.2018.

State/UT-wise capacity of Central Power Generating Stations based on Conventional Sources as on 31.01.2018

State	Sl. No.	Name of Project	Capacity (MW)
Delhi	1	BADARPUR TPS	705
Delhi Total			705
Haryana	1	INDIRA GANDHI STPP	1500
	2	FARIDABAD CCPP	431.59
Haryana Total			1931.59
Himachal Pradesh	1	BAIRA SIUL HPS	180
	2	CHAMERA- I HPS	540
	3	CHAMERA- II HPS	300
	4	CHAMERA-III HPS	231
	5	KOLDAM	800
	6	NATHPA JHAKRI HPS	1500
	7	PARBATI-III HPS	520
	8	RAMPUR HPS	412.02
Himachal Pradesh Total			4483.02
Jammu & Kashmir	1	CHUTAK HPS	44
	2	DULHASTI HPS	390
	3	NIMBOO BAZDO HPS	45
	4	SALAL HPS	690
	5	SEWA-II HPS	120
	6	URI-I HPS	480
	7	URI-II HPS	240
Jammu & Kashmir Total			2009
Rajasthan	1	BARSINGSAR LIGNITE	250
	2	DAE (RAJASTHAN)	100
	3	RAJASTHAN A.P.S.	1080
	4	ANTA CCPP	419.33
Rajasthan Total			1849.33
Uttar Pradesh	1	DADRI (NCTPP)	1820
	2	RIHAND STPS	3000
	3	SINGRAULI STPS	2000
	4	TANDA TPS	440
	5	UNCHAHAAR TPS	1550
	6	NARORA A.P.S.	440
	7	AURAIYA CCPP	663.36
	8	DADRI CCPP	829.78
Uttar Pradesh Total			10743.14
Uttarakhand	1	DHAULI GANGA HPS	280
	2	KOTESHWAR HPS	400
	3	TANAKPUR HPS	94.2
	4	TEHRI ST-1 HPS	1000
Uttarakhand Total			1774.2
Chhattisgarh	1	BHILAI TPS	500
	2	KORBA STPS	2600
	3	SIPAT STPS	2980
Chhattisgarh Total			6080
Gujarat	1	KAKRAPARA	440
	2	GANDHAR CCPP	657.39
	3	KAWAS CCPP	656.2
Gujarat Total			1753.59
Madhya Pradesh	1	VINDHYACHAL STPS	4760
	2	INDIRA SAGAR HPS	1000
	3	OMKARESHWAR HPS	520
Madhya Pradesh Total			6280
Maharashtra	1	MAUDA TPS	2320
	2	SOLAPUR STPS	660
	3	TARAPUR	1400
	4	RATNAGIRI CCPP	2220
Maharashtra Total			6600

Andhra Pradesh	1	SIMHADRI	2000
Andhra Pradesh Total			2000
Karnataka	1	KUDGI STPP	1600
	2	KAIGA	880
Karnataka Total			2480
Kerala	1	R. GANDHI CCPP (Liq.)	359.58
Kerala Total			359.58
Tamil Nadu	1	NEYVELI (EXT) TPS	420
	2	NEYVELI TPS- I	600
	3	NEYVELI TPS-II	1470
	4	NEYVELI TPS-II EXP	500
	5	TUTICORIN (JV) TPP	1000
	6	VALLUR TPP	1500
	7	KUDANKULAM	2000
	8	MADRAS A.P.S.	440
Tamil Nadu Total			7930
Telangana	1	RAMAGUNDEM STPS	2600
Telangana Total			2600
Bihar	1	BARH II	1320
	2	KAHALGAON TPS	2340
	3	MUZAFFARPUR TPS	610
	4	NABI NAGAR TPP	500
Bihar Total			4770
Jharkhand	1	BOKARO 'B' TPS	210
	2	BOKARO TPS 'A' EXP	500
	3	CHANDRAPURA(DVC) TPS	630
	4	KODARMA TPP	1000
	5	PATRATU TPS	0
	6	MAITHON HPS.	63.2
	7	PANCHET HPS.	80
	8	MAITHON GT (Liq.)	0
Jharkhand Total			2483.2
Odisha	1	TALCHER (OLD) TPS	460
	2	TALCHER STPS	3000
Odisha Total			3460
Sikkim	1	RANGIT HPS	60
	2	TEESTA V HPS	510
Sikkim Total			570
West Bengal	1	DURGAPUR STEEL TPS	1000
	2	DURGAPUR TPS	210
	3	FARAKKA STPS	2100
	4	MEJIA TPS	2340
	5	RAGHUNATHPUR TPP	1200
	6	TEESTA LOW DAM-III HPS	132
	7	TEESTA LOW DAM-IV HPS	160
West Bengal Total			7142
Arunachal Pradesh	1	RANGANADI HPS.	405
Arunachal Pradesh Total			405
Assam	1	BONGAIGAON TPP	500
	2	KOPILI HPS.	225
	3	KATHALGURI CCPP	291
Assam Total			1016
Manipur	1	LOKTAK HPS.	105
Manipur Total			105
Meghalaya	1	KHONDONG HPS.	50
Meghalaya Total			50
Mizoram	1	TUIRIAL HPS	60
Mizoram Total			60
Nagaland	1	DOYANG HPS.	75
Nagaland Total			75
Tripura	1	AGARTALA GT	135
	2	MONARCHAK CCPP	101
	3	TRIPURA CCPP	726.6
Tripura Total			962.6
Grand Total			80677.25

State/UT-wise capacity of Central Sector Renewable energy sources (RES) Stations as on 31.12.2017

State /UTs	Central Capacity (MW)
Chandigarh	0
Delhi	0
Haryana	5
Himachal Pradesh	0
Jammu & Kashmir	0
Punjab	0
Rajasthan	294
Uttar Pradesh	30
Uttarakhand	0
Chhattisgarh	0
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	0
Daman & Diu	0
Goa	0
Gujarat	238.3
Madhya Pradesh	300
Maharashtra	123
Andhra Pradesh	250
Karnataka	0
Kerala	50
Lakshadweep	0
Puducherry	0
Tamil Nadu	181.9
Telangana	10
Andaman & Nicobar	5.1
Bihar	0
Jharkhand	0
Odisha	10
Sikkim	0
West Bengal	0
Arunachal Pradesh	0
Assam	0
Manipur	0
Meghalaya	0
Mizoram	0
Nagaland	0
Tripura	5
Grand Total	1502.3

Note: Name of Stations not available for RES based stations

ANNEXURE REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PART (b) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 2161 ANSWERED IN THE LOK SABHA ON 08.03.2018.

Peak demand and allocation of power from Central generating stations (CGS) during last three years and current year								
State / System / Region	April, 2017 - January, 2018	As on 31.1.2018	April, 2016 - March,2017	As on 31.3.17	April, 2015 - March,2016	As on 31.3.16	April, 2014 - March,2015	As on 31.3.15
	Peak Demand	Allocation in MW from CGS	Peak Demand	Allocation in MW from CGS	Peak Demand	Allocation in MW from CGS	Peak Demand	Allocation in MW from CGS
	(MW)		(MW)		(MW)		(MW)	
Chandigarh	363	280	361	246	342	221	367	176
Delhi	6553	4842	6,342	4815	5,846	4445	6,006	3725
Haryana	9671	2591	9,262	2553	9,113	2553	9,152	2565
Himachal Pradesh	1594	1504	1,499	1482	1,488	1634	1,422	1349
Jammu & Kashmir	2899	2668	2,675	2206	2,544	2203	2,554	2013
Punjab	11705	2281	11,408	2281	10,852	2281	11,534	2310
Rajasthan	11722	3378	10,613	3187	10,961	3096	10,642	3008
Uttar Pradesh	20274	6337	17,183	6549	16,988	6527	15,670	6352
Uttarakhand	2149	1077	2,037	1040	2,034	1029	1,930	932
Chhattisgarh	4169	1347	3,875	1224	3,932	1180	3,817	1214
Gujarat	16590	3995	14,724	3848	14,495	3701	13,603	3608
Madhya Pradesh	12338	5206	11,512	5033	10,902	4911	9,755	4769
Maharashtra	22542	7078	22,516	6663	20,973	6555	20,147	6994
Daman & Diu	362	318	334	306	307	326	301	320
Dadra Nagar Haveli	790	951	784	911	740	871	714	899
Goa	559	578	546	513	583	507	501	522
Andhra Pradesh	8571	2521	7,969	1936	7,400	1782	7,144	2003
Telangana	9522	2353	9,187	2085	6,854	2405	7,884	2148
Karnataka	10358	3904	10,261	2893	10,202	2656	10,001	2147
Kerala	3889	2045	4,132	1975	3,977	1836	3,760	1858
Tamil Nadu	15001	6319	14,823	6227	14,190	5649	13,707	5020
Puducherry	390	483	371	483	368	445	389	415
Bihar	4521	3518	3,883	3250	3,735	2793	2,994	2864
Jharkhand	1332	739	1,498	631	1,153	584	1,075	584
Odisha	4370	1884	4,012	1848	4,091	1750	3,920	1750
West Bengal	8137	1603	7,931	1548	7,905	1548	7,544	1548
Sikkim	96	169	112	169	109	159	83	159
Arunachal Pradesh	145	181	148	168	139	157	139	133
Assam	1822	1304	1,673	1160	1,491	993	1,450	777
Manipur	202	218	163	199	168	175	150	123
Meghalaya	369	289	331	259	400	236	370	205
Mizoram	105	126	98	112	102	97	90	74
Nagaland	155	136	148	124	140	108	140	79
Tripura	342	404	284	385	300	371	310	105

ANNEXURE REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PART (c) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 2161 ANSWERED IN THE LOK SABHA ON 08.03.2018.

State /System / Region	Energy Requirement (MU)		
	2016-17	2015-16	2014-15
Chandigarh	1,645	1,607	1,616
Delhi	30,829	29,626	29,231
Haryana	48,895	47,506	46,615
Himachal Pradesh	8,831	8,821	8,807
Jammu & Kashmir	17,398	16,572	16,214
Punjab	53,098	49,687	48,629
Rajasthan	67,838	67,417	65,717
Uttar Pradesh	1,07,569	1,06,351	1,03,179
Uttarakhand	13,069	12,889	12,445
Northern Region	3,49,172	3,40,476	3,32,453
Chhattisgarh	23,750	25,649	21,499
Gujarat	1,03,706	1,03,544	96,235
Madhya Pradesh	65,759	62,374	53,374
Maharashtra	1,39,295	1,41,817	1,34,897
Daman & Diu	2,398	2,337	2,086
Dadra Nagar Haveli	6,021	5,925	5,307
Goa	4,319	5,120	3,969
Western Region	3,45,247	3,46,768	3,17,367
Andhra Pradesh	54,300	50,436	59,198
Telangana	53,030	50,254	43,337
Karnataka	66,899	64,302	62,643
Kerala	24,296	23,318	22,459
Tamil Nadu	1,04,511	97,276	95,758
Puducherry	2,548	2,437	2,402
Southern Region	3,05,588	2,88,025	2,85,797
Bihar	25,711	23,961	19,294
DVC	18,929	18,437	18,222
Jharkhand	7,960	7,735	7,599
Odisha	26,758	26,762	26,482
West Bengal	47,948	47,359	47,086
Sikkim	475	399	399
Eastern Region	1,27,783	1,24,654	1,19,082
Arunachal Pradesh	729	626	677
Assam	9,020	8,762	8,527
Manipur	764	840	705
Meghalaya	1,715	1,833	1,930
Mizoram	514	471	455
Nagaland	757	755	688
Tripura	1,644	1,202	1,242
North-Eastern Region	15,140	14,488	14,224
All India	11,42,928	11,14,408	10,68,923
Excluding Chandigarh, Chhattisgarh, Maharashtra, Goa, Arunachal Pradesh, Manipur, Meghalaya and Tripura, the Energy Requirement of all other states are increasing constantly during last 3 years.			

ANNEXURE-IV

ANNEXURE REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PARTS (d) & (e) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 2161 ANSWERED IN THE LOK SABHA ON 08.03.2018.

REQUEST RECEIVED FOR ADDITIONAL ALLOCATION FROM STATES IN 2017-18

Sl No.	Request received from (State / UT)	Received during (month)	Quantum of Power requested	Action Taken
1	Goa	November, 2017	80 MW of Power	50 MW allocated from unallocated pool from Nov, 2017.
2	Gujarat	June, 2017	Maximum unallocated power	No Power allocated as Power Supply position was comfortable

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF POWER

LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.2166
ANSWERED ON 08.03.2018

DIVERSIFIED FUEL MIX BY NTPC

2166. SHRI V. ELUMALAI:

Will the Minister of POWER
be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the National Thermal Power Corporation Limited (NTPC) intends to become a 130 GW company by 2032 with a diversified fuel mix and a 600 billion units company in terms of generation, if so, the details thereof;
- (b) whether NTPC wants share of renewable energy, including hydro, to be 28 per cent, if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether NTPC has planned capacity addition of about 1,000 MW through renewable resources by 2027; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

A N S W E R

THE MINISTER OF STATE (INDEPENDENT CHARGE) FOR POWER AND
NEW & RENEWABLE ENERGY

(SHRI R. K. SINGH)

(a) to (d) : As per the Corporate Plan 2032 made by NTPC Ltd., it intends to be a 130 GW company with diversified fuel mix and 600 Billion Units (BUs) of generation by 2032. As per the Corporate Plan, the projected capacity mix in 2032 is as under:

Fuel	Capacity by 2032 (GW)	%Mix
Coal	85	65.4
Gas	6	4.6
Hydro	5	3.8
Solar	30	23.2
Other RE	2	1.5
Nuclear	2	1.5
Total	130	100

NTPC Ltd. already has renewable capacity of 920 MW.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF POWER

LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.2186
ANSWERED ON 08.03.2018

HYDRO POWER PROJECTS

2186. SHRI RAJENDRA AGRAWAL:

Will the Minister of POWER
be pleased to state:

- (a) the total number of hydro power projects sanctioned across the country currently;
- (b) whether a number of hydro projects have not been completed as per their scheduled period of completion;
- (c) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor; and
- (d) the corrective steps taken by the Government in this regard?

A N S W E R

THE MINISTER OF STATE (INDEPENDENT CHARGE) FOR POWER AND
NEW & RENEWABLE ENERGY

(SHRI R. K. SINGH)

(a) : As per electricity Act, 2003, the generating company intending to set up hydro generating station is required to obtain concurrence of Central Electricity Authority (CEA) for schemes involving capital expenditure of Rs.1000 crores and above. Since, 2002-03, CEA has concurred 86 Hydro Electric Projects (HEPs) with an aggregate installed capacity of 45,912 MW.

(b) & (c) : At present, there are 38 HEPs, above 25 MW, under construction in the country. Out of these, 37 Hydro Electric Projects are presently experiencing delays/time overrun. The details of such projects along with reasons for its non-completion as per their schedule is given at Annex.

(d) : The steps taken by the Government for timely completion of HEPs across the Country are as under:

- Central Electricity Authority (CEA) monitors the progress of under construction power projects through frequent site visits and interaction with the developers and equipment suppliers. CEA holds review meetings periodically with the developers and other stakeholders to identify and resolve issues critical for commissioning of Projects.
- Regular reviews are also undertaken in Ministry of Power (MoP) to identify the constraints areas and facilitate faster resolution of inter-ministerial and other outstanding issues.
- A Power Project Monitoring Panel (PPMP), set up by the MoP, independently follows up and monitors the progress of the hydro projects.
- Issues are also raised in PRAGATI, for proactive governance and timely implementation, as and when required.
- In case of CPSU's, the project implementation parameters/milestones are incorporated in the annual MoU signed between respective CPSU's and MoP and the same are monitored during the Quarterly Performance Review (QPR) meetings of CPSU's and other meetings held in MoP/CEA.
- The issues related to erection and supply of Electro-Mechanical equipment is expedited in various meetings held in CEA / MoP and other local issues affecting the progress of works are taken up with respective State Governments by the Concerned CPSU / MoP.

ANNEX REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PARTS (b) & (c) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 2186 ANSWERED IN THE LOK SABHA ON 08.03.2018.

DETAILS OF UNDER CONSTRUCTION HYDRO ELECTRIC PROJECTS (ABOVE 25 MW)
HAVING TIME OVERRUN

As on 31.01.2018

Sl. No	Project Name/(I.C.)/ Executing Agency	State	Unit No.	Capacity (MW)	Original Commissioning Schedule	Revised Commissioning Schedule	Latest Commissioning Schedule	Time over run (months)	Reasons for time over run
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	CENTRAL SECTOR								
1	Tapovan Vishnughad (4x130 = 520 MW) NTPC	Uttarakhand	1 2 3 4	130 130 130 130	2012-13 2012-13 2012-13 2012-13 (Mar'13)	2015-16 2015-16 2015-16 2015-16 (Mar'16)	2019-20 2019-20 2019-20 2019-20 (Mar'20)	84	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Heavy water ingress due to bad geology in HRT and rock fall on TBM. TBM struck up thrice. ➤ Flash flood in June, 2013 & Aug'12 damaging coffer dam. ➤ Termination of civil contracts for Barrage and HRT. ➤ Funds constraints with contractor
2	Lata Tapovan (3x57 = 171 MW) NTPC	Uttarakhand	1 2 3	57 57 57	2017-18 2017-18 2017-18 (Aug'17)		2022-23 2022-23 2022-23 (subject to re-start of works(4 years))	67	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Flash flood during June, 2013 in Uttarakhand. ➤ Local issues / non-start of works in Barrage area ➤ Hon'ble Supreme court ban on construction works since May-14..
3	Rammam-III (3x40= 120 MW)	West Bengal	1 2 3	40 40 40	2019-20 2019-20 2019-20 (Sep'19)		2020-21 2020-21 2020-21 (Mar,21)	18	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Delay in getting permission for tree felling from Govt. of West Bengal for Access road from Adit-1 to Adit-2. ➤ Local issues/bandhs ➤ Financial constraints with contractor
4	Pare (2x55 = 110 MW) NEEPCO	Arunachal Pradesh	1 2	55 55	2012-13 2012-13 (Aug'12)		2017-18 2017-18 (Mar'18)	67	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Law & Order problem. ➤ Poor geology. ➤ Poor approach roads. ➤ Flash flood during Jun-Sep - 2015. Dam area inundated with water, Concreting of Dam effected for 04 months. ➤ Funds constraints with contractor
5	Kameng (4x150 = 600 MW) NEEPCO	Central	1 2 3 4	150 150 150 150	2009-10 2009-10 2009-10 2009-10 (Dec'09)		2017-18 2017-18 2017-18 2017-18 (Mar,18)	99	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Change in dam parameters. ➤ Slow progress in dam & HRT due to bad geology, heavy seepage, inadequate machinery. ➤ Flash flood in Oct. 2008 and Sept. 2012. ➤ Ingress of water in HRT. ➤ Poor approach roads. ➤ Contractual issues. ➤ Shortage of aggregate. ➤ Clearance for quarry from State Govt. ➤ Slow Progress of works. ➤ Funds constraints with contractor

6	Tehri PSS (4x250 = 1000 MW) THDC	Uttarakhand	1	250	2010-11	2015-16	2020-21	125	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Approval of RCE as L-1 price bid was more than cost estimate. RCE approved in Nov-2011. ➤ Cash flow problem with contractor. ➤ Litigation by bidders. ➤ Poor geology. ➤ Local agitation at Asena Quarry. ➤ Agitation at muck disposal area. ➤ Poor preparedness of contractor. ➤ Revision of Lay out of machine hall due to poor geology.
			2	250	2010-11	2015-16	2020-21		
			3	250	2010-11	2015-16	2020-21		
			4	250	2010-11 (July'10)	2015-16 (Feb'16)	2020-21 (Dec'20)		
7	Parbati - II (4x200 = 800 MW) NHPC	Himachal Pradesh	1	200	2009-10		2021-22	147	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Hon'ble High Court of Himachal Pradesh ban on stone crusher operation. ➤ Delay in revised forest clearance. ➤ TBM suffered extensive damage due to heavy ingress of water and slush in TBM face in Nov, 2006. ➤ Slide in Power House area in Apr-04, Jun-06 and Feb-07. ➤ Flash flood in 2004,2005,2010 and 2011. ➤ Jiwa Nallah works affected due to cavity treatment. ➤ Contractual issues. ➤ Poor geology in HRT.
			2	200	2009-10		2021-22		
			3	200	2009-10		2021-22		
			4	200	2009-10 (Sept'09)		2021-22 (Dec,21)		
8	Subansiri Lower (8x250 = 2000 MW) NHPC	Arunachal Pradesh/ Assam	1	250	2009-11		2022-23	150	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Delay in transfer of forest land. ➤ Disruption of works by locals in Ar. Pradesh side. ➤ Slope failure in Power House in Jan, 2008. ➤ Damage to bridge on Ranganadi river. ➤ Change in design of surge shafts to surge tunnels. ➤ Stoppage of works due to agitation launched by Anti Dam activists in Assam against construction of Project. Work stopped since 16.12.2011. ➤ Issue of D/s impact studies. ➤ Case in NGT.
			2	250	2009-11		2022-23		
			3	250	2009-11		2022-23		
			4	250	2009-11		2022-23		
			5	250	2009-11		2022-23		
			6	250	2009-11		2022-23		
			7	250	2009-11		2022-23		
			8	250	2009-11 (Sep'10)		2022-23 (subject to re-start of works (4 years))		
9	Kishanganga (3x110 = 330 MW) NHPC	Jammu & Kashmir	1	110	2014-15	2015-16	2017-18	44	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Approval of RCE as L-1 price bid was more than cost estimate. RCE approved in Jan.-2009. ➤ Heavy Rainfall in March, 2011. ➤ Cavity in HRT - TBM portion. ➤ Poor geology in Access tunnel. ➤ Dam works affected due to arbitration proceedings at International Court of Arbitration. ➤ Local people demanding Employment in NHPC. ➤ R&R Issues. ➤ Completion of power evacuation arrangement (PGCIL)
			2	110	2014-15	2015-16	2017-18		
			3	110	2014-15 (July'14)	2015-16 (Jan'16)	2017-18 (Mar-18)		

									<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Stoppage of works in Power House area since 09.07.2016 due to disturbance in Kashmir valley. Works partially resumed in Jan 2017. ➤ Funds constraints with contractor
10	Vishnugad Pipalkoti (4x111 = 444 MW) THDC	Uttarakhand	1 2 3 4	111 111 111 111	2013-14 2013-14 2013-14 2013-14 (Jun'13)		2020-21 2020-21 2020-21 2020-21 (Nov'20)	} 89	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ CCEA approval in Aug-2008 but works could not be awarded due to Forest clearance/diversion of forest land. Forest land was acquired in January-14 and subsequently works awarded in January-2014. ➤ Disruption of works by local people. ➤ Cash flow problem with contractor.
STATE SECTOR									
11	Parnai 3x12.5= 37.5 MW JKSPDC	Jammu & Kashmir	1 2 3	12.5 12.5 12.5	2017-18 2017-18 2017-18 (Jan'18)		2019-20 2019-20 2019-20 (Mar,20)	} 26	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Slow progress of works. ➤ Delay in Land acquisition.
12	Lower Kalnai 2x24= 48 MW JKSPDC	Jammu & Kashmir	1 2	24 24	2017-18 2017-18 (Sep'17)		2020-21 2020-21 (Mar,21)	} 42	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Inadequate mobilization of man & machinery by Contractor. ➤ Delay in finalization of R&R Plan. ➤ Slow progress of works. ➤ Funds constraints with contractor. Contractor under CDR.
13	Uhi-III (3x33.33 = 100 MW) BVPCL	Himachal Pradesh	1 2 3	33.33 33.33 33.33	2006-07 2006-07 2006-07 (Mar'07)		2017-18 2017-18 2017-18 (Mar,18)	} 132	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Delay in transfer of forest land. ➤ Delay in acquisition of private land ➤ Delay in transfer of quarry sites. ➤ Delay in award of works. ➤ Contract for construction of HRT rescinded twice i.e. during April, 2008 & July, 2010 due to slow progress and non-performance by the contractor. ➤ Poor geology in HRT.
14	Sawra Kuddu (3x37 =111MW) HPPCL,	Himachal Pradesh	1 2 3	37 37 37	2011-12 2011-12 2011-12 (Jan'12)		2019-20 2019-20 2019-20 (May,19)	} 88	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Delay in MOEF clearance. ➤ Delay in award of Civil & E&M works. ➤ Poor geology in HRT. ➤ Slow progress of HRT Lining. ➤ Contractual issues. ➤ Contract for HRT package terminated on 9.1.14. Re-awarded in Nov,2014 to M/s. HCC.
15	Shongtom Karcham (3x150 = 450 MW) HPPCL 16.08.2012	Himachal Pradesh	1 2 3	150 150 150	2016-17 2016-17 2016-17 (Mar'17)		2021-22 2021-22 2021-22 (Jan,22)	} 58	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Shifting of Army Ammunition Depot. ➤ Local Issues. ➤ Funds constraints with contractor
16	Pulichintala (4x30 = 120 MW) TGENCO	State	1 2 3 4	30 30 30 30	2009-11 2009-11 2009-11 2009-11 (Jun'10)		2016-17 2017-18 2017-18 2018-19 (Aug,18)	} Comm. 98	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Delay in award of E&M works. ➤ Unprecedented floods in Oct.2009 & Sept.2011. ➤ Contractual issues. ➤ Slow progress of Power House works. ➤ Delay in Commission due to non-availability of water.

17	Pallivasal 2x30 = 60 MW KSEB	Kerala	1 2	30 30	2010-11 2010-11 (Mar'11)		2020-21 2020-21 (Dec,20)	117	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Slow progress of civil works. ➤ Delay in land acquisition. ➤ Change in alignment of Adit to HRT. ➤ Poor geology strata in HRT. ➤ Heavy Monsoon ➤ Works stopped by contractor since 28.1.15 due to contractual issues.
18	Thottiyar (1x30+1x10)= 40MW KSEB	Kerala	1 2	30 10	2012-13 2012-13 (Apr'12)		2020-21 2020-21 (subject to re-start of works(3 years))	107	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Land acquisition issue. ➤ The works of weir and approach channel stopped from 2010 to 2012 by local people. ➤ The work stopped by Court from 12.12.2012 to April-2013. ➤ Contractual issues. ➤ Financial crunch with contractor.
19	Shahpurkandi 3x33+3x33+1x8 =206 MW, Irrigation Deptt. &PSPCL	Punjab	1 2 3 4 5 6 7	33 33 33 33 33 33 8	2015-16 2015-16 2015-16 2015-16 2015-16 2015-16 2015-16		2020-21 2020-21 2020-21 2020-21 2020-21 2020-21 2020-21 (subject to re-start of works(4 years))	60 60	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Works of Dam stopped since 29.08.2014 due to inter-state dispute between states of J&K & Punjab on sharing of waters of river Ravi and Tariff.
20	Koyna Left Bank PSS 2x40 = 80 MW WRD, Maha	Maharashtra	1 2	40 40	2014-15 2014-15 (Oct'14)		2019-20 (subject to re-start of works (4 years))	65	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Slow progress of works. ➤ Fund constraints due to increase in project cost. RCE under approval.
21	Vyasi 2x60=120 MW, UJVNL	Uttarakhand	1 2	60 60	2014-15 2014-15 (Dec'14)		2019-20 2019-20 (Mar,20)	63	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Delay in award of works. ➤ Local Issues.
22	Polavaram (12x80 = 960 MW) PPA	Andhra Pradesh	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12	80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80	2017-18 2017-18 2017-18 2017-18 2017-18 2017-18 2017-18 2017-18 2017-18 2017-18 2017-18 2017-18 (Mar'18)		2020-21 2020-21 2020-21 2021-22 2021-22 2021-22 2021-22 2021-22 2021-22 2022-23 2022-23 2022-23 (Sep,22)	36 48 60	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Slow progress of works ➤ Funds constraints.
PRIVATE SECTOR									
23	Tidong-I 2x50 =100 MW NSL Tidong	Himachal Pradesh	1 2	50 50	2013-14 2013-14 (Dec'13)		2018-19 2018-19 (subject to re-start of works(1-½ years))	63	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Delay in NOC by Projects affected Panchayats. ➤ Suspension of works by Govt.for one year. ➤ Funds constraints with the developer
24	Tangnu Romai-I (2x22 = 44 MW) TRPGPL	Himachal Pradesh	1 2	22 22	2014-15 2014-15 (Jun'14)		2019-20 2019-20 (subject to re-start of works(4 years))	69	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Slow progress of civil works. ➤ Poor geology. ➤ Difficult area. ➤ Weather conditions & accessibility. ➤ Financial constraints with the developer.

25	Sorang (2x50 = 100 MW), HSPPL	Himachal Pradesh	1 2	50 50	2011-12 2011-12 (Nov'11)		2019-20 2019-20 (subject to re-start of works (1 Year))	100	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Poor geology. ➤ Poor weather conditions, difficult & poor accessibility. ➤ Penstock cracks / leakage during filling of Water conductor System in Nov '13. ➤ Rupture in surface penstock in Nov-15 during trial run. ➤ Funds constraints with developer.
26	Singoli Bhatwari (3x33 = 99 MW) L&T	Uttarakhand	1 2 3	33 33 33	2012-13 2012-13 2012-13 (Dec'12)		2018-19 2018-19 2018-19 (Mar,19)	75	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Poor geology in HRT. ➤ Agitation by local people. ➤ Flash flood in June,2013.
27	Phata Byung (2x38 = 76 MW), LANCO	Uttarakhand	1 2	38 38	2012-13 2012-13 (Jun'12)		2019-20 2019-20 (subject to re-start of works(3 years))	93	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Flash flood in June,2013. ➤ Poor geology in HRT. ➤ Funds constraints with contractor
28	Maheshwar (10x40 = 400 MW) SMHPCL	Madhya Pradesh	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40	2001-02 2001-02 2001-02 2001-02 2001-02 2001-02 2001-02 2001-02 2001-02 2001-02 (Mar'02)		2019-20 (subject to re-start of works(1-½ years))	216	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ R&R issues ➤ Funds constraints with the developer
29	Teesta Stage VI (4x125 = 500 MW) Lanco Energy Pvt. Ltd.	Sikkim	1 2 3 4	125 125 125 125	2012-13 2012-13 2012-13 2012-13 (Jul'12)		2021-22 2021-22 2021-22 2021-22 (subject to re-start of works(3 years))	116	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Poor geology. ➤ Land acquisition. ➤ Contractual issues ➤ Funds constraints with developer
30	Rangit-IV HE Project (3X40 = 120 MW) JPCL	Sikkim	1 2 3	40 40 40	2011-12 2011-12 2011-12 (Jan'12)		2020-21 2020-21 2020-21 (subject to re-start of works(3-½ year))	110	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Slow progress of HRT & Surge Shaft works due to poor geology. ➤ Works hampered due to earthquake in September, 2011. ➤ Financial constraints with developer
31	Bhasmey (2x25.5 =51 MW) Gati Infrastructure	Sikkim	1 2	25.5 25.5	2012-13 2012-13 (Jun'12)		2020-21 2020-21 (subject to re-start of works (3 years))	105	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Forest clearance ➤ Financial constraints with developer
32	Rongnichu (2x48 =96 MW) Madhya Bharat Pvt. Ltd.	Sikkim	1 2	48 48	2014-15 2014-15 (Jul'14)		2019-20 2019-20 (Mar,20)	68	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Land Acquisition ➤ Poor geology.
33	Ratle (4x205+1x30) = 850 MW Ratle HEP Pvt .Ltd.	J&K	1 2 3 4 5	205 205 205 205 30	2017-18 2017-18 2017-18 2017-18 2017-18		2022-23 2022-23 2022-23 2022-23 2022-23 (subject to re-start of works (5 years))	60	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Slow progress of works. ➤ Works suspended since 11.7.14 due to frequent local disturbances. ➤ The parties namely, GVKRHEPPL and JKPDD have contested their respective claims and matter is now Sub-judice.

34	Gongri 2x72= 144 MW Dirang Energy (P)Ltd	Ar. Pradesh	1 2	72 72	2016-17 2016-17 (Oct'16)		2021-22 2021-22 (subject to re- start of works(3-½ years)	} 65	➤ Works awarded on 22.11.2011. However, consent to establish from State Pollution Control Board was issued on 19-5- 14. ➤ Financial constraints with the developer.
35	Bajoli Holi 3x60= 180 MW M/s GMR Bajoli Holi	H.P.	1 2 3	60 60 60	2018-19 2018-19 2018-19 (May'18)		2019-20 2019-20 2019-20 (Aug,19)	} 15	➤ Slow progress of works.
36	Rangit-II 2x33= 66 MW Sikkim Hydro Power Ltd.	Sikkim	1 2	33 33	2015-16 2015-16 (Apr'15)		2019-20 2019-20 (Mar'20)	} 59	➤ Slow progress of works. ➤ Financial constraints with the developer.
37	Panan 4x75= 300 MW Himagiri Hydro Energy Pvt. Ltd.	Sikkim	1 2 3 4	75 75 75 75	2018-19 2018-19 2018-19 2018-19		2022-23 2022-23 2022-23 2022-23 (subject to re- start of works(4-½ years)	} 48	➤ Clearance from NWLB received in December, 2015. ➤ Clearance from NGT.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF POWER

LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.2200
ANSWERED ON 08.03.2018

SETTING UP OF NEW THERMAL POWER PLANTS

2200. SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI:

Will the Minister of POWER
be pleased to state:

- (a) whether his Ministry has decided to set up new thermal power plants only within 500 kms of coal fields;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the manner in which this move will help to battle coal scarcity at power plants across the country?

A N S W E R

THE MINISTER OF STATE (INDEPENDENT CHARGE) FOR POWER AND
NEW & RENEWABLE ENERGY

(SHRI R. K. SINGH)

(a) to (c) : As per Electricity Act 2003, 'Any generating company may establish, operate and maintain a generating station without obtaining a licence under this Act if it complies with the technical standards relating to connectivity with the grid.

However, setting up a coal based Thermal Power Plant near a coal mine is beneficial as it saves on coal transportation cost and lowers the cost of generation.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF POWER

LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.2202
ANSWERED ON 08.03.2018

REFORM IN POWER SECTOR

2202. SHRI GAURAV GOGOI:

Will the Minister of POWER
be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Union Government has recently decided to bring major reforms in power sector by introducing 24x7 electricity for all and reduction of power losses;
- (b) if so, the details in this regard;
- (c) whether the various State Governments have given their views on power reforms to the Union Government;
- (d) if so, the details in this regard; and
- (e) the steps Union Government proposes to take to ensure success of 24x7 supply plan across the country and also reducing the tariff for common man?

A N S W E R

THE MINISTER OF STATE (INDEPENDENT CHARGE) FOR POWER AND
NEW & RENEWABLE ENERGY

(SHRI R. K. SINGH)

(a) to (e) : Government has requested to States to ensure 24X7 power for all consumers from the year 2019. Further to reduce Aggregate Technical and Commercial (AT&C) losses to 15%, it is proposed to provide in the tariff policy that any AT&C loss above 15% will not be considered for tariff fixation. These were also discussed with States in the Power Ministers Conference held in December 2017.

Central Government has been supporting the States in augmentation and strengthening of transmission and distribution network through various schemes including Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana (DDUGJY), Integrated Power Development Scheme (IPDS) and Power System Development Fund (PSDF). It is expected that with these measures, the losses of Discoms will reduce and lead to lesser burden on the consumers.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF POWER

LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.2205
ANSWERED ON 08.03.2018

CAPITAL CRUNCH IN ENERGY SECTORS

2205. SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA:
KUMARI SUSHMITA DEV:

Will the Minister of POWER
be pleased to state:

- (a) whether NITI Aayog in its National Energy Policy has stressed the need to invest \$ 150 billion capital in the energy sector;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether several thermal power projects which are under construction have been stalled due to capital crunch;
- (d) if so, the facts and details thereof; and
- (e) the steps Union Government proposes to take to face the challenge of capital crunch in the energy sector?

A N S W E R

THE MINISTER OF STATE (INDEPENDENT CHARGE) FOR POWER AND
NEW & RENEWABLE ENERGY

(SHRI R. K. SINGH)

(a) & (b) : NITI Aayog in the draft National Energy Policy has indicated that "Capital requirement in the energy domain is the biggest challenge before the country. This is aggravated by high interest rates as compared to developed economies. A near \$150 billion capital investment is needed in energy sector on an annual basis until 2040 (International Energy Agency). This has to be met without impacting availability of capital in other sectors".

(c) to (e) : 22 number of under construction thermal power projects, aggregating to a capacity of about 21,900 MW, are stalled due to various reasons including inability of promoters to infuse equity.

Setting up of a power plant is a de-licensed activity. As per Section 7 of the Electricity Act, 2003, any generating company may establish, operate and maintain a generating station without obtaining a license/permission if it complies with the technical standards relating to connectivity with the grid. Decision to set up a power plant is taken by concerned developer based on his assessment of market conditions, demand of power in future, finance options, viability of the project etc. Developer has to arrange the capital and all the inputs required to produce power i.e. land, water & fuel & necessary clearances. Sale of power under the Power Purchase Agreement is also arranged by the developer. Banks/Financial Institutions finance projects based on their commercial assessment/appraisal.

Central Electricity Authority (CEA) monitors the progress of under construction power projects through frequent site visits and interaction with the developers, equipment suppliers and other stakeholders to identify issues critical for commissioning of projects and help in resolving them. Regular reviews are also undertaken by Ministry of Power, Ministry of Heavy Industries and Cabinet Secretariat to identify the constraint areas and facilitate quick resolution of inter-ministerial and other outstanding issues. A Power Project Monitoring Panel (PPMP) has been set up by the Ministry of Power for monitoring of on-going Thermal and Hydro Generation projects along with the associated transmission system. However, if the promoters do not bring in enough equity then the projects cannot proceed and the lending institutions are compelled to take action in accordance with the directions of the RBI and the law.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF POWER

LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.2208
ANSWERED ON 08.03.2018

CROSS SUBSIDY OF TARIFFS

†2208. SHRI SHRIRANG APPA BARNE:
DR. SHRIKANT EKNATH SHINDE:
SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJIRAO:
SHRI VINAYAK BHAURAO RAUT:
DR. PRITAM GOPINATH MUNDE:
SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV:

Will the Minister of POWER
be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the National Tariff Policy, 2016, specifies that State Electricity Regulatory Commission should lay a roadmap to align tariffs with +20% of the average cost of supply and if so, the details thereof;
- (b) whether some State Governments have kept the cross-subsidy at the highest level;
- (c) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor, State-wise;
- (d) whether the Union Government is planning to cap cross-subsidy-additional tariffs paid by industrial and commercial consumers to subsidies households and farmers;
- (e) if so, the facts thereof and the percentage proposed therefor; and
- (f) whether this move of the Union Government will dampen the receipts of cash-strapped electricity distribution companies and if so, the facts in this regard and the reaction of the Union Government thereto?

A N S W E R

THE MINISTER OF STATE (INDEPENDENT CHARGE) FOR POWER AND
NEW & RENEWABLE ENERGY

(SHRI R. K. SINGH)

(a) to (f) : The Tariff Policy, 2016 provides for Appropriate Commission to notify a roadmap in such a way that tariffs are brought within $\pm 20\%$ of the average cost of supply. The road map would also have intermediate milestones, based on the approach of a gradual reduction in cross subsidy. If any State Government desires to give subsidy to any category of consumers, they may do so through Direct Benefit Transfer. The reduction of cross-subsidy will not lead to any reduction in receipt of the Electricity Distribution Companies. The receipt of the Electricity Distribution Companies will increase if they reduce their transmission and distribution losses and take steps to reduce theft of Electricity. It is also necessary that where State Governments announce any subsidy or free electricity for any category of consumers, the amount required for the subsidy is paid by State Government to the Discom as provided in the Electricity Act.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF POWER

LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.2212
ANSWERED ON 08.03.2018

POWER TARIFF

2212. SHRI SANJAY DHOTRE:
SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB:
SHRI RAHUL SHEWALE:

Will the Minister of POWER
be pleased to state:

- (a) the norms or guiding principles laid down in the Electricity Act, 2003 for regulation of power tariff in the country;
- (b) whether the cases of violation of the said norms/guiding principles by the private sector power distribution companies have come to the notice of the Government during each of the last three years and the current year, if so, the details thereof, State/UT-wise including Delhi and the reasons therefor along with the action taken/being taken by the Government against such companies;
- (c) whether the power tariff of the said companies is higher than the tariff charged by the companies in neighbouring countries, if so, the details thereof, country-wise along with the measures taken by the Government to bring power tariff lower or at par with the tariff in such countries; and
- (d) the other steps taken by the Government in this direction?

A N S W E R

THE MINISTER OF STATE (INDEPENDENT CHARGE) FOR POWER AND
NEW & RENEWABLE ENERGY

(SHRI R. K. SINGH)

(a) : As per the provisions given in Section 61 to Section 64 of the Electricity Act, 2003, the Appropriate Electricity Regulatory Commission determines the electricity tariff for supply of electricity by generating company to distribution licensee, transmission of electricity, wheeling of electricity and retail sale of electricity. Section 61 of the Electricity Act, 2003 provides for the guiding principles and the terms and conditions for determination of tariff by the Appropriate Commission. A copy of relevant extract is provided as Annexure.

(b) to (d) : No cases of violation of the Tariff determination norms/guiding principles by the Appropriate Commission have come to the notice of the Government. Safeguarding of consumers' interest and at the same time, recovery of the cost of electricity in a reasonable manner is one of the guiding principles under Section 61 of the Electricity Act 2003. Power Distribution tariff is being determined by the respective State Electricity Regulatory Commissions. The distribution tariff varies from State to State depending upon the actual cost of supply of electricity, tariff norms and the subsidy, if any, provided for any class of consumers. Similarly the electricity tariff in neighbouring countries depends upon the energy mix, electricity market structure, rules & regulations thereof prevailing in that country. Government of India had taken note of the fact that there are different numbers of tariff slabs and categories of consumers exist in different States for retail supply of electricity. A committee was constituted by Ministry of Power, Govt. of India to give recommendations for simplification of consumer categories. The Committee has submitted its recommendations which include reduction in tariff slabs and consumer categories. The Committee report is under consideration. Government of India has requested States to ensure 24x7 power for all consumers from April, 2019. The states have also been advised that Aggregate Technical and Commercial (AT&C) losses be brought down to less than 15% and it is proposed to amend the tariff policy to provide that after the 1st of January 2019 the maximum losses which can be passed on in tariff will not be more than 15%.

ANNEXURE REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PART (a) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 2212
ANSWERED IN THE LOK SABHA ON 08.03.2018

Section 61 (Tariff Regulations)

The Appropriate Commission shall, subject to the provisions of this Act, specify the terms and conditions for the determination of tariff, and in doing so, shall be guided by the following, namely:-

- (a) the principles and methodologies specified by the Central Commission for determination of the tariff applicable to generating companies and transmission licensees;
- (b) the generation, transmission, distribution and supply of electricity are conducted on commercial principles;
- (c) the factors which would encourage competition, efficiency, economical use of the resources, good performance and optimum investments;
- (d) Safeguarding of consumers' interest and at the same time, recovery of the cost of electricity in a reasonable manner;
- (e) the principles rewarding efficiency in performance;
- (f) multi year tariff principles;
- (g) that the tariff progressively reflects the cost of supply of electricity and also reduces cross-subsidies in the manner specified by the Appropriate Commission;
- (h) the promotion of co-generation and generation of electricity from renewable sources of energy;
- (i) the National Electricity Policy and tariff policy:

Provided that the terms and conditions for determination of tariff under the Electricity (Supply) Act, 1948, the Electricity Regulatory Commission Act, 1998 and the enactments specified in the Schedule as they stood immediately before the appointed date, shall continue to apply for a period of one year or until the terms and conditions for tariff are specified under this section, whichever is earlier

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF POWER

LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.2213
ANSWERED ON 08.03.2018

ARBITRARINESS OF DISCOMS

†2213. SHRI KIRTI VARDHAN SINGH:

Will the Minister of POWER
be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government proposes to bring any law to check the arbitrariness of power distribution companies;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the amount of penalty to be levied from power distribution companies for power cuts without prior information and schedule; and
- (d) whether the Government proposes to increase the amount of penalty to be levied for power cuts without prior information and schedule, if so, the details thereof?

A N S W E R

THE MINISTER OF STATE (INDEPENDENT CHARGE) FOR POWER AND
NEW & RENEWABLE ENERGY

(SHRI R. K. SINGH)

(a) to (d) : Government had introduced the Electricity (Amendment) Bill, 2014 in the Parliament proposing amendments to the Electricity Act 2003. This was referred to the Parliamentary Standing Committee on Energy. Based on the recommendation of Standing Committee as well as other aspects which have come to the notice of the Government further amendments to Electricity (Amendment) Bill are under finalization. At present there is sufficient power generation capacity available in the country. A robust national grid has been put in place to enable transmission of power across the country. Government of India is also supporting the States in augmenting and strengthening of the intra state transmission and distribution network through various scheme including Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana (DDUGJY) and Integrated Power Development Scheme (IPDS). Therefore, there is no reason why 24x7 power cannot be supplied to the consumers by the various distribution companies. Therefore, Government of India proposes to provide for stiff penalties in case there is gratuitous load shedding in the amendment under consideration. However, there will be no penalties in case of disruption of supplies because of technical faults/ breakdowns or natural calamities etc.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF POWER

LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.2232
ANSWERED ON 08.03.2018

EXPORT OF POWER

†2232. SHRI RAKESH SINGH:

Will the Minister of POWER
be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government proposes to export power generated in the country, if so, the details thereof;
- (b) whether the quantum of power generated in the country is more than its requirement;
- (c) if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) whether there are possibilities of exporting power despite its generation being below the installed capacity of power plants in the country, if so, the details thereof?

A N S W E R

THE MINISTER OF STATE (INDEPENDENT CHARGE) FOR POWER AND
NEW & RENEWABLE ENERGY

(SHRI R. K. SINGH)

(a) : Presently, India is exporting power to Bangladesh, Nepal and Myanmar. Details of export of power are given below:

- i. India- Bangladesh: India is currently supplying 660 MW power to Bangladesh and it would increase by 840 MW after completion of additional transmission links.
- ii. India- Nepal: India is currently supplying 465 MW power to Nepal and it would further increase by 310-410 MW with the operation of 132 kV D/c Dhalkebar-Muzzafarpur line at 400 kV.
- iii. India- Myanmar: India is supplying about 2-3 MW of power from Manipur (India) to Myanmar through 11 kV transmission line from Moreh in Manipur (India) to Tamu town in Myanmar.

(b) to (d) : Electricity (power) cannot be stored economically in bulk. Therefore, quantum of power generated in the country is same as the power requisitioned by the distribution companies. However, as on 31.01.2018, the installed generation capacity is 334 Giga Watt (GW) which is substantially more than the peak demand of 165 GW occurred during the current year (upto January 2018).

As the all India installed capacity of power plants in the country is more than the demand, there are possibilities of exporting power to neighbouring countries.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF POWER

LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.2251
ANSWERED ON 08.03.2018

SAUBHAGYA

2251. SHRIMATI KAVITHA KALVAKUNTLA:
SHRI DILIPKUMAR MANSUKHLAL GANDHI:
SHRI RAJESH KUMAR DIWAKER:
SHRI R. DHRUVA NARAYANA:
SHRIMATI SANTOSH AHLAWAT:

Will the Minister of POWER
be pleased to state:

- (a) the aims and objectives of Pradhan Mantri Sahaj Bijli Har Ghar Yojana (SAUBHAGYA);
- (b) whether the Government has fixed any dateline for the completion of the scheme, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;
- (c) the names of the States with whom agreements have been signed under the scheme;
- (d) the names of the States which have forwarded proposals/project reports as of now under the Scheme;
- (e) the type of assistance being provided by the Union Government to achieve the aims of the scheme;
- (f) whether his Ministry has entrusted the Department of Posts to conduct a survey of unelectrified households in selected States and if so, the details thereof;
- (g) the budgetary outlay for "SAUBHAGYA" scheme for the upcoming financial year 2018-19; and
- (h) the quantum of funds allocated to each State under the scheme SAUBHAGYA and the funds released so far, State/ UT wise?

A N S W E R

THE MINISTER OF STATE (INDEPENDENT CHARGE) FOR POWER AND
NEW & RENEWABLE ENERGY

(SHRI R. K. SINGH)

(a) & (b): Government of India has launched Pradhan Mantri Sahaj Bijli Har Ghar Yojana - "Saubhagya" with an outlay of Rs.16,320 crore including a Gross Budgetary Support (GBS) of Rs.12,320 crore from Government of India with the objective to

achieve universal household electrification by providing last mile connectivity and electricity connections to all households in rural and all poor households in urban areas. All remaining un-electrified households are targeted for electrification by 31st March, 2019.

(c) & (d) : So far, 22 States namely, Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Jammu & Kashmir, Jharkhand, Himachal Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Manipur, Mizoram, Nagaland, Odisha, Rajasthan, Telangana, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand and West Bengal have submitted their 'Letter of Intent' for electrification of remaining un-electrified households under Saubhagya.

(e) : Under Saubhagya, Government of India provides budgetary support towards 60% (85% for special category states) of the project cost. However, an additional budgetary support of 15% (5% for special category states) will be released subject to achievement of 100% household electrification of all willing households by 31st December 2018.

(f) : Ministry of Power has taken the help of Department of Posts for survey of un-electrified households in five States viz. Assam, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh and Odisha.

(g) & (h) : For the year 2018-19, a budgetary provision of Rs.3,700 crore for electrification work under Saubhagya has been made. In addition to this, Government has made a provision of Rs.15,000 crore through Extra Budgetary Resource (EBR) for Deendayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana (DDUGJY) and Saubhagya.

Allocation of funds would be made based on number of un-electrified households sanctioned under projects. So far, adhoc advance under the scheme has been released to 5 States viz; Chhattisgarh (Rs.26.64 crore); Uttar Pradesh (Rs.327.08 crore); Jharkhand (Rs.69.70 crore); Kerala (Rs.10.80 crore); and Madhya Pradesh (Rs.32.64 crore); as on 28.02.2018.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF POWER

LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.2271
ANSWERED ON 08.03.2018

UDAY

2271. SHRI B. SRIRAMULU:
SHRIMATI ANJU BALA:
SHRI M. CHANDRAKASI:
SHRI TEJ PRATAP SINGH YADAV:

Will the Minister of POWER
be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Ujwal Discom Assurance Yojana (UDAY) is being implemented for State discoms and if so, the details and the salient features thereof;
- (b) the comparative data regarding overall rating of the performance of the States/UTs which joined UDAY as per the latest evaluation;
- (c) whether the scheme has set the year wise targets for reduction in aggregate technical and commercial (AT&C) losses as well as reduction in cost of power supply and revenue realised (ACS-ARR) gap;
- (d) if so, the details thereof and the achievements made therein, State/UT-wise with special reference to Uttar Pradesh, Karnataka and Tamil Nadu;
- (e) the details regarding progress in installation of smart meters, State/UT-wise;
- (f) steps taken by the Government to improve the implementation of UDAY; and
- (g) other steps taken by the Government to improve the implementation of UDAY?

A N S W E R

THE MINISTER OF STATE (INDEPENDENT CHARGE) FOR POWER AND
NEW & RENEWABLE ENERGY

(SHRI R. K. SINGH)

(a) : The Government has launched the scheme "Ujjwal DISCOM Assurance Yojana (UDAY)" to improve financial and operational efficiencies of state owned Power Distribution Companies (DISCOMs). UDAY aims to reduce the burden of interest, cost of power and Aggregate Technical & Commercial (AT&C) losses. The scheme seeks to reduce the gap between Average Cost of Supply (ACS) and Average Revenue Realized (ARR) to zero as per defined trajectories. The scheme also incentivizes the States by exempting State takeover of DISCOM debts from Fiscal Responsibility and Budgetary Management (FRBM) limits for two years i.e. 2015-16 and 2016-17, and lays down commitments on fiscal prudence by DISCOMs.

So far, Twenty Seven (27) States and Five (05) Union Territories (UTs), namely, Andhra Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Goa, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Punjab, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu, Telangana, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Andaman & Nicobar Islands, Dadra & Nagar Haveli, Daman & Diu, Lakshadweep and Puducherry have signed the Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with the Ministry of Power (MoP) under UDAY.

(b) : The UDAY web portal (www.uday.gov.in) ranks the performance of participating States/DISCOM in a dynamic manner based on a combination of operational and financial performance entered by the States/DISCOMs. The latest Rankings of the States/UTs as on 31-12-2017 are given at Annex-I.

(c) & (d) : All State/UTs, who have signed MoUs under UDAY, have undertaken to reduce the AT&C losses and ACS-ARR gap as per agreed trajectories. Details are given at Annex-II & III respectively.

The State-wise details of achievements made under UDAY on the performance of operational parameters i.e. AT&C losses and ACS-ARR gap as updated by the States/UTs including Uttar Pradesh, Karnataka and Tamil Nadu are given at Annex-IV & V respectively.

(e) : Provision of meters, including smart meters, is the responsibility of the States and their respective Distribution utilities. The Government of India has been supporting States for provisioning of smart meters under several Smart Grid pilots, the status of installation of which is enclosed as Annex-VI. Under Integrated Power Development Scheme (IPDS), sanctions for 2,48,438 smart meters have been issued as per Annex-VII and recently on the basis of UDAY performance, approval for additional outlay of Rs.750 crore for smart metering projects has been made. Further, Energy Efficiency Services Limited (EESL) is undertaking a project for installation of 40 lakh smart meters in Uttar Pradesh and 10 lakh smart meters in Haryana.

(f) & (g) : A Monitoring Committee under the chairmanship of Secretary (Power) has been constituted to ensure close monitoring of the performance of the participating States/UTs under UDAY. Further, State-specific focused meetings have also been initiated to handhold States/UTs and the DISCOMs for effective turnaround. In addition to the above monitoring mechanism, the scheme is also being periodically monitored in the monthly Review, Planning & Monitoring Meetings (RPMs) as well as monthly review separately, by the Hon'ble Minister of State(I/C) for Power, NITI Aayog as well as at the PMO level to avoid any slippages.

ANNEX REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PART (b) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 2271
ANSWERED IN THE LOK SABHA ON 08.03.2018.

State/UTs Quarterly Performance Ranking (as on 31st December, 2017) based on
the achievement Data posted on UDAY Portal by the States/UTs.

Sl. No	State/UT	Rank
1	Gujarat	1
2	Karnataka	2
3	Andhra Pradesh	3
4	Maharashtra	4
5	Himachal Pradesh	5
6	Goa	6
7	Madhya Pradesh	7
8	Haryana	8
9	Tripura	9
10	Telangana	10
11	Bihar	11
12	Assam	12
13	Manipur	13
14	Punjab	14
15	Rajasthan	15
16	Uttarakhand	15
17	Chhattisgarh	17
18	Puducherry	17
19	Jharkhand	19
20	Uttar Pradesh	19
21	Meghalaya	21
22	Kerala	22
23	Jammu & Kashmir	23
24	Tamil Nadu	24

ANNEX REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PARTS (c) & (d) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 2271 ANSWERED IN THE LOK SABHA ON 08.03.2018.

AT&C Targets (in %)

AT&C LOSSES TO BE REDUCED AS PER THE AGREED TRAJECTORY IN THE MoU							
S.NO.	STATE	DISCOM	FY16	FY17	FY18	FY19	FY20
1	Rajasthan	AJMER (AVVNL)	24.00%	20.00%	17.50%	15.00%	
		JODHPUR (JVVNL)	22.40%	18.00%	16.50%	15.00%	
		JAIPUR (JVVNL)	27.50%	22.00%	18.50%	15.00%	
2	Uttar Pradesh	All DISCOMs	32.36%	28.27%	23.63%	19.36%	14.86%
3	Bihar	NORTH BIHAR (NBPDC)	40.00%	34.00%	28.00%	20.00%	15.00%
		SOUTH BIHAR (SBPDC)	44.00%	38.00%	30.00%	22.00%	15.00%
4	Jammu & Kashmir	JK-PDD	56.00%	46.00%	35.00%	25.00%	15.00%
5	Haryana	UHBVNL/DHBVNL	28.05%	24.02%	20.04%	15.00%	
6	Jharkhand	JBVNL	35.00%	28.00%	22.00%	15.00%	
7	Uttarakhand	UPCL	17.00%	16.00%	15.00%	14.50%	
8	Punjab	PSPCL	16.16%	15.30%	14.50%	14.00%	
9	Gujarat	All DISCOMs (combined)	14.50%	14.00%	13.50%	13.00%	
10	Chhattisgarh	CSPDC	21.00%	18.93%	18.00%	15.00%	
11	Andhra Pradesh	APEPDC	NA	5.46%	5.45%	5.44%	
		APSPDC	NA	11.29%	11.09%	10.89%	
12	Goa	Goa-ED	21.06%	18.75%	16.59%	15.00%	
13	Karnataka	All DISCOMs (combined)	15.37%	15.50%	15.00%	14.02%	
14	Manipur	MSPDC	44.20%	25.15%	18.70%	15.00%	
15	Madhya Pradesh	All DISCOMs (combined)	26.27%	21.15%	19.15%	17.00%	15.00%
16	Puducherry	Puducherry-ED	19.88%	19.00%	15.00%	12.00%	
17	Maharashtra	MSEDCL	17.31%	16.74%	15.61%	14.39%	
18	Sikkim	Sikkim - EPD	37.13%	29.50%	25.94%	15.00%	
19	Meghalaya	MePDC	36.50%	32.51%	27.50%	21.50%	15.00%
20	Tripura	TSECL	33.80%	30.00%	25.00%	20.00%	15.00%
21	Arunachal Pradesh	APEDA	57.74%	52.41%	43.00%	39.00%	25.00%
22	Mizoram	PEDGM	32.17%	27.38%	23.76%	20.30%	15.00%
23	Kerala	KSEBL	11.57%	11.45%	11.23%	11.00%	
24	Tamil Nadu	TANGEDCO	14.58%	14.06%	13.79%	13.50%	
25	Assam	APDC	22.49%	19.00%	17.75%	16.10%	15.00%
26	Himachal Pradesh	HPSEBL	13.85%	13.50%	13.00%	12.75%	
27	Telangana	TSSPDC	NA	12.68%	11.30%	9.90%	
		TSNPDC	NA	11.90%	10.95%	10.00%	
28	Daman and Diu	DDED	NA	10.33%	9.32%	8.30%	
29	Nagaland	DP GON	NA	39%	32%	24%	15%
30	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	EDANI	NA	18.42%	16.84%	15.50%	15.00%
31	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	DNHPDC	NA	7.95%	7.50%	7.0%	
32	Lakshadweep	Lakshadweep-PD	17.48%	13.90%	10.32%	10.00%	

ANNEX REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PARTS (c) & (d) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 2271 ANSWERED IN THE LOK SABHA ON 08.03.2018.

ACS-ARR GAP Targets(in Rs./unit)

ACS-ARR GAP TO BE REDUCED AS PER THE AGREED TRAJECTORY IN THE MoU							
S.NO.	STATE	DISCOM	FY16	FY17	FY18	FY19	FY20
1	Rajasthan	AJMER (AVVNL)	2.35	0.39	-0.15	-0.15	
		JODHPUR (JVVNL)	1.98	0.32	-0.11	-0.11	
		JAIPUR (JVVNL)	2.04	0.53	-0.11	-0.11	
2	Uttar Pradesh	ALL DISCOMs	1.76	1.04	0.6	0.22	-0.06
3	Bihar	NORTH BIHAR (NBPDCCL)	1.79	1.25	0.8	0.48	-0.07
		SOUTH BIHAR (SBPDCL)	2	1.39	0.85	0.34	-0.24
4	Jammu & Kashmir	JK-PDD	2.41	0.68	0.71	0.49	-0.09
5	Haryana	UHBVNL/DHBVNL	0.81	0.83	0.51	0.12	-0.02
6	Jharkhand	JBVNL	3.16	1.99	0.99	0	
7	Uttarakhand	UPCL	0.07	0.04	-0.01	-0.03	
8	Punjab	PSPCL	0.43	0.37	0.04	-0.09	
9	Gujarat	All DISCOMs	-0.03	-0.04	-0.04	-0.06	
10	Chhattisgarh	CSPDCL	0.35	-1.21	-0.34	-0.52	
11	Andhra Pradesh	APEPDCL	0.31	0.1	0.01	-0.02	
		APSPDCL	0.53	0.28	0	-0.03	
12	Goa	Goa-ED	-	0.75	0.2	-0.15	
13	Karnataka	All DISCOMs (Combined)	0.1	0	-0.01	0	
14	Manipur	MSPDCL	-	1.68	0.64	-0.36	
15	Madhya Pradesh	All DISCOMs (combined)	0.65	0.34	0.16	0.03	-0.1
16	Puducherry	Puducherry-ED	0	0	0	0	
17	Maharashtra	MSEDCL	0.5	0.36	0.01	-0.39	
18	Sikkim	Sikkim - EPD	2.58	0.7	0.39	-0.09	
19	Meghalaya	MePDCL	-	0.83	0.61	0.35	-0.01
20	Tripura	TSECL	-	0.05	0.04	0.03	-0.01
21	Arunachal Pradesh	APEDA	0	0	0	0	0
22	Mizoram	PEDGM	0	0	0	0	0
23	Kerala	KSEBL	0.16	0.26	-0.04	-0.06	
24	Tamil Nadu	TANGEDCO	0.6	0.2	0.05	-0.07	
25	Assam	APDCL	0.66	0.43	0.19	-0.05	
26	Himachal Pradesh	HPSEBL	0.09	-0.04	-0.05	-0.05	
27	Telangana	All DISCOMs (combined)	-	0.87	0.4	0	
28	Daman and Diu	DDED		-0.36	-0.22	-0.05	
29	Nagaland	DP GON		00	00	00	
30	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	EDANI		00	00	00	
31	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	DNHPDCL		00	00	00	
32	Lakshadweep	Lakshadweep-PD		00	00	00	

ANNEX REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PARTS (c) & (d) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 2271 ANSWERED IN THE LOK SABHA ON 08.03.2018.

Achievements for AT&C Losses (in %)

Sl. No	UDAY States	Base year Data FY 2015-16	Achievement FY 2016-17
	National Aggregate	20.99	20.3
1	Andhra Pradesh	9.41	10.96
2	Assam	22.12	25.09
3	Bihar	43.74	38.97
4	Chhattisgarh	21.79	19.34
5	Goa	17.12	16.79
6	Gujarat	15.04	12.28
7	Haryana	29.83	25.37
8	Himachal Pradesh	12.92	4.15
9	Jammu & Kashmir	61.6	61.34
10	Jharkhand	34.71	29.9
11	Karnataka	14.94	15.11
12	Kerala	16.03	17.28
13	Madhya Pradesh	23.97	24.9
14	Maharashtra	19.07	18.88
15	Manipur	44.21	36.89
16	Meghalaya	36.48	34.87
17	Puducherry	NA	18.98
18	Punjab	19.9	17.57
19	Rajasthan	30.41	26.02
20	Tamil Nadu	14.38	14.53
21	Telangana	14.02	15.36
22	Tripura	20.94	16.61
23	Uttar Pradesh	26.47	30.21
24	Uttarakhand	17.19	14.02

Note: As per data furnished by participating states on UDAY Portal.

ANNEX REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PARTS (c) & (d) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 2271 ANSWERED IN THE LOK SABHA ON 08.03.2018.

Achievements for ACS-ARR GAP (in Rs./unit)

Sl. No	UDAY States	Base year Data FY 2015-16	Achievement FY 2016-17
	National Aggregate	0.60	0.41
1	Andhra Pradesh	0.82	0.44
2	Assam	0.48	0.51
3	Bihar	0.65	0.69
4	Chhattisgarh	0.18	-0.15
5	Goa	1.50	0.95
6	Gujarat	-0.02	-0.03
7	Haryana	0.18	0.04
8	Himachal Pradesh	0.01	-0.26
9	Jammu & Kashmir	2.55	2.15
10	Jharkhand	1.22	1.32
11	Karnataka	0.06	0.29
12	Kerala	0.23	0.53
13	Madhya Pradesh	0.92	0.50
14	Maharashtra	0.24	0.22
15	Manipur	1.31	0.10
16	Meghalaya	0.88	1.99
17	Puducherry	0.03	0.07
18	Punjab	0.60	0.71
19	Rajasthan	1.65	0.29
20	Tamil Nadu	0.60	0.36
21	Telangana	0.75	0.81
22	Tripura	0.24	0.02
23	Uttar Pradesh	0.88	0.66
24	Uttarakhand	0.10	0.23

Note: As per data furnished by participating states on UDAY Portal.

ANNEX REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PART (e) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 2271
ANSWERED IN THE LOK SABHA ON 08.03.2018.

Smart Metering Projects - Status			
Sl. No.	State/UT	Consumers/ Nodes planned	Number of smart meters installed
Smart Grid Pilots under IPDS (erstwhile RAPDRP Part C)			
1	Karnataka	21,824	20,496
2	Haryana	11,000	7044
3	Himachal Pradesh	1,554	1346
4	Assam	15,083	13,600
5	Tripura	45,029	15,049
6	Puducherry	34,000	2281
7	Gujarat	23,760	250
	Total	152,250	60,066

ANNEX REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PART (e) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 2271
ANSWERED IN THE LOK SABHA ON 08.03.2018.

Smart Meters sanctioned under IPDS

Sl. No.	State/UT	Smart Meters Proposed/ Sanctioned
1	Uttar Pradesh	91468
2	Telangana	28533
3	West Bengal	18947
4	Uttar Pradesh	20150
4	Madhya Pradesh	7427
5	Kerala	849
6	Andhra Pradesh	5110
7	Gujarat	61529
8	Jammu & Kashmir	95
9	Karnataka	13120
10	Rajasthan	500
11	Tripura	500
12	Maharashtra	140
13	Jharkhand	55
14	Meghalaya	15
Total		248438

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF POWER

LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.2276
ANSWERED ON 08.03.2018

ASSESSMENT OF DDUGJY

2276. SHRI BHOLA SINGH:
PROF. PREM SINGH CHANDUMAJRA:

Will the Minister of POWER
be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government has made any performance assessment of the Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana (DDUGJY) in Punjab and Uttar Pradesh;
- (b) if so, the details and the outcome thereof indicating the number of villages electrified during the last three years along with the number of un-electrified villages in both the States, State-wise;
- (c) whether any steps have been taken to electrify the remaining villages in these two States; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof, State-wise?

A N S W E R

THE MINISTER OF STATE (INDEPENDENT CHARGE) FOR POWER AND
NEW & RENEWABLE ENERGY

(SHRI R. K. SINGH)

(a) to (d) : Performance of Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana (DDUGJY) is regularly monitored by Ministry of Power for the entire country including the States of Uttar Pradesh and Punjab. There was no un-electrified village reported by the State of Punjab as on 1st April, 2015. The progress of electrification of un-electrified villages of Uttar Pradesh during the last three years and the current year upto 28.02.2018, is as under:

State	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18 (upto 28.02.2018)
Uttar Pradesh	59	1305	162	09

The remaining un-electrified villages are targeted for electrification before 01.05.2018.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF POWER

LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.2277
ANSWERED ON 08.03.2018

IMPACT OF COAL AND FREIGHT PRICES ON THERMAL POWER PLANTS

2277. SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJIRAO:
DR. SHRIKANT EKNATH SHINDE:
SHRI VINAYAK BHAURAO RAUT:
DR. PRITAM GOPINATH MUNDE:
SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL:

Will the Minister of POWER
be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the thermal power plants are suffering due to hike in railway freight and thermal grade coal prices, if so, the details thereof along with the percentage of price of thermal grade coal and freight hiked recently and the impact of the aforesaid hikes on the generation cost of thermal power plants;
- (b) whether the thermal plants are operating at lower load due to rising demand for renewable power, if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether hike in coal and railway freight costs is a blow on the operations of the coal based units and the plants without long-term Power Purchasing Agreements (PPAs) have suffered the most, if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) the extent to which the price of per unit procurement for discoms at all India level has increased and its impact on the consumers?

A N S W E R

THE MINISTER OF STATE (INDEPENDENT CHARGE) FOR POWER AND
NEW & RENEWABLE ENERGY

(SHRI R. K. SINGH)

(a): No, Madam. Indian Railways has rationalized Coal & Coke tariff structure by reducing the freight in the range of -1% to -15% for distances beyond 700 km. The freight rates below 100 km have also been reduced substantially by reducing the minimum distance for charge from 125 km to 100 km for all commodities. Moreover, for the traffic moving for distances between 0-50 km, 51-75 km and 76-90 km, concession of 30%, 10% and 5% respectively, is being granted. There has been only a slight increase in freight in the range of 1% to 9% for the distances between 101-700 km.

Coal India Limited, vide notification dated 01.01.2018, has revised the price of all grades of non-coking coal produced by coal companies of CIL superceding their earlier price notification dated 29.5.2016. The price of higher grade of coal (G1 to G5) has been reduced by 0-5% whereas the price for other grades (G6-G14) has been increased in the range of 3 to 22%. With this increase, the increase in cost of generation is expected to be around 9.0-10.0 paisa/unit.

(b) : No, Madam. The thermal power plants are operating consistently at Plant Load Factor (PLF) of about 60% during 2016-17 as well as during 2017-18 (April 2017 - January, 2018). However, the generation from thermal power plants is increasing. The low PLF of thermal power plants is primarily due to high growth rate of capacity addition vis-à-vis growth rate of demand. The Compounded Annual Growth Rate (CAGR) of installed capacity during 2012-17 was 10.3% vis-a-vis CAGR of energy met at 5.8% only.

(c) & (d) : The price revision of coal by Coal India Ltd. and the rationalization of tariff by the Railway are based on their operational requirement. The energy charge rate (ECR) of any Thermal Power Station (TPS) is determined based on the landed price of coal, i.e., the price of coal as well as its transportation cost including all taxes, levies, duties etc. The Plants without long term PPAs, purchase coal through e-auction, the price of which is higher than the notified price of coal.

Government of India has taken following initiatives to reduce the cost of Generation:

- (i) Flexibility in utilization of domestic coal for reducing cost of power generation.
- (ii) Rationalization of coal linkages to optimize cost of transportation.
- (iii) Third Party Sampling of coal at both loading and unloading ends to reduce the power tariffs to the consumers.
