GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF POWER

LOK SABHA
STARRED QUESTION NO.123
ANSWERED ON 24.11.2016

UJWAL BHARAT

*123. SHRI HARI OM PANDEY:
SHRI MANOJ TIWARI:

Will the Minister of POWER
be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ujwal Bharat Scheme, which *inter-alia* ensure uninterrupted supply of power to the rural, urban and remote areas, has been launched and if so, the details thereof;

(b) the steps taken and proposed to be taken by the Union Government to achieve the goals set under this initiative; and

(c) whether the Union Government proposes to revamp the existing funding and execution pattern to achieve the goals 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) to (c) : A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

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STATEMENT

STATEMENT REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PARTS (a) TO (c) OF STARRED QUESTION NO.123 ANSWERED IN THE LOK SABHA ON 24.11.2016 REGARDING UJWAL BHARAT.

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(a) & (b) : No scheme titled as 'Ujwal Bharat Scheme' has been launched by the Government. However, Government of India have taken several measures to provide 24X7 affordable and environment friendly 'Power for All' by 2019, which inter-alia, include the following:-

i. Electrification of 18,452 un-electrified villages (as on 1/4/2015): As on 22/11/2016, 10,945 villages have been electrified.

ii. Preparation of state specific action plans for 24X7 Power for all covering adequacy of generation, transmission capacity and distribution system: 24X7 Power for all documents have been signed for 34 States/UTs.

iii. Launching of scheme called Deendayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana (DDUGJY) for rural areas: The scheme provides for (a) separation of agriculture and non-agriculture feeders; (b) strengthening and augmentation of sub-transmission and distribution infrastructure in rural areas including metering at distribution transformers, feeders and consumers end; and (c) rural electrification.

iv. Launching of Integrated Power Development Scheme (IPDS) for urban areas: The scheme provides for (a) strengthening of sub-transmission and distribution networks in urban areas; (b) metering of distribution transformers/feeders/consumers in urban areas; and (c) IT enablement of distribution sector and strengthening of distribution network.

v. Operationalization of Power System Development Fund (PSDF): PSDF shall be utilised for the project proposed by distribution utilities for (a) creating necessary transmission system of strategic importance; (b) installation of shunt capacitors etc. for improvement of voltage profile in the grid; (c) installation of standard and special protection schemes; and (d) Renovation and Modernisation of transmission and distribution systems for relieving congestion; etc.

vi. Launching of Ujwal Discom Assurance Yojana (UDAY): The scheme has been launched for operational and financial turnaround of Discoms.

.....2.

vii. Measures initiated for reducing the generation cost of coal based power projects :

(a) Increasing supply of domestic coal;

(b) Coal usage flexibility

(c) Rationalisation of coal linkages

viii. 46,534 MW generation capacity have been added during 2014-16.

ix. Increase in electricity generation from 967 BU in 2013-14 to 1048 BU in 2014-15 and 1107 BU in 2015-16 resulting in lowest ever energy deficit of 2.1% in 2015-16.

x. 50,215 ckm transmission lines and 1,28,403 MVA sub-station capacity added during 2014-16. 71% increase in transmission capacity to South India from 3450 MW in 2013-14 to 5900 MW.

xi. Implementation of Green Energy Corridor for transmission of renewable energy.

(c) : The funding pattern for the new schemes initiated by the Government is as under:-

i. DDUGJY & IPDS: Government of India Grant – 60% (85% in case of Special Category States); utility/State contribution – 10% (5% in case of Special Category States); loan from banks/financial institutions – 30% (10% in case of Special Category States). Additional grant from GoI on achievement of prescribed milestones – 50% of the loan component.

ii. PSDF: Subject to availability of funds and admissibility, the quantum of grant towards project cost ranges from 75% to 100% for non Special Category States. The projects from North-East and other hill States, namely, J&K, Sikkim, Himachal Pradesh and Uttarakhand are eligible for grant upto 100%.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF POWER

LOK SABHA
STARRED QUESTION NO.131
ANSWERED ON 24.11.2016

HYDROPOWER POTENTIAL IN SEISMIC ZONE

*131. SHRI SHRIRANG APPA BARNE:
DR. PRITAM GOPINATH MUNDE:

Will the Minister of POWER
be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are widespread protests over hydropower projects from people who are at the risk of being displaced by such projects and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether most of India's hydropower potential falls in seismic zone 5, a region classified as highly vulnerable to high intensity quakes and if so, the facts thereof;

(c) whether the Union Government is planning an exhaustive basin-wise study of the hydropower potential in the country to gather fresh data looking at energy security other factors and if so, the details thereof and the time by which the aforesaid study is likely to be conducted; and

(d) whether any such survey was also conducted in the past and if so, the details thereof and the assessment made therein?

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) : A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

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STATEMENT REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PARTS (a) TO (d) OF STARRED QUESTION NO.131 ANSWERED IN THE LOK SABHA ON 24.11.2016 REGARDING HYDROPOWER POTENTIAL IN SEISMIC ZONE.

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(a) : Some hydro projects, both at Survey & Investigation (S&I) stage as well as construction stage, are facing protests from local people. Subansiri Lower Hydro Power Project (2000 MW) which is under construction and 12 Hydro Power Projects (above 25 MW capacity) under S&I stage, aggregating to 6118 MW are held up.

(b) : Out of the total, hydro-electric potential in the country above 25 MW capacity, estimated at 1,45,320 MW, about 50%, mainly in North-Eastern Region (NER) and some areas in Uttarakhand, Jammu & Kashmir and Himachal Pradesh fall in Seismic Zone-V.

(c) : The Government is planning to review the hydro power potential of the country, which was last re-assessed during 1978-87. The re-assessment has been necessitated due to the availability of additional hydrological, topographical and other data about upstream and downstream water usages as well as the e-flow and other considerations mandated by the Ministry of Environment, Forests & Climate Change.

(d) : Studies for re-assessment of hydro-electric potential in the country had been conducted by the Central Electricity Authority (CEA) from 1978 to 1987, based on which, the total identified hydropower potential in the country (above 25 MW capacity) has been assessed at 1,45,320 MW.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF POWER

LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.1383
ANSWERED ON 24.11.2016

CONFERENCE ON ENERGY EFFICIENCY TECHNOLOGIES

1383. SHRI PRABHAKAR REDDY KOTHA:

Will the Minister of POWER
be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Energy Conference on Energy Efficiency Technologies in cement and manufacturing sectors was held recently, if so, the details thereof and the major decisions taken thereon;

(b) whether the attention of the Government was drawn to the matter of providing a special package of concessions to the cement factories to encourage them to adopt energy conservation measures;

(c) if so, the response of the Government to such demands; and

(d) the steps being taken by the Government to safeguard the Cement industry in the country 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) : Sector Level Workshop on Energy Efficiency Technologies in Cement manufacturing sector was organized by Knowledge Exchange Platform (KEP), a joint initiative of Bureau of Energy Efficiency (BEE) and Institute of Industrial Productivity (IIP), supported by British High Commission at Nalgonda, Telangana on 7th - 8th July, 2016. The major points discussed during the workshop were as follows:

- Present status of Energy Efficiency technology deployment in the cement industry.

- Innovative and energy efficient technologies available in India and abroad.

.....2.

- Technology Gap Assessment in the Indian Cement sector in order to bridge the gap so as to achieve the targets set under 2nd cycle of Perform Achieve and Trade (PAT) scheme.

- Future Strategies to be adopted by KEP to promote energy efficiency in Cement Sector.

- To advise on Sector themes and cross sectoral themes and areas where the sectoral knowledge can be of use to other sectors.

- To help expand the network of experts within sector.

(b) : No, Madam.

(c) & (d) : Do not arise.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF POWER

LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.1399
ANSWERED ON 24.11.2016

POWER TARIFF

1399. ADV. JOICE GEORGE:

Will the Minister of POWER
be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has initiated any enquiry on artificial inflation of Power Tariff by over invoicing coal imported from Indonesia;

(b) the steps taken by the Government to prevent this illegal practice of over invoicing that are continuing un-awaited;

(c) whether a study by an independent consultant has found serious fraud by some major companies;

(d) whether the Government is aware of serious consequences of this over invoicing as the artificial increase in Power Tariff is Passed on to the consumers; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the steps being taken by the Union 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) & (b) : As per the provisions given in Sections 61 to 64 Electricity Act, 2003, the Electricity Regulatory Commissions have been entrusted with the functions of determination of Tariff for generation, transmission and distribution. The tariff of generation and transmission companies owned by the Central Government is regulated by the Central Electricity Regulatory Commission, whereas the tariff for generation, transmission and distribution within the states are determined by the State Electricity Regulatory Commissions. Under Section 62 of the Act, the Appropriate Commission determines the tariff if it is supplied from a generating company to a distribution licensee, while under section 63 of the Act, the Appropriate Commission adopts the tariff if such tariff has been determined through transparent process of bidding in accordance with the guidelines issued by the Central Government. The relationship between the generating company and the distribution companies is governed by the provisions of the Power Purchase Agreements. Therefore, the Central Government has no role in this regard.

(c) to (e) : As per information made available by Directorate of Revenue Intelligence (DRI), instances of over-invoicing in respect of coal imported from Indonesia have been noticed by them and field formations have been suitably altered. Imports made in the past are under investigation.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF POWER

LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.1405
ANSWERED ON 24.11.2016

MEETING ON UDAY

1405. SHRI GUTHA SUKENDER REDDY:

Will the Minister of POWER
be pleased to state:

(a) whether a meeting of Ujwal Discom Assurance Yojana (UDAY) took place recently to discuss over the opinions of the experts in implementing the scheme and if so, the details thereof;

(b) the outcome of the meeting; and

(c) the details of the funds earmarked and released so far to the Discoms in Telangana to meet their loans?

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) : Ujwal DISCOM Assurance Yojana (UDAY) was evolved after extensive stakeholder consultations including Banks/Financial Institutions (FIs) and various State Governments for the financial and operational turnaround of state-owned Power Distribution Companies (DISCOMs).

A Monitoring Committee has been constituted to ensure a close monitoring of performance of the participating States under UDAY. The last meeting of the Monitoring Committee was held on 03-11-2016. The committee reviewed the operational and financial parameters of participating States, including issuance of bonds, bank funding for operational requirement, tariff related issues and offset issues raised by States.

(c) : The Government of Telangana has not signed a MoU under UDAY so far. Moreover, there are no funds to be released by Government of India under the scheme.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF POWER

LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.1415
ANSWERED ON 24.11.2016

DELAYS IN EXECUTION OF POWER PROJECTS

1415. SHRI DEVAJIBHAI G. FATEPARA:

Will the Minister of POWER
be pleased to state:

(a) whether Power generating Utility of Gujarat *i.e.* GSECL, the new power plants as well as R & M projects of existing power plants are awarded to Government of India Undertaking *i.e.* M/s BHEL and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether M/s BHEL has not been able to execute any project within the stipulated time and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the issue related to delay in implementation of power projects by M/s BHEL has been raised by the Government of Gujarat and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether other States are also facing the same difficulties; and

(e) if so, the steps proposed to be taken by the Union 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 per information received from Gujarat State Electricity Corporation Limited (GSECL), following new power plants and R&M projects of existing power plants are awarded to M/s. BHEL, a Government of India Undertaking:

i. R&M project for Unit No. 1&2 at Ukai Thermal Power Station, Gujarat.

ii. 500 MW Extension Unit No. 6 at Ukai Thermal Power Station, Gujarat.

iii. 2x250 MW Extension Units Nos. 3&4 at Sikka Thermal Power Station, Gujarat.

iv. 1 X 800 MW Extension Unit No. 8 of Wanakbori TPS, Gujarat.

v. Upgradation of Control system of Ukai Unit No.3&4.

vi. Availability & efficiency improvement through modification in Boiler Back pass & APH of Unit. No.4 of Ukai TPS.

vii. Availability & efficiency improvement through modification in Boiler Back pass & APH of Unit. No.3 of Wanakbori TPS.

.....2.

viii. Retrofitting of ESP of Units No.1,2 & 3 of Wanakbori TPS and Unit No.5 of Ukai TPS.

(b) : BHEL has not executed the project in scheduled completion time for following projects:

i. R & M Project of Ukai Unit No. 1.
ii. R & M Project of Ukai Unit No. 2.
iii. Ukai 1 X 500 MW Unit No. 6.
iv. Sikka TPS 2 X 250 MW Unit No. 3 & 4.

Details are as under:

Milestones	Scheduled Date of Start of work	Scheduled Date of Completion	Actual Date of Completion
R &M work of Ukai Unit-1	06.09.2006	05.04.2007	24.05.2008 (Synchronized) – Delayed by 13 months
R &M work of Ukai Unit-2	12.08.2008	11.03.2009	24.02.2010(Synchronized) – Delayed by 11 months
Ukai 1 X 500 MW Unit No. 6	06.10.2007	05.02.2011 Commercial Operation Date (COD)	06.07.2014 (COD)- Delayed by 41 months
Sikka TPS 2 X 250 MW Unit No. 3 & 4	Unit-3: 10.07.2011 Unit-4: 10.07.2011	Unit-3: 10.10.2013 (COD) Unit-4: 10.01.2014 (COD)	Unit-3: 14.09.2015 (COD)- Delayed by 23 months Unit-4: 27.12.2015 (COD)- Delayed by 23 months

(c) : Government of Gujarat has raised the issue related to delay in implementation of these projects by BHEL with Ministry of Heavy Industry & Public Enterprises, Government of India and also in various review meetings held in Central Electricity Authority / Ministry of Power, Government of India.

(d) : Many thermal projects including R&M project works being executed by BHEL in other states are also delayed.

(e) : Steps being taken by Government of India to complete the under construction thermal power projects on time are as given below:

- 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 and 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 faster 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.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF POWER

LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.1433
ANSWERED ON 24.11.2016

ELECTRICITY TO ALL

1433. SHRIMATI KOTHAPALLI GEETHA:

Will the Minister of POWER
be pleased to state:

(a) whether over 300 million people in the country do not have access to the electricity grid and are living in complete darkness, if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor; and

(b) the steps being taken by the Government to provide electricity to all in future?

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) : As per Census 2011 data, out of 1678 lakh rural households in the country, there were 750 lakh un-electrified rural households. Subsequently, 249.89 lakh Below Poverty Line (BPL) Households have been released connections under Deendayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana (DDUGJY), including Rural Electrification component, as on 31.10.2016.

Providing electricity to all is primarily the responsibility of the State Government. However, Government of India has launched DDUGJY in December, 2014. Under this scheme, it is envisaged to create adequate infrastructure to provide access to electricity to all villages and provide access to all. To achieve the objectives of 'Power for All', availability of power to the States from various sources, adequacy of Inter State Transmission System (ISTS), Intra-State Transmission System and distribution infrastructure are reviewed in consultation with the States.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF POWER

LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.1437
ANSWERED ON 24.11.2016

FUNDING PATTERN IN IPDS

1437. KUMARI SHOBHA KARANDLAJE:

Will the Minister of POWER
be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has launched the Integrated Power Development Scheme (IPDS) recently;

(b) If so, the details thereof along with its objectives and funding pattern;

(c) the number of cities proposed to be covered under IPDS in the country, State-wise;

(d) whether any time-frame has been fixed to complete the projects under the scheme; and

(e) if so, the details thereof, State-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) : Yes, Madam. The Government of India approved the Integrated Power Development Scheme (IPDS), on 20.11.2014, with a total outlay of Rs. 32,612 crore and a budgetary support of Rs. 25,354 crore. In addition to this, the erstwhile Restructured Accelerated Power Development and Reforms Programme (R-APDRP), was subsumed under IPDS and the approved outlay of Rs. 44,011 crore including Budgetary support of Rs. 22,727 crore for 12th and 13th Plans has been carried forward to the new Scheme IPDS.

.....2.

The aim of the scheme is to provide quality and reliable power supply in the urban areas. The main components of IPDS are:

- Strengthening of sub-transmission and distribution networks in the urban areas;
- Metering of distribution transformers / feeders / consumers in the urban areas.
- IT enablement of distribution sector and strengthening of distribution network being undertaken under R-APDRP.

The funding pattern of the scheme are given at Annexure-I

(c) : State-wise summary of eligible towns under IPDS totaling to 4041 towns is given at Annexure-II.

(d) & (e) : The IPDS provides to complete the projects within a period of 24 months from the date of issue of Letter of Award.

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ANNEXURE-I

ANNEXURE REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PARTS (a) & (b) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.1437 ANSWERED IN THE LOK SABHA ON 24.11.2016.

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Funding pattern under Integrated Power Development Scheme

Agency	Nature of support	Quantum of support (percentage of Project cost)	
		Other than special category states	Special category states
Govt. of India	Grant	60	85
Discom Contribution*	Own Fund	10	5
Lender(FIs/Banks)/Discom's own fund	Loan/own fund	30	10
Additional Grant from GoI on achievement of prescribed milestones	Grant	50% of total loan/own fund(30%) i.e. 15%	50% of total loan/own fund(10%) i.e. 5%
Maximum Grant by GoI(Including additional grant on achievement of prescribed milestone)	Grant	75%	90%

*Minimum contribution by Discom(s) shall be 10% (5% in case of Special Category States). However, Discom(s) contribution can go up to 40% (15% in case of special category states), if they do not intend to avail loan. In case, the Discom(s) do not avail loan, the maximum eligible additional grant would still be 15% (5% in case of Special Category States) on achievement of prescribed milestones. The loan component would be provided by PFC or by other FIs/Banks.

The funding pattern for the works included in the erstwhile RAPDRP will remain unchanged.

Note: 100% grant will be provided by GoI towards expenditure incurred on activities for bringing the missing links of National Optical Fiber Network (NOFN), Training & Capacity Building, Establishment of National Power Data Hub at CEA and Project Management Agency (PMA) as per provision of the scheme.

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ANNEXURE-II

ANNEXURE REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PART (c) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.1437 ANSWERED IN THE LOK SABHA ON 24.11.2016.

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State-wise summary of eligible towns under IPDS		
Sl. No.	State/ UT	No. of Towns
1	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	1
2	Andhra Pradesh	83
3	Arunachal Pradesh	26
4	Assam	88
5	Bihar	139
6	Chandigarh	1
7	Chhattisgarh	168
8	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	1
9	Daman & Diu	2
10	Delhi	3
11	Goa	14
12	Gujarat	195
13	Haryana	80
14	Himachal Pradesh	56
15	Jammu & Kashmir	86
16	Jharkhand	40
17	Karnataka	220
18	Kerala	59
19	Lakshadweep	0
20	Madhya Pradesh	364
21	Maharashtra	256
22	Manipur	28
23	Meghalaya	10
24	Mizoram	23
25	Nagaland	19
26	Odisha	107
27	Puducherry	6
28	Punjab	143
29	Rajasthan	185
30	Sikkim	8
31	Tamil Nadu	721
32	Tripura	16
33	Uttar Pradesh	648
34	Uttarakhand	74
35	West Bengal	129
36	Telangana	42
Total		4041

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF POWER

LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.1445
ANSWERED ON 24.11.2016

PSDF

1445. SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL:

Will the Minister of POWER
be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government proposes to provide subsidies for various power plants in the country from Power System Development Fund;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Union Government proposes to take measures to provide electricity from those power plants at the variable cost of Rs. 3.87 by facilitating subsidy from PSDF;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) 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) & (b) : Government of India has sanctioned a scheme for importing spot Re-gasified Liquefied Natural Gas (RLNG) in 2015-16 and 2016-17 for the stranded gas based power plants as well as for plants receiving domestic gas upto the target Plant Load Factor (PLF) selected through a reverse e-bidding process. The scheme provides for financial support from PSDF (Power System Development Fund). The outlay for the support from PSDF has been fixed at Rs. 3500 crore and Rs. 4000 crore for FY 2015-16 and FY 2016-17 respectively. The scheme envisages sacrifices to be made collectively by all stakeholders, including the Central and State Governments by way of exemptions from applicable taxes and levies/duties on the incremental RLNG being imported for the purposes.

(c) : At present, there is no such proposal under consideration.

(d) & (e) : In view of (c) above, question doesn't arise.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF POWER

LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.1469
ANSWERED ON 24.11.2016

ADVISORY TO STATES ON POWER SITUATION

†1469. KUNWAR SARVESH KUMAR:

Will the Minister of POWER
be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has asked the State Governments to take appropriate steps to bridge the gap between demand and supply in the next few months for improving power situation in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of the State Governments in this regard;

(c) whether the Union Government proposes to provide assistance to the State Governments for achieving this target; 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) : Electricity is a concurrent subject. The management of power supply within the state with a view to maintaining demand-supply balance is the responsibility of concerned State Government/State Power Utility. However, the Central Government has taken a joint initiative with the state to have “24x7 Power for All” plan. Such plan for 34 out of 36 States/UTs have been prepared. The States have started taking action all activities leading to adequacy of generation, transmission & distribution systems for enabling adequate supply of electricity to its consumers.

The Central Government provides assistance to the States/UTs through various schemes, like Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana (DDUGJY), Integrated Power Development Scheme (IPDS), Power System Development Fund (PSDF). States may also purchase electricity from the market as per guidelines issued by the Ministry of Power.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF POWER

LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.1475
ANSWERED ON 24.11.2016

TRANSPORT OF COAL THROUGH INLAND WATERWAYS

1475. SHRIMATI RAKSHATAI KHADSE:

Will the Minister of POWER
be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government proposes to transport coal to the thermal power plants through inland waterways which is cheaper than road and rail transport so as to reduce the cost of thermal power production;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) 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) & (b) : Yes, Madam. NTPC Ltd. entered into a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with Inland Waterways Authority of India (IWAI) to explore the possibilities to use inland waterways as a viable supplementary mode of coal transportation. Thereafter, NTPC Ltd. entered into Tripartite Agreement (TPA) dated 11.08.2011 with IWAI and the Operator, who was selected through a competitive bidding process, for transportation of imported coal to its Farakka power plant through inland waterways.

(c) : In view of (a) & (b) above, question doesn't arise.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF POWER

LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.1491
ANSWERED ON 24.11.2016

POWER SUPPLY IN TAMIL NADU

1491. SHRI R.P. MARUTHARAJAA:

Will the Minister of POWER
be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has initiated any steps along with the Government of Tamil Nadu to provide electricity round the clock (24x7) to all in the State;

(b) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the details of the financial constraints being faced in this regard and the measures proposed for the same?

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) : Central Government has taken 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 draft on 24x7 Power for All action plan document finalized for Tamil Nadu is awaiting concurrence of the Government of Tamil Nadu.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF POWER

LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.1494
ANSWERED ON 24.11.2016

PROMOTION OF INDIGENOUSLY MADE ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENTS

†1494. SHRI RAMDAS C. TADAS:

Will the Minister of POWER
be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government proposes to review the import duty to promote indigenous companies in power generation sector, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government proposes to ban import of electrical equipments from China; and

(c) if so, the details thereof along with the names of the countries from where electrical equipments are being imported?

A N S W E R

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

(SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL)

(a) : No, Madam.

In order to compensate the disadvantages suffered by the domestic power equipment manufacturing industry on account of higher interest rates, local taxes and infrastructural inadequacies and to create a level playing field to the domestic power equipment manufacturing industry vis-à-vis foreign vendors and promote self-sufficiency in this vital sector, Government imposed Custom Duty @ 5%, CVD @ 12% (as applicable and equal to excise duty on domestic industry from time to time) & SAD @ 4% to be uniformly applicable to the imported equipments of all categories of power generation projects. Government approved the proposal on 19.07.2012 and Department of Revenue notified the same on 10.09.2012. Thus, all new power projects will have to pay duty for imported equipments.

(b) & (c) : The levying of above mentioned import duty is not country specific and import of power equipments from any country, including that from China, would attract the same duty.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF POWER

LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.1502
ANSWERED ON 24.11.2016

POWER PLANTS IN BIHAR

1502. SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR SINGH:

Will the Minister of POWER
be pleased to state:

(a) the details of power generating units in Bihar, at present and the details of such units which are not working along with the reasons therefor;

(b) whether the Government is considering to construct new power plants in the State to overcome its power crisis;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the steps being taken by the Government to construct these power plants?

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 power generating units in Bihar and the details of units which are not working is given at Annex-I.

(b) & (c) : The details of under construction power generating stations in Bihar is given at Annex-II.

(d) : Generation is a delicensed activity as per the Electricity Act, 2003. Accordingly, the generating stations are constructed by the respective generating companies. However, the steps taken by the Government to facilitate the construction of these power plants, inter-alia, are:

i. Advance planning of generation capacity addition.

ii. Augmentation of domestic manufacturing capacity of power equipment through Joint Ventures.

iii. Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited (BHEL) have entered into technology collaboration agreements with M/s. Alstom for supercritical boilers and M/s. Siemens for supercritical turbine generators & taken up augmentation of their manufacturing capacity and have achieved a manufacturing capacity of 20,000 MW/Years (13500 MW for large thermal projects). Apart from BHEL, several Joint Ventures (JVs) for manufacture of supercritical boilers and turbines have been set up in the country and the manufacturing capacity envisaged by the JVs is about 16,000 MW/year for supercritical boiler and 15,000 MW/year for supercritical Turbine Generator.

iv. Efforts have been made to enhance the supply of domestic coal to power plants.

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ANNEX-I

ANNEX REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PART (a) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1502 ANSWERED IN THE LOK SABHA ON 24.11.2016.

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Details of Power Generating units in Bihar:

Station	No. of Units	Station Capacity (MW)	Sector	Utility
Barh II	2	2x660	Central	NTPC Ltd.
Kahalgaon TPS	7	4x210+3x500	Central	NTPC Ltd.
Muzaffarpur TPS	3	2x110+1x195	Central	K.B.U.N.L*
Nabi Nagar TPP	1	1x250	Central	BRBCL**
Barauni TPS	2	2x105	State	BSEB***
Total	15	4535		

*Kanti Bijlee Utpadan Nigam Limited

** Bharatiya Rail Bijlee Company Limited

*** *Bihar* State *Electricity* Board

Details of units which are not working along with the reasons:

Station	Unit	Capacity (MW)	Outage Date	Outage Time (hrs)	Reason of Outage
Barauni TPS	6	105	17-Mar-12	1315	Under Renovation and Modernisation
Muzaffarpur TPS	3	195	31-Mar-15	1943	Unit under stabilization
Nabi Nagar TPP	1	250	20-Mar-16	1959	Unit under stabilization

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ANNEX-II

ANNEX REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PARTS (b) & (c) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1502 ANSWERED IN THE LOK SABHA ON 24.11.2016.

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Details of under construction power generating stations in Bihar

Sl. No.	Name of Plant	Capacity (MW)
1	Muzaffarpur Ext.(Kanti TPP)	1 x 195 = 195
2	Barh STPP-I	3 x 660 = 1980
3	Nabinagar TPP	3 x 250 = 750
4	New Nabinagar TPP	3 x 660 = 1980
5	Barauni TPS Extn.	2 x 250 = 500
6	Jas Infra. TPP	4 x 660 = 2640
Total	16 units	8095

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF POWER

LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.1506
ANSWERED ON 24.11.2016

AUTOMATIC GAUGE RECORDER BY BBMB

†1506. SHRI MANSHANKAR NINAMA:

Will the Minister of POWER
be pleased to state:

(a) whether BBMB after installing the automatic gauge recorder at agreed spots has started the recording, if so, the details thereof;

(b) if not, whether the Union Government is considering to install the automatic gauge recorders at agreed places at the earliest; 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) to (c) : BBMB in its 208th meeting held on 21.10.2011 has finalized 22 Sites for installation of Automatic Gauge Recorders (AGR) which have been mutually agreed to by the Partner States. The work of installation of AGR at 21 sites has been completed and the recorded data from 19 sites is under validation and testing before formally being put into use. The installation of AGR at Ropar Thermal Plant site was not found feasible, which was dropped.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF POWER

LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.1528
ANSWERED ON 24.11.2016

LED

1528. SHRI JOSE K. MANI:

Will the Minister of POWER
be pleased to state:

(a) whether the country has performed exceedingly well in terms of vastly improving access to LED lighting while reducing its costs drastically, as observed by International Energy Agency if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the International Energy Agency is partnering with the country to make LED programme global by trying the Indian model in Indonesia, if so the details thereof; and

(c) whether the LED prices have fallen sharply from Rs. 310/- per piece in 2014 to less than Rs. 55/- as of March 2016 while its production capacity has been ramped up substantially, 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 (c): Hon'ble Prime Minister of India launched the National LED programme on 5th January, 2015, which is being implemented by Energy Efficiency Services Limited (EESL), a joint venture company of Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs) under the Ministry of Power. Two initiatives, viz., Domestic Efficient Lighting Programme (DELP) and Street Light National Programme (SLNP), have been initiated under this programme, wherein household lighting and street lights respectively are replaced with LEDs. EESL has developed an innovative business model in which the entire investment in these programmes is made by it and the investment is paid back over a time from energy savings. This obviates a need for any Government funding for this programme. There is no element of subsidy in the scheme and the aggregation of demand and bulk procurement has resulted in reduction of about 88% in procurement prices of LED bulbs from Rs.310/-(February, 2014) to Rs.38/- (August 2016) which is passed on to the consumers.

.....2.

Progress of Implementation of National LED Programme as on 21.11.2016 is given below :-

Parameters	DELP	SLNP
Total number of bulbs/street lights replaced	17.89 crores	14.45 lakhs
Avoided capacity generation	4649 MW	47.69 MW
Energy saved	23.2 billion kWh/year	512959 kWh/day
Reduction in carbon foot print	18.8 million tonnes CO_2 / year	435 tonnes CO_2 /day

There is no partnership between International Energy Agency (IEA) and Government of India/EESL to make LED programme global. However, IEA is highlighting its success in various countries including Indonesia.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF POWER

LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.1532
ANSWERED ON 24.11.2016

NEEDS OF FUNDS IN POWER SECTOR

†1532. SHRI SHARAD TRIPATHI:

Will the Minister of POWER
be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has made any evaluation of the need of funds in power sector from 2014 to 2019, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government had invited the foreign investors to invest in power sector of the country; and

(c) if so, the details thereof along with the response received 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 per the 12th Five Year Plan (2012-17) document of the erstwhile Planning Commission, the projected investment in Electricity and Renewable Energy Sector was Rs. 15,01,666 crore and Rs. 3,18,626 crore respectively. Further, the High Level Committee on Financing Infrastructure constituted by the erstwhile Planning Commission in its Second Report (June , 2014) indicated a revised projected investment in Electricity and Renewable Energy Sector during the 12th Plan period (2012-17) as Rs. 9,08,463 crore and Rs. 1,70,628 crore respectively.

(b) & (c) : Department of Industrial Policy & Promotion (DIPP), Ministry of Commerce, Government of India notifies the 'Consolidated FDI Policy' from time to time to encourage the foreign investment which includes power sector also.

The existing Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) policy notified in June 2016 by DIPP for FDI in Power Sector provides for 100% FDI under automatic route for projects of power generation (except atomic energy), transmission, distribution and trading. Government of India has also allowed the FDI up to 49% in Power Exchanges registered under the Central Electricity Regulatory Commission (Power Market) Regulations, 2010, under the automatic route, subject to certain conditions, as laid down in the policy.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF POWER

LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.1536
ANSWERED ON 24.11.2016

DEMAND AND SUPPLY OF POWER

†1536. SHRI ARVIND SAWANT:
SHRIMATI REKHA VERMA:
SHRI GOPAL SHETTY:

Will the Minister of POWER
be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the per capita demand and supply of power during peak hours and non-peak hours in the country during the last three years and the current year;

(b) whether the generation of power from various sources has been in keeping with the demand of power in the country during the said period;

(c) if not, the details thereof and the reasons therefor, State/UT-wise;

(d) whether the Union Government has taken any steps to ensure 24 hour power supply to all areas of the country in the next five years; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the details of the progress made in this regard so far?

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 All India and state-wise annual electricity demand and supply during peaking period and the energy requirement and availability which covers peaking as well as non peaking period in each of the last three years and the current year is given at Annex-I. The details of All India and state-wise per capita electricity consumption during the last three years is given at Annex-II.

(b) & (c) : Yes, madam.

.....2.

(d) & (e) : The following steps have been taken to ensure 24 hours power supply to all areas of the country in the next five years:

(i) During the 12th Plan period (2012-17), a capacity addition of about 88928.2 MW against the target of 88537 MW from conventional sources have been achieved till 31st October, 2016 and about 21,128 MW against the target of 30000 MW from renewable sources have been achieved till 30th September, 2016.

(ii) Adequate supply of the domestic coal to power plants has been ensured. The growth of domestic coal supply to power plants has been around 6.2% during 2015-16.

(iii) During the 12th Plan period (2012-17), 1,00,468 ckm against the target of 1,07,440 ckm of transmission lines and 2,88,458 MVA against the target of 2,82,750 MVA of transformation capacity have been completed till 31st October, 2016.

(iv) Government of India has taken an initiative to prepare State specific Action Plans for providing 24X7 Power For All (PFA) in partnership with the States.

(v) Two new schemes have been launched by the Government of India, namely, Deendayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana (DDUGJY) and Integrated Power Development Scheme (IPDS) for strengthening of sub-transmission and distribution networks and for segregation of agricultural feeders to give adequate and reliable supply and reduce line losses.

(vi) Government of India has taken several steps to promote energy conservation, energy efficiency and other demand side management measures.

(vii) The Central Government has notified Ujjwal Discom Assurance Yojana (UDAY) scheme on 20.11.2015 for Operational & Financial Turnaround of DISCOMs.

(viii) Government of India has taken steps for expeditious resolution of issues relating to Environmental and forest clearances for facilitating early completion of generation and transmission projects.

(ix) Government of India has launched a scheme by providing support from Power System Development Fund (PSDF) for operationalisation of stranded gas based generation.

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ANNEX REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PARTS (a) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1536 ANSWERED IN THE LOK SABHA ON 24.11.2016.

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Power Supply Position for April-October, 2016*

State / System / Region	Energy Requirement	Energy Availability	Surplus / Deficit (-)		Peak Requirement	Peak Availability	Surplus / Deficit (-)	
	(MU)	(MU)	(MU)	(%)	(MW)	(MW)	(MW)	(%)
Chandigarh	1,135	1,135	0	0	361	361	0	0
Delhi	21,666	21,639	-27	-0.1	6,342	6,261	-81	-1.3
Haryana	32,179	32,179	0	0.0	9,262	9,262	0	0.0
Himachal Pradesh	5,142	5,113	-29	-0.6	1,342	1,342	0	0.0
Jammu & Kashmir	9,737	7,929	-1,808	-18.6	2,480	2,102	-378	-15.2
Punjab	37,557	37,557	0	0.0	11,408	11,408	0	0.0
Rajasthan	38,538	38,351	-187	-0.5	9,906	9,906	0	0.0
Uttar Pradesh	65,677	64,217	-1,460	-2.2	17,183	15,501	-1,682	-9.8
Uttarakhand	7,943	7,899	-44	-0.6	2,020	1,972	-48	-2.4
Northern Region	219,575	216,020	-3,555	-1.6	53,372	52,612	-760	-1.4
Chhattisgarh	14,724	14,671	-53	-0.4	3,875	3,851	-25	-0.6
Gujarat	62,059	62,059	0	0.0	14,724	14,708	-16	-0.1
Madhya Pradesh	35,799	35,798	-1	0.0	8,832	8,832	0	0.0
Maharashtra	80,875	80,838	-37	0.0	20,499	20,462	-37	-0.2
Daman & Diu	1,434	1,434	0	0.0	327	327	0	0.0
Dadra Nagar Haveli	3,620	3,620	0	0.0	784	784	0	0.0
Goa	2,857	2,855	-2	-0.1	497	496	-1	-0.3
Western Region	201,368	201,278	-90	0.0	46,123	46,090	-33	-0.1
Andhra Pradesh	31,471	31,435	-36	-0.1	7,969	7,965	-4	-0.1
Telangana	29,538	29,532	-6	0.0	8,284	8,284	0	0.0
Karnataka	37,114	36,828	-286	-0.8	9,980	9,567	-413	-4.1
Kerala	14,107	14,084	-23	-0.2	4,132	3,996	-135	-3.3
Tamil Nadu	63,324	63,313	-11	0.0	14,823	14,823	0	0.0
Puducherry	1,545	1,544	-1	-0.1	371	368	-3	-0.7
Lakshadweep#	28	28	0	0	8	8	0	0
Southern Region	177,100	176,734	-366	-0.2	41,298	41,259	-39	-0.1
Bihar	16,025	15,766	-259	-1.6	3,843	3,638	-205	-5.3
DVC	10,829	10,775	-54	-0.5	2,686	2,686	0	0.0
Jharkhand	4,673	4,662	-11	-0.2	1,498	1,498	0	0.0
Odisha	16,243	16,241	-2	0.0	4,012	4,012	0	0.0
West Bengal	30,916	30,813	-103	-0.3	7,881	7,881	0	0.0
Sikkim	270	270	0	0.0	153	112	-41	-26.8
Andaman-Nicobar Islands	140	105	-35	-25	40	32	-8	-20
Eastern Region	78,958	78,527	-431	-0.5	18,642	18,596	-46	-0.2
Arunachal Pradesh	407	397	-10	-2.5	148	140	-8	-5.4
Assam	5,730	5,481	-249	-4.3	1,673	1,633	-40	-2.4
Manipur	418	399	-19	-4.5	152	151	-1	-0.7
Meghalaya	970	970	0	0.0	311	311	0	0.0
Mizoram	278	270	-8	-2.9	95	95	0	0.0
Nagaland	438	429	-9	-2.1	130	130	0	0.0
Tripura	861	845	-16	-1.9	284	284	0	0.0
North-Eastern Region	9,099	8,785	-314	-3.5	2,487	2,475	-12	-0.5
All India	686,099	681,346	-4,753	-0.7	159,542	156,934	-2,608	-1.6

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

* October' 2016- Provisional data

Power Supply Position for 2015-16

State / System / Region	Energy Requirement	Energy Availability	Surplus/Deficit(-)		Peak Requirement	Peak Availability	Surplus/Deficit(-)	
	(MU)	(MU)	(MU)	(%)	(MW)	(MW)	(MW)	(%)
Chandigarh	1,607	1,607	0	0	342	342	0	0
Delhi	29,626	29,583	-43	-0.1	5,846	5,846	0	0.0
Haryana	47,506	47,437	-69	-0.1	9,113	9,113	0	0.0
Himachal Pradesh	8,821	8,758	-63	-0.7	1,488	1,488	0	0.0
Jammu & Kashmir	16,572	14,037	-2,535	-15.3	2,544	2,158	-386	-15.2
Punjab	49,687	49,675	-12	0.0	10,852	10,852	0	0.0
Rajasthan	67,417	67,205	-212	-0.3	10,961	10,961	0	0.0
Uttar Pradesh	106,351	93,033	-13,318	-12.5	16,988	14,503	-2,485	-14.6
Uttarakhand	12,889	12,675	-214	-1.7	2,034	2,034	0	0.0
Northern Region	340,476	324,009	-16,467	-4.8	54,474	50,622	-3,852	-7.1
Chhattisgarh	25,649	25,309	-340	-1.3	3,932	3,757	-175	-4.5
Gujarat	103,544	103,540	-4	0.0	14,495	14,448	-47	-0.3
Madhya Pradesh	62,374	62,374	0	0.0	10,902	10,902	0	0.0
Maharashtra	141,817	141,361	-456	-0.3	20,973	20,594	-379	-1.8
Daman & Diu	2,337	2,337	0	0.0	307	307	0	0.0
Dadra Nagar Haveli	5,925	5,925	0	0.0	740	740	0	0.0
Goa	5,120	5,119	-1	0.0	583	552	-31	-5.3
Western Region	346,768	345,966	-802	-0.2	48,640	48,199	-441	-0.9
Andhra Pradesh	50,436	50,366	-70	-0.1	7,400	7,391	-9	-0.1
Telangana	50,254	49,948	-306	-0.6	6,854	6,849	-5	-0.1
Karnataka	64,302	60,971	-3,331	-5.2	10,202	9,508	-694	-6.8
Kerala	23,318	23,194	-124	-0.5	3,977	3,856	-121	-3.1
Tamil Nadu	97,276	96,586	-690	-0.7	14,190	14,171	-19	-0.1
Puducherry	2,437	2,429	-8	-0.3	368	352	-16	-4.3
Lakshadweep	48	48	0	0	8	8	0	0
Southern Region	288,025	283,494	-4,531	-1.6	40,030	39,875	-155	-0.4
Bihar	23,961	23,659	-302	-1.3	3,735	3,484	-251	-6.7
DVC	18,437	18,234	-203	-1.1	2,814	2,794	-20	-0.7
Jharkhand	7,735	7,561	-174	-2.2	1,153	1,153	0	0.0
Odisha	26,762	26,600	-162	-0.6	4,091	4,091	0	0.0
West Bengal	47,359	47,194	-165	-0.3	7,905	7,885	-20	-0.3
Sikkim	399	399	0	0.0	109	109	0	0.0
Andaman-Nicobar Islands	240	180	-60	-25	40	32	-8	-20
Eastern Region	124,654	123,646	-1,008	-0.8	18,169	18,056	-113	-0.6
Arunachal Pradesh	626	591	-35	-5.6	139	135	-4	-2.9
Assam	8,762	8,272	-490	-5.6	1,491	1,378	-113	-7.6
Manipur	840	810	-30	-3.6	168	167	-1	-0.6
Meghalaya	1,833	1,725	-108	-5.9	400	377	-23	-5.8
Mizoram	471	455	-16	-3.4	102	101	-1	-1.0
Nagaland	755	739	-16	-2.1	140	138	-2	-1.4
Tripura	1,202	1,146	-56	-4.7	300	269	-31	-10.3
North-Eastern Region	14,488	13,735	-753	-5.2	2,573	2,367	-206	-8.0
All India	1,114,408	1,090,850	-23,558	-2.1	153,366	148,463	-4,903	-3.2

Power Supply Position for 2014-15

State / System / Region	Energy Requirement	Energy Availability	Surplus/Deficit (-)		Peak Requirement	Peak Availability	Surplus /Deficit(-)	
	(MU)	(MU)	(MU)	(%)	(MW)	(MW)	(MW)	(%)
Chandigarh	1,616	1,616	0	0	367	367	0	0
Delhi	29,231	29,106	-125	-0.4	6,006	5,925	-81	-1.3
Haryana	46,615	46,432	-183	-0.4	9,152	9,152	0	0.0
Himachal Pradesh	8,807	8,728	-79	-0.9	1,422	1,422	0	0.0
Jammu & Kashmir	16,214	13,119	-3,095	-19.1	2,554	2,043	-511	-20.0
Punjab	48,629	48,144	-485	-1.0	11,534	10,023	-1,511	-13.1
Rajasthan	65,717	65,310	-407	-0.6	10,642	10,642	0	0.0
Uttar Pradesh	103,179	87,062	-16,117	-15.6	15,670	13,003	-2,667	-17.0
Uttarakhand	12,445	12,072	-373	-3.0	1,930	1,930	0	0.0
Northern Region	332,453	311,589	-20,864	-6.3	51,977	47,642	-4,335	-8.3
Chhattisgarh	21,499	21,230	-269	-1.3	3,817	3,638	-179	-4.7
Gujarat	96,235	96,211	-24	0.0	13,603	13,499	-104	-0.8
Madhya Pradesh	53,374	53,082	-292	-0.5	9,755	9,717	-38	-0.4
Maharashtra	134,897	133,078	-1,819	-1.3	20,147	19,804	-343	-1.7
Daman & Diu	2,086	2,086	0	0.0	301	301	0	0.0
Dadra Nagar Haveli	5,307	5,304	-3	-0.1	714	714	0	0.0
Goa	3,969	3,932	-37	-0.9	501	489	-12	-2.4
Western Region	317,367	314,923	-2,444	-0.8	44,166	43,145	-1,021	-2.3
Andhra Pradesh	59,198	56,313	-2,885	-4.9	7,144	6,784	-360	-5.0
Telangana	43,337	40,644	-2,693	-6.2	7,884	6,755	-1,129	-14.3
Karnataka	62,643	59,926	-2,717	-4.3	10,001	9,549	-452	-4.5
Kerala	22,459	22,127	-332	-1.5	3,760	3,594	-166	-4.4
Tamil Nadu	95,758	92,750	-3,008	-3.1	13,707	13,498	-209	-1.5
Puducherry	2,402	2,376	-26	-1.1	389	348	-41	-10.5
Lakshadweep	48	48	0	0	8	8	0	0
Southern Region	285,797	274,136	-11,661	-4.1	39,094	37,047	-2,047	-5.2
Bihar	19,294	18,759	-535	-2.8	2,994	2,874	-120	-4.0
DVC	18,222	17,728	-494	-2.7	2,653	2,590	-63	-2.4
Jharkhand	7,599	7,390	-209	-2.8	1,075	1,055	-20	-1.9
Odisha	26,482	26,052	-430	-1.6	3,920	3,892	-28	-0.7
West Bengal	47,086	46,827	-259	-0.6	7,544	7,524	-20	-0.3
Sikkim	399	399	0	0.0	83	83	0	0.0
Andaman-Nicobar Islands	240	180	-60	-25	40	32	-8	-20
Eastern Region	119,082	117,155	-1,927	-1.6	17,040	16,932	-108	-0.6
Arunachal Pradesh	677	610	-67	-9.9	139	126	-13	-9.4
Assam	8,527	7,926	-601	-7.0	1,450	1,257	-193	-13.3
Manipur	705	678	-27	-3.8	150	146	-4	-2.7
Meghalaya	1,930	1,634	-296	-15.3	370	367	-3	-0.8
Mizoram	455	425	-30	-6.6	90	88	-2	-2.2
Nagaland	688	661	-27	-3.9	140	128	-12	-8.6
Tripura	1,242	1,048	-194	-15.6	310	266	-44	-14.2
North-Eastern Region	14,224	12,982	-1,242	-8.7	2,528	2,202	-326	-12.9
All India	1,068,923	1,030,785	-38,138	-3.6	148,166	141,160	-7,006	-4.7

Power Supply Position for 2013-14

State / System / Region	Energy Requirement	Energy Availability	Surplus/Deficit (-)		Peak Requirement	Peak Availability	Surplus / Deficit(-)	
	(MU)	(MU)	(MU)	(%)	(MW)	(MW)	(MW)	(%)
Chandigarh	1,574	1,574	0	0	345	345	0	0
Delhi	26,867	26,791	-76	-0.3	6,035	5,653	-382	-6.3
Haryana	43,463	43,213	-250	-0.6	8,114	8,114	0	0.0
Himachal Pradesh	9,089	8,883	-206	-2.3	1,561	1,392	-169	-10.8
Jammu & Kashmir	15,613	12,187	-3,426	-21.9	2,500	1,998	-502	-20.1
Punjab	47,821	47,084	-737	-1.5	10,089	8,733	-1,356	-13.4
Rajasthan	58,202	58,042	-160	-0.3	10,047	10,038	-9	-0.1
Uttar Pradesh	94,890	81,613	-13,277	-14.0	13,089	12,327	-762	-5.8
Uttarakhand	11,944	11,493	-451	-3.8	1,826	1,826	0	0.0
Northern Region	309,463	290,880	-18,583	-6.0	45,934	42,774	-3,160	-6.9
Chhattisgarh	18,932	18,800	-132	-0.7	3,365	3,320	-45	-1.3
Gujarat	88,497	88,488	-9	0.0	12,201	12,201	0	0.0
Madhya Pradesh	49,410	49,385	-25	-0.1	9,716	9,716	0	0.0
Maharashtra	126,288	123,672	-2,616	-2.1	19,276	17,621	-1,655	-8.6
Daman & Diu	2,252	2,252	0	0.0	322	297	-25	-7.8
Dadra Nagar Haveli	5,390	5,388	-2	0.0	661	661	0	0.0
Goa	3,890	3,871	-19	-0.5	529	529	0	0.0
Western Region	294,659	291,856	-2,803	-1.0	41,335	40,331	-1,004	-2.4
Andhra Pradesh	95,662	89,036	-6,626	-6.9	14,072	13,162	-910	-6.5
Karnataka	64,150	58,052	-6,098	-9.5	9,940	9,223	-717	-7.2
Kerala	21,577	21,052	-525	-2.4	3,671	3,573	-98	-2.7
Tamil Nadu	93,508	87,980	-5,528	-5.9	13,522	12,492	-1,030	-7.6
Pondicherry	2,344	2,320	-24	-1.0	351	333	-18	-5.1
Lakshadweep#	48	48	0	0	9	9	0	0
Southern Region	277,245	258,444	-18,801	-6.8	39,015	36,048	-2,967	-7.6
Bihar	15,391	14,759	-632	-4.1	2,465	2,312	-153	-6.2
DVC	17,407	17,296	-111	-0.6	2,745	2,745	0	0.0
Jharkhand	7,143	7,007	-136	-1.9	1,111	1,069	-42	-3.8
Orissa	24,958	24,546	-412	-1.7	3,727	3,722	-5	-0.1
West Bengal	42,891	42,762	-129	-0.3	7,325	7,294	-31	-0.4
Sikkim	413	413	0	0.0	90	90	0	0.0
Andaman-Nicobar Islands	240	180	-60	-25	40	32	-8	-20
Eastern Region	108,203	106,783	-1,420	-1.3	15,888	15,598	-290	-1.8
Arunachal Pradesh	552	517	-35	-6.3	125	124	-1	-0.8
Assam	7,544	7,062	-482	-6.4	1,329	1,220	-109	-8.2
Manipur	579	548	-31	-5.4	134	133	-1	-0.7
Meghalaya	1,794	1,604	-190	-10.6	343	330	-13	-3.8
Mizoram	446	430	-16	-3.6	84	82	-2	-2.4
Nagaland	577	561	-16	-2.8	109	106	-3	-2.8
Tripura	1,195	1,144	-51	-4.3	254	250	-4	-1.6
North-Eastern Region	12,687	11,866	-821	-6.5	2,164	2,048	-116	-5.4
All India	1,002,257	959,829	-42,428	-4.2	135,918	129,815	-6,103	-4.5

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

Note: Both peak met and energy availability represent the net consumption (including the transmission losses) in the various States. Net export has been accounted for in the consumption of importing States.

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ANNEX-II

ANNEX REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PARTS (a) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1536 ANSWERED IN THE LOK SABHA ON 24.11.2016.

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PER CAPITA CONSUMPTION (kWh)

(kWh)

State/UTs	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
Chandigarh	1133	1052	1112
Delhi	1446	1561	1557
Haryana	1773	1909	1936
Himachal Pradesh	1348	1336	1339
Jammu & Kashmir	1066	1169	1234
Punjab	1810	1858	1919
Rajasthan	1011	1123	1164
Uttar Pradesh	472	502	524
Uttarakhand	1285	1358	1431
Chhattisgarh	1601	1719	2022
Gujarat	1973	2105	2248
Madhya Pradesh	764	813	929
Maharashtra	1183	1257	1318
Daman & Diu	8003	6960	7836
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	14515	13769	15137
Goa	2198	1803	2738
Andhra Pradesh	1196	1040	1230
Telangana		1356	1439
Karnataka	1179	1211	1242
Kerala	645	672	704
Tamil Nadu	1544	1616	1688
Puducherry	1692	1655	1672
Lakshadweep	665	657	649
Bihar	160	203	258
Jharkhand	810	835	884
Odisha	1349	1419	1564
West Bengal	609	647	660
Sikkim	700	685	687
Andaman-Nicobar Islands	368	361	355
Arunachal Pradesh	503	525	600
Assam	280	314	322
Manipur	266	295	360
Meghalaya	684	704	835
Mizoram	445	449	503
Nagaland	259	311	346
Tripura	331	303	329
All India	957	1010	1075

Note: Per Capita Consumption=(Gross Energy Generation + Net Import)/Mid Year Population.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF POWER

LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.1539
ANSWERED ON 24.11.2016

FDI IN POWER SECTOR

1539. SHRI KODIKUNNIL SURESH:

Will the Minister of POWER
be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has allowed 100% FDI in power sector, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether foreign companies have invested/started investing in power production in the country as per the FDI policy; and

(c) if so, the details of amount invested, State-wise and company-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) : Automatic approval (RBI route) for 100% foreign equity is permitted in generation, transmission, and distribution and trading in power sector without any upper ceiling on the quantum of investment. Government of India, on 16.07.2015, has revised FDI Cap for Power Exchanges registered under CERC Regulations, 2010 as 49% (FDI + FPI (FII, QFI+NRI+FVCI) through 'Automatic Route'.

(b) : As per the information available with the Central Electricity Authority (CEA), Sorang HEP (100 MW), which was earlier owned by NCC Group and IL&FS Group (in ratio 2:1) has been acquired by M/s TAQA India Power Ventures Ltd. a wholly owned subsidiary of Abu Dhabi National Energy Company, PJSC (TAQA) in the year 2014. The status of the project is given at Annexure-I. Details in regard to some of the Thermal power projects commissioned / under construction in the country in which foreign entities / organizations are associated as project developers during the 12th Plan, as available with the CEA, are given at Annexure-II.

(c) : State-wise and company-wise data of amount invested is not maintained in CEA / Ministry of Power.

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ANNEXURE-I

ANNEXURE REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PART (b) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1539 ANSWERED IN THE LOK SABHA ON 24.11.2016.

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Status of Sorang Hydro Electric Project

Sl. No.	Name of Project Executing Agency Date of CEA clearance / Approval Capacity (MW)	State Commissioning Schedule (original/ Now Ant.)	Cost: (Rs. In Crore)
1	Sorang Himachal Sorang Power Corporation Ltd. June, 2006/ 2x50= 100 MW	Himachal Pradesh (H.P.) (2012-13) 2017-18	Original: 586.00 Latest: 586.00

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ANNEXURE-II

ANNEXURE REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PART (b) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1539 ANSWERED IN THE LOK SABHA ON 24.11.2016.

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Details of Commissioned/Under Construction Thermal Power Projects in the country with foreign entities/ Organizations associated as project developer during 12th Plan											
S. No.	State	Project Name/Impl. Agency/ EPC or BTG	Project Developers & Equity Participation	LOA Date/	Unit No	Cap. (MW)	Org. Comm. Sched.	Act(A)/Ant. Comm. Sched.	Fuel	Original Cost in lakhs (Rs)	Latest Estimated Cost (Rs)
Commissioned											
1	Maharashtra	Mangaon CCPP/ PGPL/Tata Projects Ltd	Pioneer Generation Power Ltd. (60%) & Korean Western Power Co. Ltd. (40%) (Foreign Company)	Dec-11	Module-I	388	Dec-13	14-07-2016(A)	Gas	123300	177616
2	Andhra Pradesh	Pynampuram TPP/TPCIL/BTG-Chinese	Sembcorp Utilities Pte. Ltd, Singapore. (86.87%) (Foreign Company) & Gayatri Energy Ventures Pvt Ltd. (13.13%)	Feb-11	U-1	660	May-14	07-02-2015(A)	Coal	686900	686900
				May-11	U-2	660	Aug-14	03-09-2015(A)			
Under Construction											
3	Odisha	Ib valley TPP / OPGCL/ BTG-BHEL	Odisha Power Generation Corp. Ltd. (OPGCL) (51%) & Applied Energy Services (AES) Corp. Ltd. (49%) (Foreign Company)	Mar-14	U-3	660	Aug-17	Dec-17	Coal	11965	11965
					U-4	660	Jan-18	Jun-18			
4	AP	SGPL TPP / Sembcorp Gayatri Power Ltd. /BTG-Chinese	Sembcorp Utilities Pte. Ltd. (87.98%) Singapore (Foreign Company) & NCC Infrastructure Holdings Ltd. (12.02%)	Feb-12	U-1	660	Mar-15	12-11-2016(A)	Coal	704600	704600
					U-2	660	Jun-15	Feb-17			

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF POWER

LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.1556
ANSWERED ON 24.11.2016

COMPENSATION TO POWER CONSUMERS

†1556. SHRI PANKAJ CHAUDHARY:

Will the Minister of POWER
be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any provision to provide compensation to the affected power consumers by Power Regulatory Commissions in the country under Section 57 of Electricity Act, 2003 (consumer protection performance of licensee) on being failed to fulfil performance standards laid down for various operational power distribution licensees in States and if so, the details thereof;

(b) if so, the details of the compensation been provided under the Act, by Power Regulator to affected power consumers during the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise;

(c) whether any further amendments/ provisions are proposed to be made in the Electricity Act, 2003 to protect consumers from frequent power cuts, low voltage power supply, burning of transformers and delays in replacing them, losses due to faulty transmission wire and burning home appliances due to high voltage; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and 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) & (b) : As per provisions contained in section 57(1) of the Electricity Act, 2003, Appropriate Commission may, specify standards of performance of a licensee or a class of licensees. The Act also provides for payment of compensation by a licensee in case of non-compliance of standards specified by the Appropriate Commission. The relevant provisions of the Act are given at Annex. As per information made available by Forum of Regulators (FOR) Secretariat, in pursuance to these provisions, most of the State Electricity Regulatory Commissions (SERCs) and Joint Electricity Regulatory Commissions (JERCs) have notified the standards of performance along with schedule of penalty/compensation by a distribution licensee to the person affected by non-fulfilment of the performance standards laid down. Since Power distribution falls under the jurisdiction of the respective States and is regulated by SERCs/JERCs, the Union Government has no direct role in the functioning of the same.

(c) & (d) : As express provisions already exist under section 57 of the Electricity Act, 2003, and as such no further amendments/provisions are proposed to be made in relevant provisions of the Electricity Act, 2003 in this regard.

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ANNEX

ANNEX REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PARTS (a) & (b) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1556 ANSWERED IN THE LOK SABHA ON 24.11.2016.

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Relevant provisions of the Electricity Act, 2003

Section 57:

(1) The Appropriate Commission may, after consultation with the licensees and persons likely to be affected, specify standards of performance of a licensee or a class of licensees.

(2) If a licensee fails to meet the standards specified under sub-section (1), without prejudice to any penalty which may be imposed or prosecution be initiated, he shall be liable to pay such compensation to the person affected as may be determined by the Appropriate Commission:

Provided that before determination of compensation, the concerned licensee shall be given a reasonable opportunity of being heard.

(3) The compensation determined under sub-section (2) shall be paid by the concerned licensee within ninety days of such determination.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF POWER

LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.1568
ANSWERED ON 24.11.2016

POWER GENERATION

†1568. SHRI ANANTKUMAR HEGDE:
SHRI ALOK SANJAR:

Will the Minister of POWER
be pleased to state:

(a) the installed capacity and actual quantum of power generated from various sources in the country during the year 2015-16, State-wise;

(b) the target fixed and achieved for power generation from various sources during the year 2014-15 and 2013-14 along with the quantum of power generated from coal and gas, State-wise;

(c) the increase in capacity of power generation from various sources during the last year along with the number of power projects likely to be operational in the country during the year 2016-17; and

(d) the details of the pending proposals received from various States regarding the setting up of power projects along with the time by which these proposals are likely to be cleared?

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 state wise installed capacity and actual quantum of power generated from various sources in the country during the year 2015-16 is given at Annex-I.

(b) : The state wise target fixed and achieved for power generation from various sources during the year 2014-15 and 2013-14 along with the quantum of power generated from coal and gas is given at Annex-II.

(c) : The details of capacity addition/deletion/up-ration during the year 2015-16 is given at Annex-III.

.....2.

During the year 2016-17, 29 thermal stations, having total installed capacity of 13440.5 MW, are likely to be commissioned, out of which 9 projects with installed capacity of 3608.5 MW have already been commissioned till 31.10.2016, whereas 13 hydro stations, having total installed capacity of 1949 MW, are likely to be commissioned, out of which 5 projects with installed capacity of 320 MW have already been commissioned till 31.10.2016.

(d) : After the enactment of Electricity Act 2003, techno-economic clearance for setting up of Thermal Power Projects is not required. As such, the Central Electricity Authority (CEA) has not received any proposal for setting up new thermal power plant in the country.

Detailed Project Reports (DPRs) of 12 Hydroelectric Projects, with an aggregate installed capacity of 7,165 MW are under examination in CEA. The details are given in Annex-IV. DPRs of Jelam Tamak and Bowala Nand Prayag HE projects have already been appraised. Concurrence to these projects will be accorded after receipt of the report on e-flow of empowered committee of Ministry of Water Resources, River Development and Ganga Rejuvenation (MoWR, RD & GR).

The remaining Hydro Electric Projects would be concurred as far as practicable, within a period of 150 (one hundred fifty) working days (excluding time taken by the Developer for compliance of observations of CEA/ CWC/ GSI/ CSMRS etc.) from the date of submission of 25 sets of DPR complete in all respects/acceptance of Complete DPR by CEA from Developer.

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ANNEX-I

ANNEX REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PART (a) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1568 ANSWERED IN THE LOK SABHA ON 24.11.2016.

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State wise Installed Capacity and power generation during the year 2015-16

State	CATEGORY	Fuel	Installed Capacity as on 31.03.2016 (MW)	Generation (MU)
BBMB	HYDRO		2866.3	11818.9
DELHI	THERMAL	COAL	840	2288.04
		NATURAL GAS	2208.4	3918.06
DELHI Total			3048.4	6206.1
HARYANA	THERMAL	COAL	5980	21146.5
		NATURAL GAS	431.59	1100.64
HARYANA Total			6411.59	22247.14
HIMACHAL PRADESH	HYDRO		6597.02	27087.49
JAMMU AND KASHMIR	THERMAL		175	0
	HYDRO		3119	15136.15
JAMMU AND KASHMIR Total			3294	15136.15
PUNJAB	THERMAL		6550	19015.05
	HYDRO		1051	4327.84
PUNJAB Total			7601	23342.89
RAJASTHAN	THERMAL	COAL	6260	32882.92
		LIGNITE	1580	8776.53
		NATURAL GAS	1023.13	2834.86
	THERMAL Total		8863.13	44494.31
	HYDRO		411	1033.8
	NUCLEAR		1180	8419.24
RAJASTHAN Total			10454.13	53947.35
UTTAR PRADESH	THERMAL	COAL	19063	102450.54
		NATURAL GAS	1493.14	4511.31
	THERMAL Total		20556.14	106961.85
	HYDRO		501.6	935.08
	NUCLEAR		440	3432.6
UTTAR PRADESH Total			21497.74	111329.53
UTTARAKHAND	HYDRO		3756.35	12765.92
CHHATTISGARH	THERMAL		19488	89189.99
	HYDRO		120	323.3
CHHATTISGARH Total			19608	89513.29
GOA	THERMAL	NAPTHA	48	0
GUJARAT	THERMAL	COAL	14672	81254.47
		LIGNITE	1040	6126.79
		NATURAL GAS	7695.41	12555.98
	THERMAL Total		23407.41	99937.24
	HYDRO		1990	2951.85
	NUCLEAR		440	2028.17
GUJARAT Total			25837.41	104917.26
MADHYA PRADESH	THERMAL		17065	90870.68
	HYDRO		2395	4869.82
MADHYA PRADESH Total			19460	95740.5
MAHARASHTRA	THERMAL	COAL	23626	96855.01
		NATURAL GAS	3072	5299.91
	THERMAL Total		26698	102154.92
	HYDRO		2887	4700.37
	NUCLEAR		1400	10389.14
MAHARASHTRA Total			30985	117244.43

ANDHRA PRADESH	THERMAL	COAL	9670	52023.75
		DIESEL	36.8	0
		NATURAL GAS	4880.4	5535.51
	THERMAL Total		14587.2	57559.26
	HYDRO		1100	671.33
ANDHRA PRADESH Total			15687.2	58230.59
KARNATAKA	THERMAL	COAL	6280	32401.17
		DIESEL	234.42	0
	THERMAL Total		6514.42	32401.17
	HYDRO		3657.4	7479.37
	NUCLEAR		880	7672.71
KARNATAKA Total			11051.82	47553.25
KERALA	THERMAL	DIESEL	234.6	146.84
		NAPTHA	533.58	142.75
	THERMAL Total		768.18	289.59
	HYDRO		1881.5	6363.75
KERALA Total			2649.68	6653.34
PUDUCHERRY	THERMAL	NATURAL GAS	32.5	227.59
TAMIL NADU	THERMAL	COAL	9370	44371.67
		LIGNITE	3240	19341.12
		DIESEL	411.7	76.23
		NAPTHA	120	8.72
		NATURAL GAS	907.18	2663.06
	THERMAL Total		14048.839	66460.8
	HYDRO		2182.2	4474.27
	NUCLEAR		1440	5471.76
TAMIL NADU Total			17671.04	76406.83
TELANGANA	THERMAL		6082.5	35352.73
	HYDRO		2656.6	1515.47
TELANGANA Total			8739.1	36868.2
ANDAMAN NICOBAR	THERMAL	DIESEL	40.05	182.85
BIHAR	THERMAL	COAL	4535	20827.01
DVC	THERMAL	COAL	7900	27853.42
		NATURAL GAS	90	0
	THERMAL Total		7990	27853.42
	HYDRO		143.2	176.51
DVC Total			8133.2	28029.93
JHARKHAND	THERMAL Total		3140	15882.43
	HYDRO		130	51.24
JHARKHAND Total			3270	15933.67
ODISHA	THERMAL		8880	52311.46
	HYDRO		2142.25	4910.34
ODISHA Total			11022.25	57221.8
SIKKIM	HYDRO		765	3551.92
WEST BENGAL	THERMAL	COAL	9601.38	44921.29
		HIGH SPEED DIESEL	100	0
	THERMAL Total		9701.38	44921.29
	HYDRO		1189	2025.33
WEST BENGAL Total			10890.38	46946.62
ARUNACHAL PRADESH	HYDRO		405	1280.25
ASSAM	THERMAL	COAL	250	117.12
		NATURAL GAS	591.7	3214.32
		MULTI FUEL	60	0
	THERMAL Total		901.7	3331.44
	HYDRO		300	1190.68
ASSAM Total			1201.7	4522.12
MANIPUR	THERMAL Total		36	0
	HYDRO		105	536.64
MANIPUR Total			141	536.64
MEGHALAYA	HYDRO		357	1035.99
NAGALAND	HYDRO		75	163.14
TRIPURA	THERMAL	NATURAL GAS	1106.6	5109.38

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ANNEX REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PART (b) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1568 ANSWERED IN THE LOK SABHA ON 24.11.2016.

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State wise target fixed and achieved for power generation from various sources during the years 2014-15 and 2013-14

State	CATEGORY	Fuel	2014-15		2013-14	
			Target (MU)	Generation (MU)	Target (MU)	Generation (MU)
BBMB	HYDRO		9275	10599.78	9665	12125.01
DELHI	THERMAL	COAL	5050	3704.75	5400	4526.37
		NATURAL GAS	4000	5018.08	4432	4111.3
	THERMAL Total		9050	8722.83	9832	8637.67
DELHI Total			9050	8722.83	9832	8637.67
HARYANA	THERMAL	COAL	28028	27177.18	34521	24642.35
		NATURAL GAS	1600	1571.43	2010	1731.87
	THERMAL Total		29628	28748.61	36531	26374.22
HARYANA Total			29628	28748.61	36531	26374.22
HIMACHAL PRADESH	HYDRO		22667	23319.13	21612	21680.66
JAMMU AND KASHMIR	HYDRO		12597	14485.02	12927	12426.79
PUNJAB	THERMAL	COAL	22910	18921.83	19597	16817.97
	HYDRO		3938	4039.07	3920	3913.52
PUNJAB Total			26848	22960.9	23517	20731.49
RAJASTHAN	THERMAL	COAL	31318	32759.78	23146	25777.92
		LIGNITE	7043	9089.71	7172	6010.48
		NATURAL GAS	2650	3750.71	3585	3769.85
	THERMAL Total		41011	45600.2	33903	35558.25
	HYDRO		535	863.33	562	1059.98
	NUCLEAR		7645	7722.39	7778	9233.13
RAJASTHAN Total			49191	54185.92	42243	45851.36
UTTAR PRADESH	THERMAL	COAL	105713	103569.23	100714	102705.93
		NATURAL GAS	5000	4194.28	7080	5191.85
	THERMAL Total		110713	107763.51	107794	107897.78
	HYDRO		1112	1247.69	1006	1241.73
	NUCLEAR		2834	2890.54	2886	2703.5
UTTAR PRADESH Total			114659	111901.74	111686	111843.01
UTTARAKHAND	HYDRO		11680	11439.22	11905	11025.01
CHHATTISGARH	THERMAL	COAL	77974	79452.39	68832	70678.61
	HYDRO		250	258.18	250	251.51
CHHATTISGARH Total			78224	79710.57	69082	70930.12
GOA	THERMAL	NAPTHA	254	12.61	254	241.32
GUJARAT	THERMAL	COAL	79180	84968.56	71441	74375.3
		LIGNITE	6815	6258.01	6567	5813.03
		NATURAL GAS	5140	6970.99	10696	6151.64
	THERMAL Total		91135	98197.56	88704	86339.97
	HYDRO		4301	3811.58	3831	7106.29
	NUCLEAR		3116	3529.4	3282	3752.43
GUJARAT Total			98552	105538.54	95817	97198.69
MADHYA PRADESH	THERMAL	COAL	59327	68912.72	48467	50430.94
	HYDRO		6030	6299.75	6374	9215.93
MADHYA PRADESH Total			65357	75212.47	54841	59646.87
MAHARASHTRA	THERMAL	COAL	81274	87035.78	82368	72507.42
		NATURAL GAS	5950	4715.66	3791	6052.95
	THERMAL Total		87224	91751.44	86159	78560.37
	HYDRO		5337	5287.88	5388	6255.03
	NUCLEAR		7940	10269.89	9081	9884.54
MAHARASHTRA Total			100501	107309.21	100628	94699.94
ANDHRA PRADESH	THERMAL	COAL	39959	40821.87	38509	38256.22
		DIESEL	0	0	0	0
		NATURAL GAS	4421	2561.07	3856	5244.06
	THERMAL Total		44380	43382.94	42365	43500.28
	HYDRO		1886	1862.48	1860	2026.57
ANDHRA PRADESH Total			46266	45245.42	44225	45526.85

KARNATAKA	THERMAL	COAL	31249	30540.83	30120	29774.22
		DIESEL	0	0	37	24.41
	THERMAL Total		31249	30540.83	30157	29798.63
	HYDRO		12763	13160.29	11751	13026.82
	NUCLEAR		5607	6462.17	5778	6539.06
KARNATAKA Total			49619	50163.29	47686	49364.51
KERALA	THERMAL	DIESEL	180	207.69	400	220.88
		NAPTHA	350	973.83	655	1320.74
	THERMAL Total		530	1181.52	1055	1541.62
	HYDRO		6849	6852.65	6589	7708.18
KERALA Total			7379	8034.17	7644	9249.8
PUDUCHERRY	THERMAL	NATURAL GAS	242	102.14	230	256.97
TAMIL NADU	THERMAL	COAL	35054	35818.52	24276	28299.38
		LIGNITE	19479	20155.96	19261	20416.18
		DIESEL	1195	1045.97	1450	1451.39
		NAPTHA	0	2.85	0	0.85
		NATURAL GAS	3950	4109.01	2750	4933.02
	THERMAL Total		59678	61132.31	47737	55100.82
	HYDRO		5061	5058.95	4656	4994.75
	NUCLEAR		8158	5227.15	6395	2115.13
TAMIL NADU Total			72897	71418.41	58788	62210.7
TELANGANA	THERMAL	COAL	34857	36501.05	35477	34650.71
	HYDRO		4702	4400.92	4257	4502.16
TELANGANA Total			39559	40901.97	39734	39152.87
			215962	215865.4	198307	205761.7
ANDAMAN NICOBAR	THERMAL	DIESEL	150	153.76	100	171.49
BIHAR	THERMAL	COAL	17215	18272.27	15810	14939.36
BIHAR Total			17215	18272.27	15810	14939.36
DVC	THERMAL	COAL	33497	25283.81	33300	27889.66
	HYDRO		218	267.3	283	225.63
DVC Total			33715	25551.11	33583	28115.29
JHARKHAND	THERMAL	COAL	15460	14588.15	14419	14235.65
	HYDRO		128	33.73	160	109.53
JHARKHAND Total			15588	14621.88	14579	14345.18
ODISHA	THERMAL	COAL	39815	44412.95	37022	38664.74
	HYDRO		5913	6919.49	5991	7547.45
ODISHA Total			45728	51332.44	43013	46212.19
SIKKIM	HYDRO		3469	3345.29	3378	2945.38
WEST BENGAL	THERMAL	COAL	46338	47592.21	49852	44674.32
	HYDRO		1498	2149.81	1720	1395.56
WEST BENGAL Total			47836	49742.02	51572	46069.88
			163701	163018.77	162035	152798.77
ARUNACHAL PRADESH	HYDRO		1200	1109.48	1250	980.94
ASSAM	THERMAL	COAL				
		NATURAL GAS	2968	3267.95	2995	3149.27
		MULTI FUEL	0	0	0	0
	THERMAL Total		2968	3267.95	2995	3149.27
	HYDRO		1154	1031.89	1070	1215.95
ASSAM Total			4122	4299.84	4065	4365.22
MANIPUR	HYDRO		520	372.44	500	639.84
MEGHALAYA	HYDRO		987	863.15	1131	981.61
NAGALAND	HYDRO		227	165.15	227	245.71
TRIPURA	THERMAL	NATURAL GAS	2998	3824.44	2145	2366.49
Bhutan (IMP)	HYDRO		4800	5007.74	4800	5597.9

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ANNEX-III

ANNEX REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PART (c) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1568 ANSWERED IN THE LOK SABHA ON 24.11.2016.

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Details of capacity addition / deletion / up-ration during the year 2015-16

Activity	Hydro	Thermal				Nuclear	Total (2+6+7)
		Steam	Diesel	Gas	Total (Thermal) (3+4+5)		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Gross Addition	1516	20915	0	1546	22461	0	23977
Deletion/ Retirement	0	-400	-206	-100	-706	0	-706
Up-rating	0	22	0	1	23	0	23
Net Addition	1516	20537	-206	1446	21777	0	23293

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ANNEX-IV

ANNEX REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PART (d) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1568 ANSWERED IN THE LOK SABHA ON 24.11.2016.

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Details of Hydro Electric Projects under examination in CEA

(As on 31.10.2016)

S. No.	Hydro Electric Project	State	Developer	Installed Capacity (MW)
1	Kwar HEP	J&K	CVPP	540
2	Sawalkot HEP	J&K	JKPDC	1856
3	Jelam Tamak HEP	Uttarakhand	THDCIL	108
4	Bowala Nand Prayag HEP	Uttarakhand	UJVNL	300
5	Dagmara HEP	Bihar	BSHPCL	130
6	Umngot HEP	Meghalaya	MCPGCL	210
7	Subansiri Middle (Kamla) HEP	Ar. Pradesh	KHEPCL	1800
8	Attunli HEP	Ar. Pradesh	AHEPCL	680
9	Loktak D/S HEP	Manipur	LDHCL	66
10	Mago Chu HEP	Ar. Pradesh	SMCPCL	96
11	Kirthai II HEP	J &K	JKPDC	930
12	Dugar HEP	H.P	DHPL	449
	Total			7165

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF POWER

LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.1569
ANSWERED ON 24.11.2016

PILOT STUDY ON DISTRIBUTION AND COMMERCIAL LOSSES

1569. DR. C. GOPALAKRISHNAN:
SHRI FEROZE VARUN GANDHI:

Will the Minister of POWER
be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry conducted any pilot study to separate data for Technical and Distribution Losses from commercial losses;

(b) if so, the details of the pilot study and the data received during the same and the percentage of Technical and Distribution Losses in total (AT&C);

(c) if not, the reasons therefor for delay in conducting the pilot study; and

(d) the steps being taken by the Union Government to minimise the losses to the maximum possible extent?

A N S W E R

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

(SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL)

(a) : Yes, Madam. Power Finance Corporation (PFC), the nodal agency for operationalizing Integrated Power Development Scheme (IPDS), has conducted a pilot study for segregation of commercial losses from overall Aggregate Technical and Commercial Losses (AT&C).

(b) & (c) : The study was conducted in ten towns namely Shimla (HP), Bhopal (MP), Dehradun (Uttarakhand), Bhatapara (Chhattisgarh), Kolkata UA(WB), Panchkula (Haryana), Hyderabad UA (Telangana), Visakhapatnam (AP), Navi Mumbai (Maharashtra) and Ahmadabad (Gujarat) from November 2015 to February 2016. To minimize the effect of seasonal variations, cumulative AT&C losses figures for the past 12 months were taken. The details of study results are given at Annex.

(d) : The responsibility of reduction of AT&C losses in the Distribution network is primarily with the Discoms and power departments/utilities. However, to facilitate the reduction of AT&C losses and to improve power distribution system, the Government has launched various programmes/schemes such as Integrated Power Development Scheme (IPDS), Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana (DDUGJY), National Electricity Fund (NEF) and Ujwal DISCOM Assurance Yojana (UDAY). Emphasis has also been given for porting urban and rural feeder energy data on an online platform so that loss pockets can be identified easily.

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ANNEX

ANNEX REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PARTS (b) & (c) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1569 ANSWERED IN THE LOK SABHA ON 24.11.2016.

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Study Results to separate data for Technical and Distribution losses from Commercial losses

Town	Estimated Commercial losses(Approx)	Estimated Technical losses(Approx)	AT&C losses (Nov'14-Oct'15)
Ahmedabad	1.14%	3.80%	4.94%
Navi Mumbai	1.16%	4.05%	5.21%
Visakhapatnam	4.56%	4.15%	8.71%
Panchkula	12.09%	6.27%	18.36%
Hyderabad	12.16%	5.75%	17.91%
Kolkata	15.90%	2.62%	18.52%
Dehradun	23.01%	6.70%	29.71%
Bhopal	30.50%	7.71%	38.21%
Shimla	36.91%	3.16%	40.07%
Bhatapara	26.38%	2.68%	29.06%

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF POWER

LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.1575
ANSWERED ON 24.11.2016

ALLOCATION OF POWER FROM UMPPs

1575. SHRI B.S. YEDIYURAPPA:

Will the Minister of POWER
be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of Memoranda of Understanding have been signed for allocation of power to be generated from the Ultra Mega Power Projects being set up in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise including Karnataka;

(c) whether some State Governments have requested for additional power there from; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the decision taken by the Union 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) : No, Madam. However, the allocation of Power from UMPPs is decided by Central Government in consultation with the States Governments. Up to 50% power is allocated to lead procurer, the state in which UMPP is located. Further, power allocation is based on location of the project in a particular region, power deficit, availability of transmission infrastructure and equity contribution in Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV), proportionate to power allocation to that particular state etc.

On award of project to successful bidder, Power Purchase Agreement (PPA) is signed between DISCOMs of power procuring states and the successful bidder (developer).

(b) to (d) : For the power allocation from Bihar and Deoghar UMPP, the State Governments of Gujarat, Haryana, Kerala and Karnataka have asked for additional power. After considering all the facts, the power allocation is made by the Central Government.

The power allocation from awarded UMPPs and UMPPs in pipeline is given in the Annexure.

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ANNEX REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PARTS (b) TO (d) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1575 ANSWERED IN THE LOK SABHA ON 24.11.2016.

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S. N.	*State*	*AWARDED UMPPs*				*UMPPs in Pipeline*			
		Sasan (MP)	Mundra (Gujarat)	Tilaiya (Jharkhand)	Krishnapatnam (Andhra Pradesh)	Bedhabahal (Odisha)	Cheyyur (Tamil Nadu)	Banka (Bihar)	Deoghar (Jhar-khand)
1	Delhi	450	-	150	-	-	-	-	-
2	Uttar Pradesh	500	-	650	-	300	300	600	-
3	Uttarakhand	100	-	-	-	200	-	-	-
4	Punjab	600	500	450	-	500	200	-	-
5	Rajasthan	400	400	250	-	400	-	-	-
6	Haryana	450	400	200	-	400	-	-	200
7	Jammu & Kashmir	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8	Himachal Pradesh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9	Madhya Pradesh	1500	-	200	-	400	-	-	-
10	Chhattisgarh	-	-	-	-	200	-	-	-
11	Gujarat	-	1900	300	-	*	-	-	1000
12	Maharashtra	-	800	300	800	-	400	-	200
13	Goa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
14	Daman& Diu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15	Dadra Nagar Haveli	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
16	Karnataka	-	-	-	800	-	800	400	300
17	Tamil Nadu	-	-	-	800	300	1600	-	600
18	Kerala	-	-	-	-	-	300	-	200
19	Andhra Pradesh + Telangana	-	-	-	1600	-	400	-	-

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20	Puducherry	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
21	Odisha	-	-	-	-	1300	-	-	-
22	Jharkhand	-	-	1000	-	-	-	1000	1500
23	Bihar	-	-	500	-	-	-	2000	-
24	West Bengal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
25	Aasam	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
26	Nagaland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
27	Meghalaya	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
28	Manipur	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
29	Mizoram	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
30	Tripura	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
31	Arunachal Pr.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL		*4000*	*4000*	*4000*	*4000*	*4000*	*4000*	*4000*	*4000*

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF POWER

LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.1594
ANSWERED ON 24.11.2016

DDUGJY

1594. PROF. RICHARD HAY:
SHRIMATI BHAVANA PUNDALIKRAO GAWALI PATIL:
SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR SINGH:
SHRI MANSHANKAR NINAMA:
SHRI YOGI ADITYA NATH:
SHRIMATI REKHA VERMA:
SHRIMATI POONAMBEN MAADAM:
SHRI JUGAL KISHORE:
SHRIMATI PRATYUSHA RAJESHWARI SINGH:
SHRI AJAY MISRA TENI:
SHRI ALOK SANJAR:
SHRI MANSUKHBHAI DHANJIBHAI VASAVA:
SHRI BAHADUR SINGH KOLI:
SHRI INNOCENT:
DR. KIRIT P. SOLANKI:
DR. MANOJ RAJORIA:
SHRI M.B. RAJESH:
SHRI VINOD KUMAR SONKAR:
SHRI V. ELUMALAI:
SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA:
KUMARI SUSHMITA DEV:
SHRI KAMAL NATH:

Will the Minister of POWER
be pleased to state:

(a) the funds allocated, released and spent under Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana (DDUGHY) during the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise;

(b) the details of targets set and achieved nder the scheme along with the reasons for non-achievement of the set targets, State/UT-wise;

(c) the number of Below Poverty Line (BPL) families and backward villages covered under the Scheme, State/UT-wise;

(d) whether villages have been declared to be electrified in the GVA reports, prior to a confirmation visit by the GVA representatives, if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;

(e) whether the Union Government has received any complaints regarding delays in achieving the targets set under the scheme, if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor along with the action being taken by the Union Government thereon and the steps being taken/proposed to be taken for the electrification of all the villages in the country in a time bound manner;

(f) whether the Rural Electrification Corporation, responsible for disbursing funds for electrifying villages in the country has asked States and their distribution companies to provide audit reports of utilization of central funds towards rural electrification; and

(g) if so, the response of the States and their power distribution companies 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) : There is no upfront allocation of funds to any State/District under Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana (DDUGJY). Funds are released against sanctioned

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projects, in instalments, based on the reported utilization of amount in the previous installment(s) and fulfillment of other conditionalities. The State-wise funds disbursed under DDUGJY including the RE component during the last three years and current year, are given at Annexure-I.

(b) : As informed by the States, there were 18,452 un-electrified villages in the Country as on 01.04.2015. Out of these, 10,628 villages have been electrified as on 31.10.2016. The Year-wise and State-wise target are given at Annexure-II.

(c) : Under DDUGJY, a total of 427 Lakh Below Poverty Line (BPL) households are covered for release of free electricity connections. The State-wise details are given at Annexure-III. Under DDUGJY, all the villages are targeted to be electrified including backward villages.

(d) : The data regarding rural electrification including electrification of villages is reported by the concerned State Governments and State Distribution Companies (DISCOMs). Rural Electrification Corporation (REC), being the Nodal Agency for operationalization of Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana (DDUGJY), has deployed Gram Vidyut Abhiyantas (GVAs), who visit villages and report the situation. If any discrepancy is found, States/DISCOMs are advised by REC to rectify the status.

(e) : There were some delay in the completion of the DDUGJY projects due to delay in forest & railway clearances, land acquisition for 33/11 KV sub-stations, Right of Way (RoW) issues, providing BPL lists, law & order issues including naxal problem and difficult terrain in some of the States. Penalty is imposed by the respective implementing agencies on the contractors, if the delay is attributable to the contractors as per extant rules. Multi-level monitoring mechanism has been developed at Central and State level.

(f) & (g) : As per DDUGJY guidelines, respective State Governments/State Power Utilities need to ensure auditing of accounts relating to receipts of funds from REC and expenditure incurred by the Utility against such receipts during the financial year by the independent Chartered Accountant and furnish the report to REC latest by 30th June of succeeding year. Accordingly, REC has requested all the implementing agencies of DDUGJY for compliance. No complaint in this regard has been received.

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ANNEXURE-I

ANNEXURE REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PART (a) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1594 ANSWERED IN THE LOK SABHA ON 24.11.2016.

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State-wise Subsidy released under DDUGJY including RE component during last three year and current year

Rs. in Lakhs

Sl. No	Name of State	Total Subsidy released during 2013-14	Total Subsidy released during 2014-15	Total Subsidy released during 2015-16	Total Subsidy released during 2016-17 (as on 31.10.2016)
1	Andhra Pradesh		1897	1962	7194
2	Arunachal Pradesh	494	6034	3098	2340
3	Assam	1896	11462	33801	10200
4	Bihar	84813	148980	71022	48664
5	Chhattisgarh	4335	8111	24731	2002
6	Gujarat	753	1236	5779	
7	Himachal Pradesh			2835	
8	Jammu & Kashmir	3509			
9	Jharkhand		942		31296
10	Karnataka	3982	2596	3896	2833
11	Kerala	2117	1537		7499
12	Madhya Pradesh	11526	35198	43483	9409
13	Maharashtra	0		4327	2292
14	Manipur	2980	8766	704	
15	Meghalaya	1813			
16	Mizoram	4090		1860	96
17	Nagaland	717		4831	717
18	Odisha	252	1553	51423	41969
19	Rajasthan	312		25252	10371
20	Sikkim	1629			
21	Tamil Nadu	578		8262	
22	Telangana	692	344	533	
23	Tripura		4819	4938	1013
24	Uttar Pradesh	106106	112107	123766	45702
25	Uttarakhand			7121	
26	West Bengal	5171	14503	30519	6172

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ANNEXURE-II

ANNEXURE REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PART (b) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1594 ANSWERED IN THE LOK SABHA ON 24.11.2016.

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State-wise number of un-electrified villages in the country to be electrified under Deendayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana

As on 31.10.2016

Sl. No.	State	Number of un-electrified villages (as on 01.04.2015)	FY 2015-16	FY 2016-17		FY 2017-18
			Ach.	Target	Ach. as on 31.10.2016	Target
1	Arunachal Pradesh	1578	174	1039	171	365
2	Assam	2892	942	1377	789	573
3	Bihar	2747	1754	735	258	258
4	Chhattisgarh	1080	405	500	116	175
5	Himachal Pradesh	35	1	34	27	0
6	Jammu & Kashmir	134	27	79	5	28
7	Jharkhand	2525	750	1314	529	461
8	Karnataka	39	0	39	7	0
9	Madhya Pradesh	472	214	191	133	67
10	Manipur	276	75	149	37	52
11	Meghalaya	912	1	674	657	237
12	Mizoram	58	16	42	22	0
13	Nagaland	82	0	82	22	0
14	Odisha	3474	1264	1586	424	624
15	Rajasthan	495	163	246	183	86
16	Tripura	26	9	17	6	0
17	Uttar Pradesh	1529	1305	166	131	58
18	Uttarakhand	76	0	76	3	0
19	West Bengal	22	8	14	0	0
Total		18452	7108	8360	3520	2984

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ANNEXURE-III

ANNEXURE REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PART (c) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1594 ANSWERED IN THE LOK SABHA ON 24.11.2016.

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DDUGJY : State Wise Summary of BPL Households coverage		
S. No.	Name of States	BPL HH Coverage
1	Andhra Pr.	2457287
2	Arunachal Pr.	74679
3	Assam	1794604
4	Bihar	10660852
5	Chhattisgarh	1448997
6	Gujarat	848005
7	Haryana	257902
8	Himachal Pr.	19578
9	J & K	142885
10	Jharkhand	2367897
11	Karnataka	1036966
12	Kerala	192919
13	MP	3209701
14	Maharashtra	1621836
15	Manipur	137525
16	Meghalaya	121758
17	Mizoram	30643
18	Nagaland	98616
19	Odisha	4499998
20	Punjab	92988
21	Rajasthan	1791657
22	Sikkim	13601
23	Tamil Nadu	526468
24	Telangana	1125306
25	Tripura	208732
26	Uttar Pradesh	5212392
27	Uttarakhand	238404
28	West Bengal	2480034
	Grand Total	42712446

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF POWER

LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.1599
ANSWERED ON 24.11.2016

THERMAL POWER PRODUCTION

1599. SHRI MOHITE PATIL VIJAYSINH SHANKARRAO:
DR. HEENA VIJAYKUMAR GAVIT:
SHRI SATAV RAJEEV:
KUNWAR BHARATENDRA:
SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SULE:
SHRI DHANANJAY MAHADIK:
DR. J. JAYAVARDHAN:

Will the Minister of POWER
be pleased to state:

(a) the quantum of thermal power produced in the country;

(b) whether the thermal power plants are operating at an all time low of over 50% of their capacities, if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Central Electricity authority have also warned that the unprecedented surge in renewable energy capacity in the next few years will severely stress thermal power plants;

(d) if so, whether the Government have taken corrective steps in this regard; and

(e) the other steps taken by the Government to generate more power making the country power surplus?

A N S W E R

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

(SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL)

(a) : During 2016-17 (April to October), 568.85 Billion Units of thermal power was produced in the country.

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(b) : The average Plant Load Factor (PLF) of thermal power plants (coal/lignite) during 2016-17 (April – October, 2016) was 59.17%. However, the PLF for gas based power plants during 2016-17 (April – October, 2016) was 23.59%.

(c) & (d) : No, Madam.

(e) : The following steps have been taken to generate more power making the country power surplus:

(i) During the 12th Plan period (2012-17), a capacity addition of about 88928.2 MW against the target of 88537 MW from conventional sources have been achieved till 31st October, 2016 and about 21,128 MW against the target of 30000 MW from renewable sources have been achieved till 30th September, 2016.

(ii) Adequate supply of the domestic coal to power plants has been ensured. The growth of domestic coal supply to power plants has been around 6.2% during 2015-16.

(iii) During the 12th Plan period (2012-17), 1,00,468 ckm against the target of 1,07,440 ckm of transmission lines and 2,88,458 MVA against the target of 2,82,750 MVA of transformation capacity have been completed till 31st October, 2016.

(iv) Government of India has taken an initiative to prepare State specific Action Plans for providing 24X7 Power For All (PFA) in partnership with the States.

(v) Two new schemes have been launched by the Government of India, namely, Deendayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana (DDUGJY) and Integrated Power Development Scheme (IPDS) for strengthening of sub-transmission and distribution networks and for segregation of agricultural feeders to give adequate and reliable supply and reduce line losses.

(vi) Government of India has taken several steps to promote energy conservation, energy efficiency and other demand side management measures.

(vii) Central Government has notified Ujjwal Discom Assurance Yojana (UDAY) scheme on 20.11.2015 for Operational & Financial Turnaround of DISCOMs.

(viii) Government of India has taken steps for expeditious resolution of issues relating to Environmental and forest clearances for facilitating early completion of generation and transmission projects.

(ix) Government of India has launched a scheme by providing support from Power System Development Fund (PSDF) for stranded gas based generation.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF POWER

LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.1605
ANSWERED ON 24.11.2016

FAIR COMPETITION AMONG PRIVATE DISCOM

†1605. SHRI MANSUKHBHAI DHANJIBHAI VASAVA:
SHRI RAM TAHAL CHOUDHARY:

Will the Minister of POWER
be pleased to state:

(a) whether fair competition has been ensured for engagement of private power distribution companies under the Electricity Act, 2003;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by Union Government to give license to at-least three private power distribution companies in an area to ensure competitiveness among private power companies which is the basic principle of privatisation under Electricity Act, 2003; 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) & (b) : Under 6th proviso of Section 14 of the Electricity Act, 2003, the Appropriate Commission may grant a licence to two or more persons for distribution of electricity through their own distribution system within the same area subject to certain conditions. The Appropriate Commission also regulates activities of the distribution licensee, including tariff determination for retail consumers. As per available information, presently multiple licensees are operating in Mumbai, Maharashtra.

(c) & (d) : To discourage monopoly of a single company and to provide fair competition and for giving choice to consumers through competition in the retail sale of supply, the Electricity (Amendment), Bill 2014 introduced in the Lok Sabha on 19th December, 2014 provides multiple supply licensees in a specified area whereas the distribution system shall be with the distribution licensee of that area.

Further, 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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