

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF POWER

LOK SABHA  
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.726  
ANSWERED ON 21.07.2016

INVESTMENT IN POWER SECTOR

726. SHRI RAOSAHEB DANVE PATIL:  
SHRI RAVNEET SINGH:

Will the Minister of POWER  
be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government proposes to increase investment in power sector, if so, the details thereof indicating the quantum of estimated investments by 2030;
- (b) whether the Government proposes to invite foreign investment in power sector, if so, the details thereof and the modalities worked out in this regard;
- (c) whether the Government proposes to undertake structural reforms in the sector, if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) the details of industrial houses in the country which have formulated plans to invest in power sector and the details of the capacity and locations of the power plants for which Government has been consulted by those houses?

A N S W E R

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

( SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL )

(a) : Preliminary estimation of the Nineteenth Electric Power Survey (EPS) by Central Electricity Authority (CEA) reveal that a sum of around Rs.32 lakh crore would be required for meeting the expenditure on generation, transmission and distribution alone during the period 2017-2027. Over and above this, there would be commensurate investments required for research and development, manpower needs, energy conservation measures etc.

(b) : The Government of India has notified the FDI policy under which 100% foreign investment in generation (except nuclear power), transmission and distribution has been allowed through the automatic route. Also, setting up of generating plants is delicensed. Any foreign or Indian Company, that wants to build and operate the generating plant is not required to take permission of any government, other than abiding by the extant rules and regulations.

(c) : Reforms in power sector is an ongoing process. So far, the enactment of Electricity Act, 2003 along with the policies and regulations made thereunder have brought in comprehensive reform in the electricity sector with the overall objective of extending benefits to the end consumers and balanced growth of the sector. To achieve the objectives of efficiency and for giving choice to consumers through competition in different segments of electricity market, Government, through the proposed Electricity (Amendment) Bill, 2014 has been suggested the concept of multiple supply licensees by segregating the carriage from content in the distribution sector and determination of tariff based on market principles, while continuing with the carriage (distribution network) as a regulated activity.

(d) : Generation has been delicensed in the Electricity Act 2003 and developers don't need to approach Government to set up power plants except for taking statutory clearances. Only in the case of hydro plants costing more than Rs.1,000 crore, the developers have to obtain a concurrence from the Central Electricity Authority. The list of hydro plants where concurrence has been awarded by CEA is Annexed.

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ANNEX REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PART (d) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 726  
ANSWERED IN THE LOK SABHA ON 21.07.2016.

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### Hydro Electric Schemes Concurred by CEA

Sl No	Scheme/ Sector/ State	Agency	Installed Capacity (MW)	CEA Concurrence
1	Miyar/Private/HP	MHPCL	120	07.02.2013
2	New Ganderwal /State /J&K	JKSPDC	93	10.6.14
3	RupsiyabagarKhasiyabara /Central / Uttarakhand	NTPC	261	16.10.08
4	Teesta St-IV / Central /Sikkim	NHPC	520	13.05.10
5	Dibbin /Private /Ar. Pradesh	KSKDHPL	120	04.12.09
6	Nyamjang Chhu / Private /Ar. Pradesh	BEL	780	24.03.11
7	Tawang St-I /Central /Ar. Pradesh	NHPC	600	10.10.11
8	Tato-II /Private /Ar. Pradesh	THPPL	700	22.5.12
9	Tawang St-II /Central /Ar. Pradesh	NHPC	800	22.09.11
10	Siyom/Private /Ar. pradesh	SHPPL	1000	17.12.13
11	Kalai-II/Private /Ar. Pradesh	Kalai PPL	1200	27.3.15
12	Heo /Private /Ar. Pradesh	HHPPL	240	28.07.15
13	Tato-I /Private /Ar. Pradesh	SHPPL	186	28.10.15
14	Dikhu /Private /Nagaland	NMPPL	186	31.03.14
15	ChangoYangthang Private /H. P.	MPCL	180	31.03.14
16	Chhatru /Private /H.P.	DSC	126	15.1.2015
17	Devsari / Central /Uttarakhand	SJVNL	252	07.08.12
18	Matnar /State /Chhattisgarh	CSPCPL	60	19.08.04
19	Lower Siang /Private /Ar. Pradesh	JAVL	2700	16.02.10
20	Hirong /Private /Ar. Pradesh	JAPL	500	10.04.13
21	Etalin /Private /Ar. Pradesh	EHEPCL	3097	12.07.2013
22	TalongLonda /Private /Ar. Pradesh	GMR	225	16.08.2013
23	Naying /Private /Ar. Pradesh	NDSCPL	1000	11.09.2013
24	Kynshi - I/Private/Meghalaya	AKPPL	270	31.3.2015
25	Lower Kopili/State/ Assam	APGCL	120	24.05.16
26	Kiru/Central/J&K	CVPPPL	624	22.01.16 Meeting date
27	Kotlibhel St-IA /Central /Uttarakhand	NHPC	195	03.10.06
28	Kotlibhel St-IB /Central/Uttarakhand	NHPC	320	31.10.06
29	Kotlibhel St-II /Central/Uttarakhand	NHPC	530	30.11.06
30	Alaknanda /Private / Uttarakhand	GMRL	300	08.08.08
31	PakaiDul /Central /J&K	CVPP	1000	03.10.06
32	Kutehr /Private /H.P.	JSWEPL	240	31.8.10
33	Nafra /Private /Ar. Pradesh	SNEL	120	11.02.11
34	Demwe Lower / Private /Ar. Pradesh	ADPL	1750	20.11.09
35	Athirappilly /State /Kerala	KSEB	163	31.03.05
	Total		20578	

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF POWER

LOK SABHA  
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.729  
ANSWERED ON 21.07.2016

IMPROVEMENT IN ENERGY EFFICIENCY

729. SHRI M.B. RAJESH:

Will the Minister of POWER  
be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government has proposed any energy conservation measures to States and power utilities, if so, the details thereof, and measures taken by the Government to improve energy efficiency; and
- (b) the details of mechanism for monitoring the implementation of these measures?

A N S W E R

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

( SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL )

(a) : Government of India has initiated various Energy Conservation measures for States and Power Utilities, including, inter-alia:

- (i) Strengthening the institutional capacities and capabilities of the State Designated Agencies to develop & implement energy conservation programmes in the respective States.
- (ii) Capacity Building of Electricity Distribution Companies (DISCOMs) for carrying out load management programme, energy conservation programme, development of Demand Side Management (DSM) action plan and implementation of DSM activities in their respective areas.
- (iii) Under the Second Cycle of Perform, Achieve & Trade (PAT) scheme, Electricity Distribution Companies have been included as a sector and have been issued Transmission & Distribution Loss reduction targets.
- (iv) Implementation of the Street Lighting Programme and Domestic Efficient Lighting Programme

(b) : All the schemes are regularly monitored by the Bureau of Energy Efficiency (BEE) and the Ministry of Power. Monitoring and Verification procedure has also been established to evaluate the compliance of targets by the identified Designated Consumers under the PAT Scheme.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF POWER

LOK SABHA  
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.742  
ANSWERED ON 21.07.2016

POLLUTION BY POWER PLANTS

742. SHRI B.V. NAIK:

Will the Minister of POWER  
be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the level of pollution is increasing in the country due to high emission of Carbon Dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>) from thermal power plants, if so, the details thereof during the last three years, Statewise and year-wise and the steps taken/ being taken by the Union Government to check it;
- (b) whether it is also a fact that the coal based power plants in the country need highest amount of water in the world due to which those plants have been placed at the lowest level in the grading; and
- (c) if so, the steps taken/being taken by the Union Government for their improvement?

A N S W E R

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

( SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL )

(a) : As per Central Electricity Authority (CEA) data, the total CO<sub>2</sub> emissions from Indian power sector during last three years are as under: -

Year	Total CO <sub>2</sub> Emission in Million Tonnes of CO <sub>2</sub>	Specific CO <sub>2</sub> emission of Coal based Plants in Kg/kWh
2012-13	696.3	1.04
2013-14	727.4	1.03
2014-15	805.4	1.01

Carbon di-oxide (CO<sub>2</sub>) emissions from thermal power plants, State-wise and Year -wise are Annexed.

The steps taken for reducing CO<sub>2</sub> emissions from thermal power plants include- adoption of more efficient Supercritical Technology for thermal power generation resulting in less specific coal consumption (Kg/KWh) and lower CO<sub>2</sub> emissions; phased retirement of in-efficient and old thermal power generation units (capacity of about 4740.64 MW has already been retired as on 30.06.2016); a target of 175 GW capacity from renewable energy sources by 2022; facilitating Public Sector Utilities to replace old inefficient coal based thermal units with supercritical units by formulating a policy on automatic transfer of Coal linkage to more efficient units.

As a result, the specific CO<sub>2</sub> emissions from these plants have reduced from 1.04 kg/kWh to 1.01 kg/kWh during last three years.

(b) & (c) : The consumptive water requirement of coal based power plant depends upon various factors, such as, quality of raw water, type of condenser cooling system, ash content of coal, type of ash disposal system, quantum of ash utilization and waste water management etc. Coal based power stations in India require relatively higher quantity of consumptive water because of high ash content of Indian coals and high ambient temperature conditions.

The Government has taken various steps to reduce the water consumption in thermal generation, which include -use of closed cycle cooling water system and high level of Cycle of Concentration (COC) to reduce the water requirement; installation of Ash Water Recirculation System(AWRS); Installation of Dry fly ash collection system/ High Concentration Slurry System(HCSS); installation of Waste water treatment & Zero water discharge system. Govt. of India has also notified new Tariff policy on 28.01.2016 wherein it is mandated that the thermal power plant(s) located within 50 km radius of sewage treatment plant of Municipality/ local bodies/ similar organization shall, in the order of their closeness to sewage treatment plant, mandatorily use treated sewage water produced by these bodies.

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ANNEX REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PART (a) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 742  
ANSWERED IN THE LOK SABHA ON 21.07.2016.

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STATE WISE SPECIFIC CO<sub>2</sub> EMISSION IN kg CO<sub>2</sub>/kWh OF ELECTRICITY GENERATION  
FROM THERMAL POWER PLANTS  
(COAL/GAS/DIESEL)

Sl No.	STATE	2012-13 Sp. CO <sub>2</sub> emission kgCO <sub>2</sub> /kWh	2013-14 Sp. CO <sub>2</sub> emission kgCO <sub>2</sub> /kWh	2014-15 Sp. CO <sub>2</sub> emission kgCO <sub>2</sub> /kWh
1	ANDHRA PRADESH	0.91	0.95	0.96
2	ASSAM (Gas Thermal Power Stations)	0.67	0.67	0.66
3	BIHAR	0.98	0.99	0.98
4	CHATTISGARH	1.00	1.00	0.99
5	DELHI {Gas/Coal (Predominantly Gas)}	0.81	0.82	0.74
6	GOA (Gas Thermal Power Station)	0.69	0.59	0.55
7	GUJARAT	0.90	0.92	0.92
8	HARYANA	0.98	0.94	0.93
9	JAMMU & KASHMIR (Gas Thermal Power Station)	0.00	0.00	0.00
10	JHARKHAND	1.12	1.11	1.08
11	KARNATAKA	0.98	0.99	0.98
12	KERALA (Gas & Diesel Thermal Power Stations)	0.58	0.59	0.58
13	MADHYA PRADESH	1.12	1.08	1.01
14	MAHARASHTRA	0.99	1.02	1.02
15	MANIPUR (Diesel Thermal Power Station)	0.00	0.00	0.00
16	ORISSA	1.01	1.00	0.98
17	PUDUCHERRY (Gas Thermal Power Station)	0.63	0.59	0.66
18	PUNJAB	1.02	1.09	1.03
19	RAJASTHAN	1.05	1.05	1.05
20	TAMIL NADU	1.17	1.14	1.13
21	TRIPURA (Gas Thermal Power Stations)	0.80	0.65	0.55
22	UTTAR PRADESH	1.00	1.00	1.00
23	WEST BENGAL	1.09	1.08	1.07

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF POWER

LOK SABHA  
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.745  
ANSWERED ON 21.07.2016

NEW POLICY ON COAL SWAPPING

745. SHRI K. ASHOK KUMAR:

Will the Minister of POWER  
be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government proposes to announce a new policy on coal swapping;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) whether the Government is targeting a total investment of US\$12 trillion in power sector in the country and if so, the details thereof?

A N S W E R

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

( SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL )

(a) & (b) : The Government has already started the process to implement the scheme for flexibility in utilization of domestic coal amongst various generating stations which would reduce cost of power generation. Under the scheme, the Annual Contracted Quantity (ACQ) of each individual coal linkage as per Fuel Supply Agreement, to be aggregated as consolidated ACQ for each State and Company owning Central generating stations instead of individual generating station. The State/Central Gencos would have flexibility to utilize their coal in most efficient and cost effective manner in their own power plants as well as by transferring coal to other State/Central Gencos Power plants for generation of cheaper power.

(c) : The Government is making efforts to provide for the coal, power & renewable sectors a possible investment opportunity of about \$ 250 billion during five-year period between 2015 to 2020. When extrapolated to a 15 year programme until 2030, the coal, power and renewable sector alone provides \$1 trillion opportunity. This investment by 2030 is in area like transmission, opening of new mines, to bring technology into the coal sector, push towards energy efficiency, to bring in new coal generating plants which will be environmentally superior plants, to make distribution sector profitable business for the state discoms.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF POWER

LOK SABHA  
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.778  
ANSWERED ON 21.07.2016

POWER PLANT IN BANGLADESH

778. DR. KIRIT SOMAIYA:

Will the Minister of POWER  
be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is considering to build a Thermal Power Plant in Bangladesh;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether any contract in this regard has been signed by Indian side with Bangladesh Authority;
- (d) if so, the details thereof along with the funding pattern; and
- (e) the benefits likely to be accrued to the country through setting up of this plant in Bangladesh?

A N S W E R

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

( SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL )

(a) to (e) : NTPC, a Central Public Sector Company and Bangladesh Power Development Board (BPDB) have signed a Joint Venture Agreement on 29.01.2012 for promoting a joint venture company namely Bangladesh-India Friendship Power Company (Pvt.) Limited (BIFPCL), with equal (50:50) equity participation to develop coal based power project(s) in Bangladesh. BIFPCL has awarded EPC (Turnkey) Package for 2x660 MW Rampal (Khulna) project to BHEL on 31.01.2016. The estimated cost of the project is approximately US\$ 1680.2 million and the funding pattern envisaged for the project is 70% debt and 30% equity. NTPC will get dividends from BIFPCL from the profit generated by it. It will also strengthen the regional power co-operation in the South-East Asia.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF POWER

LOK SABHA  
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.786  
ANSWERED ON 21.07.2016

INTER-REGIONAL TRANSMISSION CORRIDORS

786. SHRI DILIP PATEL:

Will the Minister of POWER  
be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there is a policy of the Government to provide Inter-Regional Transmission Corridors for supply of power from surplus States to deficit States and if so, the details thereof;
- (b) whether the Government is contemplating any immediate action to strengthen corridor/links and to lay express Direct Corridors for flow of electricity from Surplus Power States such as Gujarat to power deficit States and if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the Government proposes to utilize the funds lying in PSDF for immediate creation/strengthening of Inter- Regional Transmission Links, so as to avoid the situation of generation capacity getting strangled or demand getting curtailed; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

A N S W E R

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

( SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL )

(a) : The inter-state transmission lines are planned and implemented as a part of the evacuation system from inter-state generation stations and also as system strengthening projects. These lines are mainly used for delivery of power from these generating stations to their beneficiaries in various states. The inter-state transmission lines i.e. the transmission lines within a region and also the inter regional lines are also used for transfer of power from surplus states/regions to deficit states/regions, subject to availability of margins in these lines.

(b) : Yes, Madam. A number of inter-regional links have been planned which interconnect the five regional grids i.e. Northern, Western, Southern, Eastern and North Eastern regions. Presently, the total transmission capacity of such inter-regional links is 59,550 MW (June 2016) which is expected to increase to 68,050 MW by the end of 12<sup>th</sup> Plan i.e. March 2017.

Gujarat and other surplus States are entitled to seek Long Term, Medium Term and Short Term Open Access (STOA) for export of power to any part of the country. The nodal agency for the grant of Long Term Access (LTA) / Medium Term Open Access (MTOA) is Central Transmission Utility (CTU) and for STOA is the Regional Load Dispatch Center (RLDC).

In Case, Gujarat or such surplus States intend to sell surplus power outside the state on long term basis they should seek long term transmission access well in advance as creation of any new transmission infrastructure takes a period of three to four years.

(c) & (d) : As per the scheme for operationalization of Power System Development Fund (PSDF), PSDF may be utilized for "creating necessary transmission systems of strategic importance based on operational feedback by Load Dispatch Centers for relieving congestion in Inter-State Transmission Systems (ISTS) and intra-state system which are incidental to the ISTS are eligible for funding from PSDF". As per information available in Central Electricity Authority (CEA), no such scheme has been submitted by any entity till date.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF POWER

LOK SABHA  
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.794  
ANSWERED ON 21.07.2016

STREET LIGHTING NATIONAL PROGRAMME-LED

794. SHRI GAURAV GOGOI:

Will the Minister of POWER  
be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Union Government's innovative programme "Street Lighting National Programme" meant to replace the existing 3.5 crore high power conventional street lights with efficient LED lights has achieved its targets;
- (b) if so, the details of the targets fixed for 2015-16 and the achievements made thereon, State/UT-wise; and
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor and the steps being taken by the Government to achieve the targets fixed under the programme?

A N S W E R

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

( SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL )

(a) to (c) : The Street Lighting National Programme (SLNP), being implemented by Energy Efficiency Services Limited (EESL), a joint venture company of four Power Sector PSUs, envisages replacement of conventional street lights with LED lights by March, 2019. EESL is playing an important role as a catalyst in replacing these streetlights, while several other suppliers are also carrying out the same in cities/states.

The target for 2015-16 was to launch the programme in 100 Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) whereas EESL has already launched the programme in 112 ULBs. The State/UT- wise details of LED street lights installed by EESL are given at the Annex.

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## ANNEX

ANNEX REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PARTS (a) TO (c) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 794 ANSWERED IN THE LOK SABHA ON 21.07.2016.

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S. No	State	LED Street Lights Installed by EESL
1	Andhra Pradesh	3,93,500
2	Delhi (Only South Delhi Municipal Corporation area)	1,88,973
3	Kerala (Only Alleppey District)	5,676
4	Rajasthan	3,74,914
5	Tripura (only Agartala city )	34,200
6	UP (Aligarh & Varanasi Cities )	17,290
7	Assam	3,535
8	Telangana	971 (pilot project)
9	Pondicherry	300 (pilot project)
10	Maharashtra	659 (pilot project)
11	Bihar	150 (pilot project)
	Total	10,20, 168

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF POWER

LOK SABHA  
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.833  
ANSWERED ON 21.07.2016

POWER STORAGE FACILITIES FOR RURAL ELECTRIFICATION PROGRAMME

833. SHRI SHRIRANG APPA BARNE:  
SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV:

Will the Minister of POWER  
be pleased to state:

- (a) whether power storage facilities are critical for rural electrification programme and to have power availability round-the clock and if so, the details thereof;
- (b) whether grid infrastructure in the country is very outdated and is incompatible with power storage technology;
- (c) if so, the details thereof and the response of the Central Government thereto;
- (d) whether there is a need of large scale overhaul in the existing grid infrastructure; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Central Government to assist State Governments?

A N S W E R

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

( SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL )

(a) : Under rural electrification component of Deendayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana (DDUGJY), Battery storage is used in Decentralized Distributed Generation (DDG) projects which are for those unelectrified villages where grid connectivity is either not technically feasible or not cost effective. These projects are based on renewable energy sources.

(b) to (e) : No, Madam. Indian grid is being upgraded from time to time with latest technologies in generation, transmission and distribution sectors subject to availability of funds. Overall, our grid infrastructure is compatible with power storage technology.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF POWER

LOK SABHA  
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.836  
ANSWERED ON 21.07.2016

REFORM IN POWER SECTOR

†836. SHRI KRUPAL BALAJI TUMANE:

Will the Minister of POWER  
be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government proposes to reform the power sector to attract the participation of private sector, if so, the details thereof;
- (b) whether the Government proposes to take measures to privatise distribution of power and to reduce the transmission and distribution losses; and
- (c) if so, the details thereof and the details of the outline of the action plan prepared for this purpose?

A N S W E R

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

( SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL )

(a) to (c) : The enactment of Electricity Act, 2003 along with the policies and regulations made thereunder have brought in comprehensive reform in the electricity sector with the overall objective of extending its benefits to the end consumers and balanced growth of the sector. Electricity, being a concurrent subject, the provisions of the Act are applicable to the Central and State Governments as well as to the different statutory bodies and entities defined under the Act. The Electricity Act, 2003 and policies made thereunder provide for the framework of reforms in power sector.

One of the hallmarks of the Electricity Act, 2003 is promotion of competition for the benefit to the end consumer which means that a large number of buyers and sellers operate in the market which implies that promotion of private sector is inherent. Today, about 41% of generation capacity is private and private sector investments are also flowing in the transmission sector.

Distribution of electricity, however, is a State subject and any decision to Privatize distribution has to be taken by the States only. To achieve the objectives of efficiency and for giving choice to consumers through competition in different segments of electricity market, Government, through the proposed Electricity (Amendment) Bill, 2014 has suggested the concept of multiple supply licensees by segregating the carriage from content in the distribution sector and determination of tariff based on market principles, while continuing with the carriage (distribution network) as a regulated activity. To protect the interest of consumers, the tariff for retail sale of electricity is proposed to be capped through the Regulator and one of the supply licensees is proposed to be a Government controlled company.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF POWER

LOK SABHA  
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.842  
ANSWERED ON 21.07.2016

SUPPLY AND CONSUMPTION OF POWER

†842. DR. BHOLA SINGH:

Will the Minister of POWER  
be pleased to state:

- (a) the details regarding supply and consumption of power and income generated therefrom in the country during the last three years;
- (b) the steps being taken by the Government to increase generation of power; and
- (c) whether the Government is contemplating on any specific action plan to address the problems being faced by the consumers across the country and check the arbitrary behaviour of private companies and if so, the details thereof?

A N S W E R

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

( SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL )

(a) : The details regarding the power made available and consumed in the country during the last 3 years are given below:

Year	2015- 2016	2014- 2015	2013 - 2014
Power Available and Power Consumed (MU)	1,090,850	1,030,785	959,829

As per the Power Finance Corporation Ltd.'s latest Report on "The Performance of State Power Utilities for the years 2011-12 to 2013-14", energy sold during the year 2013-14, generated an income of Rs.3,28,853 Crore.

(b) : To increase generation of power, Capacity addition of 1,18,537 MW (including 88,537 MW conventional and 30,000 MW renewable) was planned during the 12th Plan, i.e. by 2016-17. As against this, about 86,565 MW from conventional sources and about 19,500 MW from renewable sources have been achieved till 30th June, 2016.

(c) : Electricity is a concurrent subject. Supply of electricity to all the consumers and to check the arbitrary behavior of private companies in a State / UT is within the purview of the respective State Government / State Power Utility. The Government of India supplements the efforts of the State Governments by establishing power plants in Central Sector through CPSUs and allocating power therefrom to them. The capacity addition done in the central sector improves the power availability in many states by way of allocation of power to the states. The Government of India is assisting the State Governments through various schemes like Ujwal DISCOM Assurance Yojana, (UDAY), Deendayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana (DDUGJY) and Integrated Power Development Scheme (IPDS).

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF POWER

LOK SABHA  
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.849  
ANSWERED ON 21.07.2016

SINGLE GRID POWER PROJECT

849. DR. KAMBHAMPATI HARIBABU:

Will the Minister of POWER  
be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there is any proposal to establish single power grid project to provide inter-regional connectivity in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the time by which the project is expected to be completed?

A N S W E R

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

( SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL )

(a) to (c) : 1<sup>st</sup> circuit of 765 kV Raichur – Solapur transmission line was commissioned on 31<sup>st</sup> December, 2013 and 2<sup>nd</sup> circuit of 765 kV Raichur – Solapur line was commissioned on 30<sup>th</sup> June, 2014 interconnecting Southern Region with rest of the grid in the country, thus establishing single synchronized National power grid.

Further, the Available Transfer Capability (ATC) to Southern region has been enhanced to 5900 MW from 3450 MW in September, 2014 i.e. by 71% with commissioning of 765 kV Pune – Solapur, 765 kV Aurangabad – Solapur and 765 kV Narendra –Kolhapur transmission lines.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF POWER

LOK SABHA  
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.853  
ANSWERED ON 21.07.2016

OVERBURDENING OF EXISTING POWER STRUCTURES

853. SHRIMATI POONAM MAHAJAN:

Will the Minister of POWER  
be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government is aware of the overburdening and hence overheating of existing power structures including sub-stations in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the Government is considering any assistance to the State Governments to reduce the operating level of existing sub-stations and setting up more sub-stations with smart grid technologies in the country including Mumbai; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

A N S W E R

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

( SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL )

(a) to (d) : The entire transmission system of the Country viz. sub-stations and transmission lines at the central level is generally planned, constructed and operated on (N-1) Criteria. This means that even a single line outage will not lead to any overloading in the system. However, if there is a situation where there is overloading in the system, the concerned system operator reschedules the generation. In case, there is continuous overloading, the transmission system augmentation and strengthening is taken up by the concerned stakeholders

Electricity is a concurrent subject. Ensuing healthiness of the power structure within the State is in the purview of the respective State Government /State Power Utility. The Government of India is assisting the State Governments in improvement of the power infrastructure through various schemes like Ujwal DISCOM Assurance Yojana (UDAY), Deendayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana (DDUGJY) and Integrated Power Development Scheme (IPDS) and Power System Development Fund (PSDF).

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF POWER

LOK SABHA  
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.860  
ANSWERED ON 21.07.2016

POWER FOR ALL SCHEME

860. SHRI MANOJ TIWARI:  
SHRIMATI RANJANBEN BHATT:

Will the Minister of POWER  
be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government is seriously contemplating to ensure the provision of round the clock electricity to all;
- (b) if so, whether any action has been taken by the Government in this regard so far;
- (c) if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) if not, the reasons therefor?

A N S W E R

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

( SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL )

(a) to (d) : Electricity is a concurrent subject. Twenty four hours (Round the clock) supply of electricity to all the consumers in a State / UT is within the purview of the respective State Government / State Power Utility. The Government of India supplements the efforts of the State Governments by establishing power plants in Central Sector through CPSUs and allocating power therefrom to them.

Government of India has also taken a joint initiative with respective State Governments for preparation of State Specific Documents for providing "24x7 Power for all" (PFA). State specific plans for the Twenty Eight States / Union Territories have been finalized. The Government of India is assisting the State Governments in achieving this objective through various schemes like Ujwal DISCOM Assurance Yojana, (UDAY), Deendayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana (DDUGJY) and Integrated Power Development Scheme (IPDS).

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF POWER

LOK SABHA  
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.863  
ANSWERED ON 21.07.2016

POWER GENERATION

863. SHRI KODIKUNNIL SURESH:

Will the Minister of POWER  
be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of the current status of power production in the country as compared to power production during the last three years;
- (b) whether power production is at par with the demand, if so, the demand and supply details, State/UT-wise;
- (c) whether Government is aware that electricity production sector is facing the problems due to fuel shortage; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken by the Government to ensure fuel sustainability to power producers?

A N S W E R

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

( SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL )

- (a) : The details of the power generation in the country for the last three years as well as up to June, 2016 of the current year is at Annex-I.
- (b) : The demand and supply details of States/UTs is at Annex-II.
- (c) & (d) : None of the power plants have reported generation loss due to coal shortage during 2015-16 because of various measures taken by Central Government to enhance the coal production. However, as reported by the power utilities to Central Electricity Authority, there has been shortage of gas for gas based power projects.

To revive and improve utilization of the stranded gas based power generation capacity in the country, Government of India has sanctioned a scheme for utilization of gas based power generation capacity for the years 2015-16 and 2016-17. The scheme envisages supply of imported spot RLNG to the stranded gas based plants as well as plants receiving domestic gas, selected through a reverse e-bidding process. The scheme also envisages sacrifices to be made collectively by all stakeholders and support from PSDF (Power System Development Fund).

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ANNEX REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PART (a) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 863  
ANSWERED IN THE LOK SABHA ON 21.07.2016.

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Region-wise State-wise Generation during the current year and last three years				
State	2016-17 (upto Jun.'16)	2015-16	2014-15	2013-14
	Generation (MU)	Generation (MU)	Generation (MU)	Generation (MU)
BBMB	2787.15	11818.9	10599.78	12125.01
DELHI	1808.12	6206.1	8722.83	8637.67
HARYANA	5675.08	22247.14	28748.61	26374.22
HIMACHAL PRADESH	8962.84	27087.49	23319.13	21680.66
JAMMU AND KASHMIR	5377.19	15136.15	14485.02	12426.79
PUNJAB	7144.59	23342.89	22960.9	20731.49
RAJASTHAN	13889.19	53947.35	54185.92	45851.36
UTTAR PRADESH	29935.35	111329.53	111901.74	111843.01
UTTARAKHAND	3071.4	12765.92	11439.22	11025.01
CHHATTISGARH	26669.79	89513.29	79710.57	70930.12
GOA	0	0	12.61	241.32
GUJARAT	24970.53	104917.26	105538.54	97198.69
MADHYA PRADESH	25059	95740.5	75212.47	59646.87
MAHARASHTRA	28956.68	117244.43	107309.21	94699.94
ANDHRA PRADESH	16068.3	58230.59	45245.42	45526.85
KARNATAKA	10584.38	47553.25	50163.29	49364.51
KERALA	1293.12	6653.34	8034.17	9249.8
LAKSHADWEEP				
PUDUCHERRY	60.84	227.59	102.14	256.97
TAMIL NADU	22290.69	76406.83	71418.41	62210.7
TELANGANA	9516.57	36868.2	40901.97	39152.87
ANDAMAN NICOBAR	45.03	182.85	153.76	171.49
BIHAR	6340.18	20827.01	18272.27	14939.36
DVC	8710.05	28029.93	25551.11	28115.29
JHARKHAND	3870.53	15933.67	14621.88	14345.18
ORISSA	14223.82	57221.8	51332.44	46212.19
SIKKIM	1106.07	3551.92	3345.29	2945.38
WEST BENGAL	13430.31	46946.62	49742.02	46069.88
ARUNACHAL PRADESH	380.56	1280.25	1109.48	980.94
ASSAM	1498.17	4522.12	4299.84	4365.22
MANIPUR	175.99	536.64	372.44	639.84
MEGHALAYA	257.63	1035.99	863.15	981.61
MIZORAM	-	-	-	-
NAGALAND	33.3	163.14	165.15	245.71
TRIPURA	1319.6	5109.38	3824.44	2366.49
Bhutan (IMP)	968.86	5244.21	5007.74	5597.9
	296480.91	1107822.28	1048672.96	967150.34

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ANNEX REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PART (b) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 863  
ANSWERED IN THE LOK SABHA ON 21.07.2016.

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## Requirement and Availability of Energy for Current year upto June and Past 3 Years

State / System / Region	April, 2016 - June,2016		April, 2015 - March,2016		April, 2014 - March,2015		April, 2013 - March,2014	
	Require- ment ( MU )	Availa- bility ( MU )	Require- ment ( MU )	Availa- bility ( MU )	Require- ment ( MU )	Availa- bility ( MU )	Require- ment ( MU )	Availa- bility ( MU )
Chandigarh	489	489	1607	1607	1616	1616	1,574	1,574
Delhi	9413	9397	29626	29583	29231	29106	26,867	26,791
Haryana	12611	12611	47506	47437	46615	46432	43,463	43,213
Himachal Pradesh	2169	2156	8821	8758	8807	8728	9,089	8,883
Jammu & Kashmir	4403	3600	16572	14037	16214	13119	15,613	12,187
Punjab	14081	14081	49687	49675	48629	48144	47,821	47,084
Rajasthan	17190	17168	67417	67205	65717	65310	58,202	58,042
Uttar Pradesh	28155	27256	106351	93033	103179	87062	94,890	81,613
Uttarakhand	3405	3380	12889	12675	12445	12072	11,944	11,493
Northern Region	91917	90139	340476	324009	332453	311589	309,463	290,880
Chhattisgarh	6164	6140	25649	25309	21499	21230	18,932	18,800
Gujarat	28292	28292	103544	103540	96235	96211	88,497	88,488
Madhya Pradesh	15428	15427	62374	62374	53374	53082	49,410	49,385
Maharashtra	36650	36613	141817	141361	134897	133078	126,288	123,672
Daman & Diu	595	595	2337	2337	2086	2086	2,252	2,252
Dadar Nagar Haveli	1524	1524	5925	5925	5307	5304	5,390	5,388
Goa	1271	1269	5120	5119	3969	3932	3,890	3,871
Western Region	89925	89862	346768	345966	317367	314923	294,659	291,856
Andhra Pradesh	13162	13127	50436	50366	59198	56313	95,662	89,036
Telangana	12043	12039	50254	49948	43337	40644	-	-
Karnataka	16291	16063	64302	60971	62643	59926	64,150	58,052
Kerala	6296	6277	23318	23194	22459	22127	21,577	21,052
Tamil Nadu	27375	27367	97276	96586	95758	92750	93,508	87,980
Pondicherry	677	676	2437	2429	2402	2376	2,344	2,320
Lakshadweep#	12	12	48	48	48	48	48	48
Southern Region	75845	75549	288025	283494	285797	274136	277,245	258,444
Bihar	6848	6705	23961	23659	19294	18759	15,391	14,759
DVC	4626	4599	18437	18234	18222	17728	17,407	17,296
Jharkhand	2040	2034	7735	7561	7599	7390	7,143	7,007
Odisha	7186	7184	26762	26600	26482	26052	24,958	24,546
West Bengal	13175	13128	47359	47194	47086	46827	42,891	42,762
Sikkim	124	124	399	399	399	399	413	413
Andaman- Nicobar#	60	45	240	180	240	180	240	180
Eastern Region	34000	33775	124654	123646	119082	117155	108,203	106,783
Arunachal Pradesh	165	160	626	591	677	610	552	517
Assam	2221	2092	8762	8272	8527	7926	7,544	7,062
Manipur	171	163	840	810	705	678	579	548
Meghalaya	392	392	1833	1725	1930	1634	1,794	1,604
Mizoram	119	116	471	455	455	425	446	430
Nagaland	168	164	755	739	688	661	577	561
Tripura	423	412	1202	1146	1242	1048	1,195	1,144
North-Eastern Region	3659	3498	14488	13735	14224	12982	12,687	11,866
All India	295344	292822	1114408	1090850	1068923	1030785	1,002,257	959,829

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

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF POWER

LOK SABHA  
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.866  
ANSWERED ON 21.07.2016

STOCK OF COAL WITH POWER UTILITIES

866. SHRI A. ARUNMOZHITHEVAN:

Will the Minister of POWER  
be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the power utilities are sitting on over around 36 million tonne of coal ending April, 2016 against 29 million tonne last year, if so, the details thereof;
- (b) whether the current coal stock accretion at the power utilities is the highest in four years, if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) whether the accumulating coal stocks is risky as they are combustible, pose environmental hazard and lose quality if left exposed for long, if so, the details thereof and the steps taken/being taken by the Government in this regard?

A N S W E R

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

( SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL )

(a) : As on 28<sup>th</sup> April, 2016, the coal stock position reported by the power utilities was 35.92 Million Tonnes (MT) as against 29.76 MT as on 30<sup>th</sup> April, 2015.

(b) : The coal stock as on 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2016 was the highest in last four years. The details of coal stock position in the thermal power plants are as under:

S. No.	Coal Stock as on	Coal Stock (MT)
1	31.03.2013	18.98
2	31.03.2014	20.29
3	31.03.2015	26.10
4	31.03.2016	38.87

(c) : As on 13<sup>th</sup> July 2016, the actual coal stock position was 31.17 MT which is sufficient to operate the plants for 23 days as against the normative coal stock position of 28.45 MT to operate the plants for 21 days. Further, these power plants receive coal on daily basis and consume it based on their daily requirement in line with the generation schedule given to the plants. Hence, the coal stock is not static and is not stored for a long time.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF POWER

LOK SABHA  
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.867  
ANSWERED ON 21.07.2016

CLOSED POWER PLANTS

867. SHRI NAGAR RODMAL:  
SHRI ANOOP MISHRA:  
SHRIMATI KOTHAPALLI GEETHA:

Will the Minister of POWER  
be pleased to state:

- (a) whether a number of power plants have been closed down in various States in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise; and
- (c) the steps taken by the Government for re-starting these plants in the country and the funds proposed to be allocated for the purpose, plant-wise?

A N S W E R

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

( SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL )

(a) & (b) : The details of power plants which have not generated electricity during the last one year or more along with reasons of outages is Annexed.

(c) : The Government has approved a scheme to revive and improve utilization of the stranded gas based power generation capacity in the country which has been lying idle or under-utilized due to shortfall in the production of domestic natural gas in the country, by supply of Spot RLNG (e-bid RLNG) to both Stranded power plants & plants receiving domestic gas selected through a reverse e-bidding process. The other concessions envisaged under the scheme include - custom duty waiver on imported LNG; waiver of Value Added Tax, Central Sales Tax, Octroi and Entry Tax; waiver of Service Tax on regasification and transportation; reduction in pipeline tariff charges, regasification charges and marketing margin; exemption from transmission charges and losses for stranded gas based power projects & support from Power System Development Fund (PSDF), Government of India if required.

For making coal available to Thermal power plants, the Government has started separate e-auction window for power sector under which Coal India Limited (CIL) is making arrangements for conduct of forward e-auction of coal exclusively for power sector on a sustained basis, offering adequate quantities at regular intervals.

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ANNEX REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PARTS (a) &amp; (b) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 867 ANSWERED IN THE LOK SABHA ON 21.07.2016.

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## List of the Power stations with Zero generation since June, 2015

State	SECTOR	Fuel	Name of Utility	NAME OF THE STATION	Capacity as on 30.06.2016	Date of Outage	Outage reason
ANDHRA PRADESH	PVT	NATURAL GAS	GAUTAMI	GAUTAMI CCPP	464	30.04.15	NON AVAILABILITY OF GAS
ANDHRA PRADESH	STATE	HYDRO	TSGENCO	NAGARJUN SGR LBC HPS	60	11.01.15	SHORTFALL OF RAIN, INFLOWS AND LOW RESERVIOR LEVEL
ANDHRA PRADESH	STATE	HYDRO	APGENCO	NAGARJUN SGR RBC HPS	90	28.02.15	SHORTFALL OF RAIN, INFLOWS AND LOW RESERVIOR LEVEL
ASSAM	STATE	MULTI FUEL	APGPCL	CHANDRAPUR(ASSAM) TPS	60	Jul-99	UNECONOMICAL OPERATION
CHHATTISGARH	PVT	COAL	VESPL	KATGHORA TPP	35	15.10.12	NO FUEL/PPA NOT SIGNED
CHHATTISGARH	PVT	COAL	VVL	SALORA TPP	135	19.10.14	NO FUEL/PPA NOT SIGNED
CHHATTISGARH	PVT	COAL	ACB	SWASTIK KORBA TPP	25	01.04.15	LOW SCHEDULE
DELHI	PVT	NATURAL GAS	NDPL	RITHALA CCPP	108	07.06.13	UNECONOMICAL OPERATION
DELHI	STATE	COAL	IPGPCL	RAJGHAT TPS	135	21.05.15	LOW SCHEDULE
DVC	CENTRAL	NAPHTHA	DVC	MAITHON GT (Liq.)	90	Jun-06	UNECONOMICAL OPERATION
GOA	PVT	NAPHTHA	RELIANCE	GOA CCPP (Liq.)	48		NO FUEL/PPA NOT SIGNED
GUJARAT	PVT	NATURAL GAS	ESSAR	ESSAR CCPP	515	01.02.15	GT-DDC MIS SYSTEM PROBLEM
JAMMU AND KASHMIR	STATE	HIGH SPEED DIESEL	JKSPDC	PAMPORE GPS (Liq.)	175	01.03.12	UNECONOMICAL OPERATION
JHARKHAND	CENTRAL	NATURAL GAS	DVC	MAITHON GT (Liq.)	90	15.05.06	UNECONOMICAL OPERATION
KARNATAKA	STATE	DIESEL	KPCL	YELHANKA (DG)	127.92	01.09.13	UNECONOMICAL OPERATION
KERALA	PVT	NAPHTHA	BSES(C)	COCHIN CCPP (Liq.)	174	15.10.15	RENEWAL OF PPA AWAITED
MAHARASHTRA	PVT	COAL	IEPL	BELA TPS	270	22.03.13	UNECONOMICAL OPERATION
MAHARASHTRA	PVT	COAL	GEPL	GEPL TPP Ph-I	120	29.06.13	NO FUEL SUPPLY
MAHARASHTRA	PVT	COAL	AMNEPL	MIHAN TPS	246	05.11.13	LOW SCHEDULE
MAHARASHTRA	PVT	COAL	RattanIndia	NASIK (P) TPS	270	04.03.14	TRANSMISSION CONSTRAINTS
MAHARASHTRA	STATE	COAL	MAHAGENCO	PARLI TPS	1380	Jun-15	RAW WATER SHORTAGE
MAHARASHTRA	CENTRAL	NATURAL GAS	RGPPL	RATNAGIRI CCPP I	740	Jul-13	GAS SHORTAGE
MANIPUR	STATE	DIESEL	ED, Manipur	LEIMAKHONG DG	36	01.08.09	UNECONOMICAL OPERATION
RAJASTHAN	CENTRAL	NUCLEAR	DAE	DAE (RAJASTHAN)	100	09.10.04	GENERATOR EARTH FAULT / REGULATORY CLEARANCE
WEST BENGAL	STATE	HIGH SPEED DIESEL	WBPDC	HALDIA GT (Liq.)	40	Jul-02	UNECONOMICAL OPERATION
WEST BENGAL	STATE	HIGH SPEED DIESEL	WBPDC	KASBA GT (Liq.)	40	Jun-02	UNECONOMICAL OPERATION

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF POWER

LOK SABHA  
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.915  
ANSWERED ON 21.07.2016

SUPPLY OF POWER IN BIHAR

†915. SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR SINGH:

Will the Minister of POWER  
be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of the projects sanctioned under the Deen Dayal Upadhyay Grameen Jyoti Yojana (DDUGJY) to provide 24x7 electricity in the country particularly in Bihar during the last two years and the current year and the details of the amount allocated and spent by the Government for this purpose, State/UT-wise including Bihar;
- (b) whether power sub-stations have been set up for the regular supply of electricity to consumers under the Integrated Power Development Scheme (IPDS) and Deen Dayal Upadhyay Grameen Jyoti Yojana (DDUGJY); and
- (c) if so, the details thereof?

A N S W E R

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

( SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL )

(a) : The details of projects sanctioned under Deendayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana (DDUGJY) and grant released in the country including State of Bihar during the last two years and current year (as on 30.06.2016) is at Annex-I.

(b) & (c) : Yes, Madam. 1056 sub-stations under Integrated Power Development Scheme (IPDS) and 1670 sub-stations under DDUGJY have been sanctioned during the last two years and the current year i.e. upto 30.06.2016, as detailed in Annex-II.

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ANNEX REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PART (a) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 915 ANSWERED IN THE LOK SABHA ON 21.07.2016.

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STATE-WISE PROJECT SANCTIONED AND GRANT RELEASED DURING LAST TWO YEARS AND CURRENT YEAR UNDER DDUGJY

Sl. No.	State	2014-15		2015-16		2016-17 (as on 30.06.2016)	
		Project cost (Rs. in crore)	Grant released (Rs. In crore)	Project cost (Rs. in crore)	Grant released (Rs. In crore)	Project cost (Rs. in crore)	Grant released (Rs. In crore)
1	Andhra Pradesh	328.61	20.22	615.55	30.64	0.00	0.00
2	Arunachal Pradesh	0.00	60.34	267.20	30.98	151.73	15.92
3	Assam	0.00	114.62	1540.81	338.01	0.00	74.18
4	Bihar	0.00	1489.80	5856.36	710.22	0.00	461.36
5	Chhattisgarh	0.00	94.23	1253.99	279.32	273.85	20.02
6	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	0.00	0.00	5.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
7	Goa	0.00	0.00	20.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
8	Gujarat	0.00	12.36	924.72	57.79	0.00	0.00
9	Haryana	0.00	-14.24	316.38	0.00	0.00	0.00
10	Himachal Pradesh	159.12	0.00	0.00	28.35	0.00	0.00
11	Jammu & Kashmir	0.00	0.00	619.67	0.00	0.00	0.00
12	Jharkhand	0.00	9.42	3843.41	0.00	41.83	312.96
13	Karnataka	0.00	25.96	1750.72	44.25	4.14	4.09
14	Kerala	0.00	15.37	485.37	0.00	0.00	34.53
15	Madhya Pradesh	2865.26	356.91	77.87	438.75	0.00	4.10
16	Maharashtra	0.00	0.00	2163.44	43.27	0.00	0.00
17	Manipur	0.00	87.66	54.96	7.04	0.00	0.00
18	Meghalaya	0.00	0.00	269.92	0.00	30.66	0.00
19	Mizoram	0.00	0.00	30.43	18.60	0.00	0.00
20	Nagaland	0.00	0.00	42.38	48.31	0.00	7.17
21	Odisha	0.00	15.53	1713.24	514.23	38.29	164.93
22	Punjab	0.00	0.00	252.06	0.00	0.00	0.00
23	Rajasthan	0.00	0.00	2819.41	252.52	0.00	5.42
24	Sikkim	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	20.10	0.00
25	Telangana	0.00	0.00	462.30	82.62	0.00	0.00
26	Tamil Nadu	924.12	3.44	0.00	5.33	0.00	0.00
27	Tripura	0.00	48.19	74.12	49.38	0.00	1.10
28	Uttar Pradesh	313.93	1121.07	6632.99	1248.97	0.00	296.79
29	Uttarakhand	0.00	1.48	842.00	71.21	3.31	0.00
30	West Bengal	4262.10	145.03	0.00	305.19	0.00	61.72
31	Andaman Nicobar Island	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	20.96	0.00
32	Puducherry	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	20.15	0.00
	Total	8853.14	3607.40	32934.32	4604.98	605.01	1464.30

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ANNEX REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PARTS (b) & (c) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 915 ANSWERED IN THE LOK SABHA ON 21.07.2016.

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Sub-Stations sanctioned under IPDS and DDUGJY

Sl. No.	State/ UT	IPDS	DDUGJY	Total
1	Andhra Pradesh	93	131	224.00
2	Arunachal Pradesh	1	0	1.00
3	Assam	8	0	8.00
4	Bihar	62	288	350.00
5	Chhattisgarh	32	80	112.00
6	Gujarat	44	25	69.00
7	Haryana	7	14	21.00
8	HP	2	16	18.00
9	J&K	21	40	61.00
10	Jharkhand	26	0	26.00
11	Karnataka	1	0	1.00
12	Kerala	3	2	5.00
13	Maharashtra	128	215	343.00
14	Manipur	4	0	4.00
15	Meghalaya	6	6	12.00
16	Mizoram	1	0	1.00
17	Madhya Pradesh	51	117	168.00
18	Nagaland	2	0	2.00
19	Odisha	14	15	29.00
20	Puducherry	0	0	0.00
21	Punjab	0	0	0.00
22	Rajasthan	157	208	365.00
23	Tamil Nadu	56	107	163.00
24	Telangana	37	84	121.00
25	Tripura	1	0	1.00
26	Uttar Pradesh	240	237	477.00
27	Uttarakhand	1	0	1.00
28	West Bengal	58	80	138.00
29	Andaman & Nicobar	0	5	5.00
Grand Total		1056	1670	2726.00

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