

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF POWER

LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.1841
ANSWERED ON 27.07.2017

PACKAGE FOR DISTRESSED POWER PLANTS

1841. SHRI C.N. JAYADEVAN:

Will the Minister of POWER
be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government has evolved a rescue package for distressed power plants of TATAs, Adani and Essar groups; and
- (b) if so, the details thereof along with the financial status of these plants at present?

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 not evolved any rescue package for distressed power plants of TATA, Adani and Essar groups; and no information on the financial status of these plants has been collected.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF POWER

LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.1862
ANSWERED ON 27.07.2017

CHARGING POINTS FOR ELECTRIC VEHICLES

1862. ADV. NARENDRA KESHAV SAWAIKAR:

Will the Minister of POWER
be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of existing charging points for electric vehicles and their location;
- (b) whether the existing charging points are below the requirement, if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether proposal for setting up of more charging stations is under consideration of the Government and if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) whether Government proposes to award the job to some public sector undertakings like National Thermal Power Corporation Ltd. (NTPC) or contract the same to private sector 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) : As a pilot project under Faster Adoption and Manufacturing of (Hybrid &) Electric Vehicles in India [FAME] Scheme of the Government, twenty five (25) Charging Stations have been installed at 6 different locations in Bangalore by M/s. Mahindra REVA Electric Vehicles Pvt. Ltd.

(b) to (d) : Based on the proposals received under FAME Scheme, charging infrastructure in selected cities / locations would be sanctioned by the

Department of Heavy Industry. The Project Implementation & Sanctioning Committee (PISC) under the chairmanship of Secretary (Dept. of Heavy Industry) has sanctioned following proposal of charging infrastructures under FAME-India Scheme:

Sl. No.	Proposal	Implementing Organisation	Date of Sanction (Date of PISC Meeting)
1.	Proposal for setting up of 50 charging stations in Delhi NCR.	Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited (BHEL)	20 th August 2015
2.	Proposal for setting up of 50 Charging Stations in Delhi NCR.	Rajasthan Electronics & Instruments Limited (REIL)	20 th August 2015
3.	Proposal for setting up of 200 charging stations (both AC and DC fast) in the cities of Delhi, Jaipur and Chandigarh.	Rajasthan Electronics & Instruments Limited (REIL)	15 th June 2017
4.	Proposal for providing 75 AC Smart Charger in Delhi NCR of Delhi.	Consortium of Mahindra - Reva - Ola - Asia Electric	15 th June 2017
5.	Proposal for 60 No. Charging Infrastructure in NCR of Delhi.	Lithium Urban Technologies Pvt Ltd.	15 th June 2017

Supply of electricity in E-mobility business including setting up of vehicle charging infrastructure is also included in the long term corporate plan of NTPC.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF POWER

LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.1866
ANSWERED ON 27.07.2017

COAL FIRED PLANTS

1866. SHRI G. HARI:

Will the Minister of POWER
be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government has given more time to coal fired power plants to upgrade;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the old polluting plants have to be replaced with super-critical and super-efficient plants; 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): The performance of outdated coal fired thermal power plants is upgraded by carrying out Renovation and Modernisation (R&M) and Life Extension (LE) processes, thereby increasing their efficiency and availability. The R&M programme is primarily aimed at generation sustenance and overcoming problems arising due to generic defects, design deficiencies/modifications, obsolescence of equipments/systems and change in terminal parameters w.r.t. design, stringent environmental conditions, safety requirements, etc.

R&M/LE works are carried out by the concerned State and Central power utilities depending on their requirement, prevailing grid condition and their financial conditions. No specific time extension has been granted to upgrade old coal fired thermal generating plants.

(c) & (d) : The decision to replace old units with supercritical units is taken by the respective power utility after due consultation with various stakeholders such as DISCOMS, Transmission utilities etc. keeping in view grid stability, alternative source of power besides other aspects.

In order to conserve scarce natural resources like land, water and coal, old and inefficient thermal power plants / units of aggregate capacity 7,738 MW have been identified by respective power utilities for replacement with super-critical thermal power plants of aggregate capacity 18,560 MW based on the availability of essential inputs like, land, water, fuel etc.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF POWER

LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.1883
ANSWERED ON 27.07.2017

LOSSES OF SEBs

1883. SHRI RAJENDRA AGRAWAL:

Will the Minister of POWER
be pleased to state:

- (a) whether several State Electricity Boards (SEBs) are incurring commercial losses;
- (b) if so, the details of the loss suffered by each SEB during each of the last three years and the current year along with the reasons therefor, State/UT-wise;
- (c) whether any Working Group has been constituted by the Government to look into the issue;
- (d) if so, the details and the findings thereof; and
- (e) the corrective measures taken by the Government thereon?

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. As per 'Report on Performance of State Power Utilities' published by Power Finance Corporation (PFC) Ltd., the aggregate losses of utilities selling power directly to consumers for the years 2012-13 to 2014-15 is furnished below:

	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
Profit/(Loss) on subsidy received basis (Rs. in crore)	(71,621)	(67,336)	(58,275)

The state-wise and utility-wise details are given at Annexure.

The reasons for losses being made by State utilities, inter-alia, include high cost of servicing debt, high cost of power, high AT&C losses and low revenue realization.

(c) to (e) : No working Group has been constituted by the Government. However, based on extensive stakeholder consultation by the Government with Banks, Financial Institutions and States/Utilities, the Government has launched Ujwal Discom Assurance Yojana (UDAY) on 20th November,2015 for improving the financial and operational health of DISCOMs. The scheme aims to reduce interest costs and the cost of power, while introducing several measures to improve operational efficiencies and increase revenue realization. Further, to improve power distribution system, the Government has launched two schemes in 2014, namely Integrated Power Development Scheme (IPDS) and Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana (DDUGJY).

ANNEXURE REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PARTS (a) & (b) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1883 ANSWERED IN THE LOK SABHA ON 27.07.2017.

Details of State-wise and Utility-wise loss incurred (Rupees in crores).									
Region	State	Utility	2012-13		2013-14		2014-15		
			Profit/(Loss) after tax on accrual basis	Profit/(Loss) on subsidy received basis	Profit/(Loss) after tax on accrual basis	Profit/(Loss) on subsidy received basis	Profit/(Loss) after tax on accrual basis	Profit/(Loss) on subsidy received basis	
Eastern	Bihar	BSEB	-1,088	-1,088		0		0	
		NBPDCL	-56	-56	-74	-74	-297	-491	
		SBPDCL	-84	-84	-269	-269	-748	-748	
		Bihar Total	-1,227	-1,227	-343	-343	-1,044	-1,239	
	Jharkhand	JSEB	-2,668	-2,668	-3,950	-3,950		0	
		JBVNL		0	-71	-71	-37	-37	
		Jharkhand Total	-2,668	-2,668	-4,021	-4,021	-37	-37	
	Odisha	CESU	NESCO	-316	-316	-199	-199	-202	-202
			SESCO	-77	-77	-45	-45	-123	-123
			WESCO	-34	-34	-11	-11	-379	-379
WESCO			-132	-132	-87	-87	-224	-224	
Odisha Total		-559	-559	-342	-342	-929	-929		
Sikkim	Sikkim PD	39	39	33	33	-126	-126		
	Sikkim Total	39	39	33	33	-126	-126		
West Bengal	WBSEDCL		82	82	19	19	20	20	
		West Bengal Total	82	82	19	19	20	20	
Eastern Total			-4,332	-4,332	-4,654	-4,654	-2,116	-2,310	
North Eastern	Arunachal Pradesh	Arunachal PD	-255	-255	-428	-428	-257	-257	
		Arunachal Pradesh Total	-255	-255	-428	-428	-257	-257	
	Assam	APDCL		-418	-568	-528	-693	-578	-578
			Assam Total	-418	-568	-528	-693	-578	-578
	Manipur	Manipur PD		-315	-315	-194	-194	0	0
			Manipur Total	-315	-315	-194	-194	0	0
	Meghalaya	MePDCL		-221	-221	-295	-295	-202	-202
			Meghalaya Total	-221	-221	-295	-295	-202	-202
	Mizoram	Mizoram PD		-200	-200	-192	-192	-192	-192
			Mizoram Total	-200	-200	-192	-192	-192	-192
	Nagaland	Nagaland PD		-212	-212	-191	-191	-315	-315
			Nagaland Total	-212	-212	-191	-191	-315	-315
	Tripura	TSECL		-107	-107	-62	-62	-60	-82
	Tripura Total		-107	-107	-62	-62	-60	-82	
North Eastern Total			-1,730	-1,880	-1,891	-2,056	-1,603	-1,625	
Northern	Delhi	BSES Rajdhani	21	21	8	8	63	63	
		BSES Yamuna	25	25	11	11	19	19	
		TPDDL	310	310	334	334	336	336	
		Delhi Total	356	356	353	353	418	418	
	Haryana	DHBVNL		-1,352	-1,352	-2,089	-2,089	-636	-636
			Haryana Total	-3,649	-3,649	-3,554	-3,554	-2,117	-2,117
	Himachal Pradesh	HPSEB Ltd.		-340	-340	-137	-137	-125	-125
Himachal Pradesh Total			-340	-340	-137	-137	-125	-125	

	Jammu & Kashmir	J&K PDD	-3,129	-3,129	-2,387	-2,387	-3,913	-3,913
	Jammu & Kashmir Total		-3,129	-3,129	-2,387	-2,387	-3,913	-3,913
	Punjab	PSPCL	261	94	249	249	133	-1,100
	Punjab Total		261	94	249	249	133	-1,100
	Rajasthan	AVVNL	-3,905	-3,905	-4,843	-4,843	-3,593	-3,593
		JDVVNL	-4,285	-4,285	-5,299	-5,299	-4,146	-4,146
		JVVNL	-4,161	-4,161	-5,503	-5,503	-4,735	-4,735
	Rajasthan Total		-12,351	-12,351	-15,645	-15,645	-12,474	-12,474
	Uttar Pradesh	DVVN	-3,364	-3,364	-5,521	-5,521	-2,936	-2,936
		KESCO	-545	-545	-674	-674	-168	-168
		MVVN	-2,033	-2,033	-3,263	-3,263	-1,994	-1,994
		Pash VVN	-1,303	-1,303	-3,172	-3,172	-1,577	-1,577
		Poorv VVN	-2,533	-2,533	-4,095	-4,095	-2,000	-2,000
	Uttar Pradesh Total		-9,778	-9,778	-16,724	-16,724	-8,675	-8,675
	Uttarakhand	Ut PCL	-16	-16	323	323	-260	-260
	Uttarakhand Total		-16	-16	323	323	-260	-260
Northern Total			-28,647	-28,814	-37,521	-37,521	-27,012	-28,245
Southern	Andhra Pradesh	APCPDCL	-7,718	-7,718	-811	-811		0
		APEPDCL	-1,681	-1,681	-136	-136	-722	-722
		APNPDCL	-3,436	-3,445	-31	-31		0
		APSPDCL	-4,673	-4,678	-401	-401	-1,675	-1,827
	Andhra Pradesh Total		-17,508	-17,522	-1,379	-1,379	-2,397	-2,549
	Karnataka	BESCOM	-433	-433	76	76	113	113
		CHESCOM	-270	-337	-16	-72	40	37
		GESCOM	-189	-189	38	38	-110	-110
		HESCOM	41	41	-576	-576	30	30
		MESCOM	13	13	0	0	14	14
	Karnataka Total		-838	-905	-478	-534	88	85
	Kerala	KSEB	241	241	140	140		0
		KSEBL		0	-24	-24	-1,273	-1,273
	Kerala Total		241	241	116	116	-1,273	-1,273
	Puducherry	Puducherry PD	-308	-308	-60	-60	157	157
	Puducherry Total		-308	-308	-60	-60	157	157
	Tamil Nadu	TANGEDCO	-11,679	-12,064	-13,985	-14,052	-12,757	-12,757
	Tamil Nadu Total		-11,679	-12,064	-13,985	-14,052	-12,757	-12,757
	Telangana	TSNPDCL		0		0	-1,343	-1,741
		TSSPDCL		0		0	-1,171	-1,171
	Telangana Total			0		0	-2,513	-2,912
Southern Total			-30,092	-30,559	-15,786	-15,909	-18,695	-19,249
Western	Chhattisgarh	CSPDCL	-498	-498	-630	-630	-1,554	-1,569
	Chhattisgarh Total		-498	-498	-630	-630	-1,554	-1,569
	Goa	Goa PD	-285	-285	-4	-4	-17	-17
	Goa Total		-285	-285	-4	-4	-17	-17
	Gujarat	DGVCL	25	25	52	52	51	51
		MGVCL	21	21	19	19	29	29
		PGVCL	11	11	10	10	11	11
		UGVCL	14	14	14	14	17	17
	Gujarat Total		71	71	95	95	108	108
	Madhya Pradesh	MP Madhya Kshetra VVCL	-1,593	-1,595	-2,672	-2,672	-2,728	-2,765
		MP Paschim Kshetra VVCL	-1,425	-1,425	-1,811	-1,811	-1,061	-1,061
		MP Purv Kshetra VVCL	-1,432	-1,432	-1,887	-1,893	-1,162	-1,175
	Madhya Pradesh Total		-4,450	-4,452	-6,370	-6,376	-4,950	-5,001
	Maharashtra	MSEDCL	-871	-871	-280	-280	-366	-366
	Maharashtra Total		-871	-871	-280	-280	-366	-366
Western Total			-6,034	-6,036	-7,190	-7,196	-6,780	-6,845
Grand Total			-70,835	-71,621	-67,041	-67,336	-56,206	-58,275

Source : PFC

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF POWER

LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.1897
ANSWERED ON 27.07.2017

OVER BURDEN DUMP FOR UMPP

1897. SHRI GANESH SINGH:

Will the Minister of POWER
be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government has taken initiatives to transfer 414 hectares of land to Sasan Power Limited (SPL) for Over Burden (OB) dump area of captive coal blocks of Sasan Ultra Mega Power Project (UMPP) in district Singrauli, Madhya Pradesh;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;
- (c) whether the Government has approved the proposal submitted by Sasan Power Limited for permission to use the land on temporary basis for OB dump purpose without transferring rights to it and if so, the details thereof;
- (d) whether the delay in transfer of land will result in less electric production in the State; and
- (e) 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 (e) : The proposal submitted by Sasan Power Ltd. for permitting it to use approximately 498 Hectares of land on temporary basis for over burden dump purpose, which Northern Coalfields Ltd. has acquired under the Coal Bearing Areas (Acquisition & Development) Act, 1957, is under examination in the Ministry of Coal.

Government of Madhya Pradesh has been requested to provide the ownership, status of compensation paid and mutation details of 498 hectares of land. Reply from Government of Madhya Pradesh is still awaited.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF POWER

LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.1899
ANSWERED ON 27.07.2017

DEMAND FOR POWER BY VARIOUS SECTORS

†1899. SHRI LAKHAN LAL SAHU:

Will the Minister of POWER
be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of demand and supply of power to domestic, agricultural and industrial sectors in the country, State/ UT-wise;
- (b) whether the demand of power is increasing rapidly in the said sectors and if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether any study has been conducted to identify the necessity of power in the said sectors in the country in future and if so, the details thereof;
- (d) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to fulfil the necessity of power in the said sectors; and
- (e) the quantum of electricity likely to be provided by the central sector power plants to the industrial and agricultural sector during the next two years, State/ UT-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) : The state-wise details of electrical energy sale (Supply) to domestic, agricultural and industrial sectors in the country, as furnished by the states, for the latest year 2015-16 is given at Annex.

(b) & (c) : All India consumption in Domestic, Agriculture and Industrial Sectors for the year 2015-16 is 2,38,875.69 Million Units (MUs), 1,73,185.37 MUs and 2,85,696.28 MUs respectively.

As per 19th Electric Power Survey (EPS) Report brought out by Central Electricity Authority in January, 2017, the all India Electrical Energy Consumption in Domestic, Agriculture & Industrial Sector for the year 2021-22 is projected to be 3,86,790 MUs, 2,76,277 MUs and 3,86,450 MUs respectively.

(d) : The steps taken by the Government to fulfil the necessity of power in the said sectors, inter-alia, are:

- (i) During the 12th Plan period (2012-17), a capacity addition of about 99,209 MW as against the target of 88,537 MW from the conventional sources and about 29,462 MW as against the target of 30,000 MW from renewable sources have been achieved.
- (ii) Adequate supply of the domestic coal to power plants has been ensured.
- (iii) During the 12th Plan period (2012-17), 1,10,370 ckm as against the target of 1,07,440 ckm of transmission lines and 3,31,214 MVA as against the target of 2,82,750 MVA of transformation capacity have been completed.
- (iv) The Government of India has taken up an initiative to prepare State specific Action Plans for providing 24X7 Power For All (PFA) in partnership with the States. The roadmap for all the States/UTs have been finalised and is under implementation.
- (v) Two schemes which were 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 of power and reduce line losses.
- (vi) The Government of India has taken several steps to promote energy conservation, energy efficiency and other demand side management measures.
- (vii) The Central Government notified Ujjwal Discom Assurance Yojana (UDAY) scheme 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.

(e) : Electricity is a concurrent subject. Government of India allocates power to the States/UTs by establishing power plants in Central Sector through Central Public Sector Undertakings (CPSUs). Arrangement of electricity and the distribution thereof to the consumers including industrial, domestic and agricultural sectors and the priority of supply within a state falls under the jurisdiction of the respective State Government/State Power Utility.

ANNEX REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PART (a) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1899 ANSWERED IN THE LOK SABHA ON 27.07.2017.

Electrical Energy Sales to Ultimate Consumers Category-wise/State-wise Utilities 2015-16

In Million Units

State/UTs	Domestic	Agriculture	Industrial Power
NORTHERN REGION			
Chandigarh	656.63	1.83	268.70
Delhi	12,826.33	29.58	3,134.43
Haryana	6,949.00	9,506.00	10,046.12
Himachal Pradesh	1,942.22	51.65	4,603.81
Jammu & Kashmir	2,927.49	305.00	1,390.60
Punjab	11,859.47	11,513.88	12,557.71
Rajasthan	10,568.21	19,968.35	12,864.31
Uttar Pradesh	28,275.16	12,671.19	16,764.94
Uttarakhand	2,391.15	141.03	5,454.75
Sub Total (NR)	78,395.66	54,188.51	67,085.37
WESTERN REGION			
Chhattisgarh	4,986.99	4,025.24	7,170.79
Gujarat	13,378.02	11,204.49	44,055.40
Madhya Pradesh	10,967.39	18,868.19	9,597.31
Maharashtra	27,927.27	28,396.58	34,223.65
Daman & Diu	88.28	2.46	1,533.89
D & N Haveli	98.86	8.63	4,621.83
Goa	1,010.00	18.00	1,962.20
Sub Total (WR)	58,456.81	62,523.59	1,03,165.07
SOUTHERN REGION			
Andhra Pradesh	11,493.91	10,970.00	14,700.61
Telangana	9,940.30	11,991.48	11,444.21
Karnataka	11,313.56	19,318.48	15,838.64
Kerala	10,070.02	288.16	4,126.89
Tamil Nadu	23,928.64	11,548.33	30,130.65
Puducherry	655.84	54.70	1,447.32
Lakshadweep	34.09	0.00	0.30
Sub Total (SR)	67,436.36	54,171.15	77,688.62
EASTERN REGION			
Bihar(Projected)	5,470.55	344.33	2,040.22
Jharkhand(Estimated) \$	4,183.70	97.98	11,218.75
Odisha	6,220.86	265.83	6,057.02
West Bengal \$	13,470.26	1,524.26	15,974.51
Sikkim	129.28	0.00	135.50
A & N Islands	125.15	0.00	15.42
Sub Total (ER)	29,599.80	2,232.40	35,441.42
NORTH EASTERN REGION			
Arunachal Pradesh	164.13	0.00	88.70
Assam	3,116.00	34.00	1,483.00
Manipur	298.85	1.79	23.82
Meghalaya	423.00	0.00	613.67
Mizoram	217.75	0.02	9.17
Nagaland	327.56	0.00	54.42
Tripura	439.77	33.91	43.01
Sub Total (NER)	4,987.06	69.72	2,315.79
Total(All India)	2,38,875.69	1,73,185.37	2,85,696.28

Note:- \$ -Includes DVC's sales to ultimate consumers in Jharkhand & West Bengal area

A - Included in industrial (Low & Medium Voltages)

B - Included under Industrial category

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF POWER

LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.1911
ANSWERED ON 27.07.2017

POWER GENERATION BY COAL

†1911. SHRIMATI NEELAM SONKER:

Will the Minister of POWER
be pleased to state:

- (a) the total number of electricity generation plants in the country which generate electricity using coal;
- (b) whether coal produced in the country is of poor quality or inadequate leading to import of coal from abroad and if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether imported coal generates more electricity than domestic coal;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) the reasons for encouraging the imported coal in place of domestic coal for electricity generation?

A N S W E R

THE MINISTER OF STATE (INDEPENDENT CHARGE) FOR POWER,
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(SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL)

(a) : The total number of coal based electricity generation plants in the country is 192.

(b) : Domestic coal supplied to power plants is of different grades with various calorific values. Coal is being imported to meet the requirement of the power plants designed on the basis of imported coal. Further, there is adequate domestic coal supply to the power stations in the country.

(c) & (d) : The quantum of electricity generated from coal based thermal power plant depends upon the Station Heat Rate (SHR) (kCal/kWh) of the plant and the Gross Calorific Value (GCV) (kCal/kg) of coal being used. Thus for the same quantum of coal used in any plant, coal having higher GCV would produce more electricity compared to coal with lower GCV.

(e) : The Government does not encourage import of coal for power stations. Some of the power producers have set up plants, especially in coastal areas, for using imported coal.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF POWER

LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.1919
ANSWERED ON 27.07.2017

NEW POWER PLANTS

1919. SHRI RAJESHBHAI CHUDASAMA:

Will the Minister of POWER
be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of proposals received by the Government for setting up of power projects in various States, particularly from Gujarat, during the last three years and the current year, State-wise;
- (b) the number of proposals sanctioned during the above period and those still pending for approval with the Government;
- (c) the reasons for pendency of the proposals; and
- (d) the time by which these proposals are likely to be approved by the Union Government?

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 Section 7 of the Electricity Act, 2003, any generating company may establish, operate and maintain a generating station without obtaining a license/permission under this Act, if it complies with the technical standards relating to connectivity with the grid. Accordingly, sanction of the Government is not required for setting up of thermal power projects. However, for setting up of Hydroelectric Power Projects, the Detailed Project Reports (DPRs) are required to be submitted for concurrence of the Central Electricity Authority (CEA).

During the last three years and the current year, DPRs of 6 Hydroelectric Power Projects, which are costing more than Rs. 1000 crores each, with an aggregate installed capacity of 5,865 MW, have been received by CEA for accord of concurrence/appraisal. All these proposals have been concurred/appraised by CEA; the state-wise details of the same are given at Annex. No DPR for Hydroelectric Power Projects in the state of Gujarat has been received by CEA for accord of concurrence during the last three years and the current year.

(b) to (d) : During the last three years and the current year, DPRs of 18 Hydro Electric projects, with an aggregate installed capacity of 11,321 MW, which are costing more than Rs. 1000 Crores each, have been accorded concurrence/appraisal, whereas DPRs of 09 Hydroelectric Power Projects, with an aggregate installed capacity of 3,924 MW are with various appraising group of Central Electricity Authority (CEA)/Central Water Commission (CWC)/Central Soil and Materials Research Station (CSMRS)/ Geological Survey of India (GSI).

CEA endeavours to accord concurrence to Hydroelectric Power Projects, as far as practicable, within a period of 150 working days excluding time taken by the Developer for compliance of observations of the appraising agencies, from the date of submission of complete DPR. However, the concurrence/appraisal in case of DPRs of some of the Hydroelectric Power Projects is delayed. The main reasons for delay in concurrence of the DPRs are the delay on the part of the developers to make a bankable DPR, not carrying out the requisite studies including geological investigations, mathematical model studies, hydro fracture tests, Micro Earthquake Studies (MEQ) etc. and not furnishing timely clarifications to the comments raised by the various appraising groups.

ANNEX

ANNEX REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PART (a) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1919 ANSWERED IN THE LOK SABHA ON 27.07.2017.

Details of DPRs for Hydro Electric projects received by CEA during last three years and current year

Sl. No.	Name of Hydro Electric Project	State	Sector	Developer	Installed Capacity (MW)
1.	Kirthai-II	J&K	State	JKPDC	930
2.	Kwar	J&K	Joint-Venture	CVPP	540
3.	Dugar	Himachal Pradesh	Private	DHPL	449
4.	Dibang	Arunachal Pradesh	Central	NHPC	2880
5.	Turga PSS	West Bengal	State	WBSEDCL	1000
6.	Loktak Downstream	Manipur	Central	LDHCL	66
				Total	5865

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF POWER

LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.1948
ANSWERED ON 27.07.2017

CONVENTIONAL ENERGY

1948. SHRI A. ARUNMOZHITHEVAN:

Will the Minister of POWER
be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the electricity production from conventional energy was unchanged in February 2017 as compared with the same month last year and if so, the details thereof;
- (b) whether the electricity from thermal power plants slipped marginally, but it remained the main source of electricity catering to more than 92% of the country's total supply and if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the power generation was achieved with a total monitored capacity of about 265 GW; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

A N S W E R

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

(SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL)

(a) : The electricity generation from conventional energy sources was 89,285.92 Million Units (MUs) during February, 2017 as compared to 89,011.13 MUs during the corresponding month of the last year.

(b) to (d) : Electricity generation from thermal power plants was 79,893.22 MUs in February, 2017 as compared to 79,661.24 MUs in February, 2016. Thermal generation contributed 89.25% of the total generation in February, 2017. Total electricity generation of about 89,285.92 MUs in February, 2017 was achieved through the total monitored capacity of about 265 GW.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF POWER

LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.1949
ANSWERED ON 27.07.2017

ELECTRIFICATION OF VILLAGES

1949. SHRI DIBYENDU ADHIKARI:

Will the Minister of POWER
be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government has electrified more than 700 villages where there is no single habitation;
- (b) if so, the reasons for spending money in villages which have no habitation;
- (c) the expenditure incurred for joining grids with such villages, State/UT-wise; and
- (d) the present status of the 'power to all' project in the country?

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) : As per information provided by the States, there were 18,452 un-electrified villages in the country, as on 01.04.2015; of these, 962 un-electrified census villages have been found un-inhabited as on 30.06.2017 and no electrification work has been carried out in these un-inhabited villages under Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana (DDUGJY).

(d) : Government of India has taken joint initiative with all States/UTs for preparation of State specific documents for providing 24x7 power supply to all and adequate supply of power to agricultural consumers. "24x7 Power for All" documents have been signed by all the States and Union Territories in the country.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF POWER

LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.1954
ANSWERED ON 27.07.2017

NATIONAL INTEGRATED POWER DEVELOPMENT SCHEME (IPDS)

1954. ADV. JOICE GEORGE:

Will the Minister of POWER
be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the National Integrated Power Development Scheme (IPDS) of the Government is progressing successfully;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether this scheme will strengthen the transmission and distribution (T&D) networks, 100 per cent metering of urban areas and smarten it with information technology;
- (d) if so, the details thereof;
- (e) whether all the State Governments have joined the Scheme and if so, the details thereof;
- (f) the details of fund utilization, State-wise; and
- (g) whether the State of Kerala has utilized the allocated funds without much delay and if so, the details thereof?

A N S W E R

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

(SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL)

(a) & (b) : Yes, Madam. The Integrated Power Development Scheme (IPDS) was approved by the Government of India on 20.11.2014 with a total outlay of Rs. 32,612 crore and a budgetary support of Rs. 25,354 crore. Projects worth Rs. 26,133 crore have been sanctioned in 538 circles of 31 states/UTs and Rs. 3,331 crore have been disbursed. Projects worth Rs. 17,399 crore have been awarded.

(c) & (d) : The aim of the scheme is to provide quality and reliable power supply in the urban areas with the following components:

- 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.

New IT enablement projects worth Rs.750 Crore have also been sanctioned under IPDS.

(e) & (f) : Under IPDS, Projects have been sanctioned in 29 States and 2 UTs. The details are placed at Annex.

(g) : As on 30th June, 2017, Kerala has been sanctioned projects worth Rs. 623.42 crore and an amount of Rs. 107.74 crore has been disbursed under IPDS. The projects are in various stages of implementation.

ANNEX REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PARTS (e) & (f) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1954 ANSWERED IN THE LOK SABHA ON 27.07.2017.

RS. IN CRORE

Sl. No.	STATE	PROJECT SANCTION AMOUNT	DISBURSED AMOUNT
1	Haryana	391	24
2	Himachal Pradesh	111	9
3	J&K	447	38
4	Punjab	326	20
5	Rajasthan	1310	150
6	Uttar Pradesh	4789	856
7	Uttarakhand	204	16
8	Delhi	198	0
9	Madhya Pradesh	1509	111
10	Gujarat	1149	203
11	Chhattisgarh	557	64
12	Maharashtra	2417	264
13	Goa	32	0
14	Andhra Pradesh	675	107
15	Telangana	678	39
16	Karnataka	1144	145
17	Kerala	623	108
18	Tamil Nadu	1569	279
19	Puducherry	22	0
20	A&N islands	18	0
21	Bihar	2111	336
22	Jharkhand	735	44
23	West Bengal	2940	212
24	Odisha	1083	183
25	Assam	585	50
26	Arunachal Pradesh	151	13
27	Nagaland	44	4
28	Manipur	130	32
29	Meghalaya	62	5
30	Mizoram	49	12
31	Tripura	74	6
	Total	26133	3331

Source : PFC

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF POWER
LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.1957
ANSWERED ON 27.07.2017

ENERGY SECURITY

1957. SHRI R.P. MARUTHARAJAA:
SHRI CHHEDI PASWAN:

Will the Minister of POWER
be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government proposes to ensure energy security for the development of the economy of the country and if so, the details thereof, State-wise;
- (b) the assessment made by the Government about the energy requirement in this regard, State-wise;
- (c) whether the country is facing difficulties in ensuring energy security and if so, the details of the "Global Energy Architecture Performance Index Report-2017" of World Economic Forum in this regard;
- (d) the rating of India under various indicators of the above mentioned Index; and
- (e) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to make available the minimum quantum of energy required by every citizen of the country and 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) : NITI Aayog has come out with Draft National Energy Policy which addresses the country's concern of energy security. Being an overarching policy, it does not provide any State-specific details.

(c) & (d) : Improved energy security, normally associated with reduced import dependence, is an important goal of public policy. India is dependent on oil and gas imports while also importing coal. In so far as imports may be disrupted, they undermine energy security of the country. Energy security may be enhanced through both diversification of the sources of imports and increased domestic production and reduced requirement of energy.

As per the "Global Energy Architecture Performance Index Report-2017" available on the website of World Economic Forum (weforum.org), the rating of India under various indicators of above mentioned index is as under:

S.No.	Index Component	Rank
1	Economic Growth and Development	64
2.	Environmental sustainability	109
3.	Energy access & security	95

The overall ranking of India under above index is 87 for the year 2017.

(e) : The steps taken by the Government to make available the minimum quantum of energy required by every citizen of the country, inter-alia, are:

- (i) During the 12th Plan period (2012-17), a capacity addition of about 99,209 MW as against the target of 88,537 MW from the conventional sources and about 29,462 MW as against the target of 30,000 MW from renewable sources have been achieved.
- (ii) Adequate supply of the domestic coal to power plants has been ensured.
- (iii) During the 12th Plan period (2012-17), 1,10,370 ckm as against the target of 1,07,440 ckm of transmission lines and 3,31,214 MVA as against the target of 2,82,750 MVA of transformation capacity have been completed.
- (iv) The Government of India has taken up an initiative to prepare State specific Action Plans for providing 24X7 Power For All (PFA) in partnership with the States. The roadmap for all the States/UTs have been finalised and is under implementation.
- (v) Two schemes which were 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 of power and reduce line losses.
- (vi) The Government of India has taken several steps to promote energy conservation, energy efficiency and other demand side management measures.
- (vii) The Central Government notified Ujjwal Discom Assurance Yojana (UDAY) scheme 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 planned an ambitious capacity addition target of 175 GW from Renewable Energy Sources (RES) by the year 2021-22.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF POWER

LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.1987
ANSWERED ON 27.07.2017

INVESTMENT IN HYDRO POWER SECTOR

1987. SHRI NAGENDRA KUMAR PRADHAN:

Will the Minister of POWER
be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government is planning to form a nodal agency to facilitate investments in the hydro power sector; and
- (b) 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) : No such proposal is under consideration of the Government at present.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF POWER

LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.2002
ANSWERED ON 27.07.2017

SHANAN HYDROELECTRIC PROJECT

†2002. SHRI RAM SWAROOP SHARMA:

Will the Minister of POWER
be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Shanan hydroelectric project with 110 Megawatt capacity set up in Mandi District of Himachal Pradesh is being neglected due to ownership dispute between Himachal Pradesh and Punjab; and
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the steps being taken by the Union Government to handover the ownership of the project to Himachal Pradesh?

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) : Shanan hydroelectric project with installed capacity of 110 MW set up in Mandi District of Himachal Pradesh is being operated and maintained by Punjab State Power Corporation Ltd. (PSPCL). As informed by PSPCL, there is no ownership dispute between Government of Himachal Pradesh and Government of Punjab.

However, on a reference received regarding maintenance of the Shanan Power House, a team comprising officers from Central Electricity Authority (CEA) and NHPC Ltd. was constituted by CEA in December, 2015, which reported that the project is in need of major repair/renovation & modernization works and improvement in manpower deployment in all cadre & disciplines for efficient, sustainable, secure and reliable operation of the power plant. Accordingly, CMD, PSPCL was requested to take necessary remedial action for maintaining the project as suggested by the Committee. The issue was also brought to the notice of Government of Punjab for immediate corrective measures.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF POWER

LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.2006
ANSWERED ON 27.07.2017

TRANSMISSION PROJECTS

2006. SHRI BAIJAYANT JAY PANDA:

Will the Minister of POWER
be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the transmission projects are proposed to be opened for bids during the current financial year in order to boost capacity;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether any Committee has been constituted to assess the impact of GST on the power sector; 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) : Yes, Madam. Presently, there are 6 notified transmission schemes under bidding process, which are as follows:

- (1) New WR- NR 765 kV Inter-regional corridor.
- (2) Transmission system for Ultra Mega Solar Park in Fatehgarh, District Jaisalmer, Rajasthan.
- (3) Additional 400 kV feed to Goa and Additional System for Power Evacuation from Generation Projects pooled at Raigarh (Tamnar) Pool.
- (4) Connectivity System for Lanco Vidarbha Thermal Power Ltd. (LVTPL) and Inter-State Transmission System Strengthening in Chhatarpur area in Madhya Pradesh.

(5) Connectivity and Long Term Access (LTA) to HPPCL 450 MW from Shongtong Karcham HEP.

(6) Eastern Region Strengthening Scheme -XXI (ERSS-XXI).

(c) & (d) : Yes, Madam. A core Committee under the chairmanship of Special /Addl. Secretary, Ministry of Power having members from Central Electricity Authority (CEA), NTPC Limited, Power Grid Corporation of India Limited, National Hydro-electric Power Corporation Limited, Power Finance Corporation Ltd., Gujarat Urja Vikas Nigam Limited (GUVNL), Tata Power Company Ltd. and Sterlite Power, has been constituted to evaluate the impact of GST on Power Sector.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF POWER

LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.2010
ANSWERED ON 27.07.2017

REVIVAL OF STALLED PLANTS

2010. SHRI HARISH MEENA:
SHRI JAYADEV GALLA:

Will the Minister of POWER
be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government proposes to revive stalled power plants across the country to expand power transmission;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and steps taken by the Government, State-wise;
- (c) whether the Government proposes to revive only stalled hydro projects; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof and the reasons per learning thermal and other sector?

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 has reviewed the status of 34 stressed Thermal Power Projects, as per the list provided by Department of Financial Services. During the review meeting, Government has identified the major reasons for stress in the Power Sector, which are as follows:

- (i) Non-availability of regular fuel supply arrangements.
- (ii) Lack of Power Purchase Agreement (PPA) tie-ups.
- (iii) Inability of the Promoter to infuse the equity and service debt.
- (iv) Regulatory and Contractual issues.

The Government has also taken a number of steps to ease stress in the sector. These include:

1. For grant of regular coal linkages, Govt. of India has approved New Coal Allocation Policy, 2017, for Power sector, on 17.05.2017 viz. SHAKTI (Scheme for Harnessing and Allocating Koyala Transparently in India) under which coal is made available to Public Sector Undertakings of Central and State Government, and Independent Power Producers (IPPs) against already concluded long-term Power Purchase Agreements (PPAs) and long-term & medium-term PPAs, to be concluded in future.
2. To encourage increased purchase of Power, following measures have been taken:
 - a. Ujwal DISCOM Assurance Yojana (UDAY) scheme for Financial and Operational Turnaround of power distribution utilities (DISCOMs) of the country.
 - b. Power For All (PFA) initiative with States and UTs for bringing uninterrupted quality of power to each household, industry, commercial business, small & medium enterprise and establishment.
 - c. Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana (DDUGJY) for Rural Electrification; strengthening of sub-transmission and distribution networks in the rural areas; separation of agriculture and non-agriculture feeders and metering of distribution transformers/ feeders/consumers in the rural areas.
 - d. Integrated Power Development Scheme (IPDS) for strengthening of sub-transmission and distribution networks in the urban areas; Metering of distribution transformers / feeders / consumers in the urban areas and IT enablement of distribution sector.
 - e. Augmenting Transmission capacity to remove transmission constraints.
 - f. Flexibility in utilisation of domestic coal for reducing the cost of power generation.

(c) : No, Madam.

(d) : Does not arise.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF POWER

LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.2015
ANSWERED ON 27.07.2017

DEFINITION OF RURAL ELECTRIFICATION

2015. SHRI GAURAV GOGOI:

Will the Minister of POWER
be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government proposes to revise the definition of rural electrification from the present "10 per cent of households using electricity" in order to provide a more realistic picture of rural electrification; and
- (b) if so, the details thereof including the features of the new definition?

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) : According to Rural Electrification Policy 2006, a village is reported as electrified, if
- i) basic infrastructure such as Distribution Transformer and Distribution Lines are provided in the inhabited locality as well as the locality inhabited by weaker section of the society/hamlet where it exists,
 - ii) electricity is provided to public places like Schools, Panchayat Office, Health Centres, Dispensaries, Community Centres etc.; and
 - iii) the number of household electrified should be at least 10% of the total number of households in the village.

A village is reported to be electrified by the States, if it fulfills the above mentioned norms. However, level of infrastructure may vary in different habitation of the same village. Currently there is no proposal to change this norm, however, Government of India in association with State Governments/Union Territories has prepared a roadmap for 24x7 Power for all households/homes, industrial & commercial consumers and adequate supply of power to agricultural consumers as per State policy. All the State Governments and Union Territories have signed the "24X7 Power For All" agreement with the Union Government.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF POWER

LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.2017
ANSWERED ON 27.07.2017

UJWAL BHARAT SCHEME

†2017. SHRIMATI RITI PATHAK:

Will the Minister of POWER
be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Ujwal Bharat Scheme aiming to ensure uninterrupted power supply to all the rural, urban and remote areas in the country along with other objectives has been started;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken by the Government to achieve the targets set under the said initiative;
- (d) whether the Government proposes to completely change the existing funding and implementation pattern to achieve these targets; and
- (e) 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) : No scheme titled as 'Ujwal Bharat Scheme' has been launched by the Government. However, Government 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 reported un-electrified villages (as on 1/4/2015): As on 24/07/2017, 14,028 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.
- (iii) Launching of Deendayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana (DDUGJY) for rural areas.
- (iv) Launching of Integrated Power Development Scheme (IPDS) for urban areas.
- (v) Operationalization of Power System Development Fund (PSDF)
- (vi) Launching of Ujwal Discom Assurance Yojana (UDAY).
- (vii) Reduction on the generation cost of coal based power projects.
- (viii) Implementation of Green Energy Corridor for transmission of renewable energy.

(d) & (e) : There is no proposal to change the existing funding and implementation pattern of DDUGJY, IPDS and PSDF.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF POWER

LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.2024
ANSWERED ON 27.07.2017

ELECTRIFICATION COVERAGE

2024. SHRI RAJESH KUMAR DIWAKER:

Will the Minister of POWER
be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that even today the electricity has not reached to 45 per cent population in the country;
- (b) if so, the details of population still deprived of electricity connections, State/ UT-wise; and
- (c) the action being taken by the Government to bridge this gap?

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, there were 16.78 crore rural households in the country and 7.50 crore rural households were un-electrified. State-wise details are presented at Annexure.

As on 30.06.2017, 2.63 Crore BPL households have been provided free electricity connection under Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana.

(c) : In order to provide access to electricity to all rural households and also ensure quality and reliability of power supply in rural areas, Govt. of India has launched a comprehensive scheme 'Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana' (DDUGJY) in December, 2014 with the objectives of (i) Village Electrification; (ii) Providing access to households; (iii) Feeder Separation; (iv) Strengthening of sub-transmission and distribution network and (v) Metering. Under the scheme, free electricity connections are provided to BPL households, and electricity connection to APL households is given by the respective States / DISCOMs as per extant rules.

Providing '24 hours' electricity to all households is the responsibility of concerned State Government/Power Utility. However, to supplement the efforts of the States, Government of India has taken up a joint initiative with all States/UTs for preparation of State specific documents for providing 24x7 power supply to all households/homes, industrial & commercial consumers and adequate supply of power to agricultural consumers as per State policy. All the State Governments and Union Territories have signed the "24X7 Power For All" agreement with the Union Government.

ANNEXURE REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PARTS (a) & (b) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 2024 ANSWERED IN THE LOK SABHA ON 27.07.2017.

Status of Electrification of Rural Households (RHHs) as per Census 2011
(Figures in crore)

Sl. No	Name of State	Un-electrified Rural Households	Free electricity service connection provided to rural BPL Households under DDUGJY (as on 30.06.2017)
1	A & N	0.00	0.00
2	Andhra Pradesh	0.15	0.26
3	Telangana		0.07
4	Arunachal Pradesh	0.01	0.01
5	Assam	0.39	0.12
6	Bihar	1.52	0.43
7	Chandigarh	0.00	0.00
8	Chhattisgarh	0.13	0.11
9	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	0.00	0.00
10	Daman & Diu	0.00	0.00
11	Goa	0.00	0.00
12	Gujarat	0.10	0.08
13	Haryana	0.04	0.02
14	Himachal Pradesh	0.00	0.00
15	Jammu & Kashmir	0.03	0.01
16	Jharkhand	0.32	0.13
17	Karnataka	0.10	0.10
18	Kerala	0.03	0.02
19	Lakshadweep	0.00	0.00
20	Madhya Pradesh	0.46	0.18
21	Maharashtra	0.34	0.12
22	Manipur	0.01	0.01
23	Meghalaya	0.02	0.01
24	Mizoram	0.00	0.00
25	Nagaland	0.01	0.01
26	NCT Delhi	0.00	0.00
27	Odisha	0.52	0.28
28	Puducherry	0.00	0.00
29	Punjab	0.01	0.01
30	Rajasthan	0.40	0.12
31	Sikkim	0.00	0.00
32	Tamil Nadu	0.09	0.05
33	Tripura	0.02	0.01
34	Uttar Pradesh	1.94	0.21
35	Uttarakhand	0.02	0.02
36	West Bengal	0.82	0.22
GRAND TOTAL		7.50	2.63

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF POWER

LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.2043
ANSWERED ON 27.07.2017

ELECTRIFICATION OF VILLAGES

†2043. SHRI PANKAJ CHAUDHARY:
SHRIMATI ANJU BALA:
SHRI VISHNU DAYAL RAM:
SHRIMATI HEMA MALINI:
SHRI SUNIL KUMAR SINGH:
SHRI R. GOPALAKRISHNAN:
SHRI AJAY MISRA TENI:
SHRI V. ELUMALAI:
SHRI SHYAMA CHARAN GUPTA:
SHRI INNOCENT:

Will the Minister of POWER
be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there has been a remarkable progress in electrification of rural areas in the country during the last three years;
- (b) the number of villages electrified in the country and the number of them still to be electrified and the time by which all the villages are proposed to be electrified in the country, State-wise;
- (c) whether some States are lagging behind in implementation of Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana, if so, the details thereof including the targets set and achieved in terms of electrification of villages and electricity connection to BPL families along with reasons for not achieving the targets, State/UT-wise;
- (d) the details of proposals received from State Governments during Twelfth Plan Period and the decisions taken by the Union Government thereon, State/ UT-wise;
- (e) whether such complaints have been received by the Government wherein villages have been shown as electrified but actually those villages have not been electrified or the work of electrification is incomplete and if so, the action taken by the Government thereon; and
- (f) the details of the transformers installed in various States including Uttar Pradesh to provide electricity connectivity to the left out villages/areas during the last three years and the current year, State/UT-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) : Progress of rural electrification under Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana

(DDUGJY) in the country during the last three years, is as under:

Sl. No.	Year	Un-electrified villages electrified	Free electricity connections to BPL households (in lakh)
1	2014-15	1,405	7.59
2	2015-16	7,108	14.39
3	2016-17	6,015	22.42

(b) : As reported by the States, there were 18,452 un-electrified census villages in the country on 01.04.2015; of these, 13,872 villages have been electrified and 962 villages were found un-inhabited up to 30.06.2017. The remaining villages are targeted for electrification by 1st May, 2018. The State-wise details are at Annexure-I.

(c) : Under DDUGJY, most of the targets for electrification of villages have been achieved except in some of the States 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. The State-wise target and achievement for electrification of villages and release of free electricity connections to BPL households during last three years, are given at Annexure-II and III respectively.

(d) : During XII Plan Period under DDUGJY, total 4345 new proposals were submitted by the various States and all of them have been sanctioned by the Monitoring Committee, Government of India. The State-wise details are given at Annexure-IV.

(e) : The information regarding electrification of villages is provided by the respective State Government/DISCOMs. A village is notified as electrified by respective State Government. However, no complaint has been received by the Ministry of Power wherein villages have been shown as electrified but actually not electrified or the work of electrification is incomplete.

(f) : As on 30.06.2017, cumulatively, 16,875 transformers have been installed in various States including Uttar Pradesh to provide electricity connectivity to the left out villages / areas during the last three years and current year. The State-wise details are at Annexure-V.

ANNEXURE REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PART (b) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.2043
ANSWERED IN THE LOK SABHA ON 27.07.2017.

State-wise electrification status of un-electrified villages

As on 30.06.2017

Sl. No	States	Un-Electrified Villages as on 01.04.2015	Villages electrified as on 30.06.2017	Uninhabited villages	Un-electrified villages as on 30.06.2017
1	Arunachal Pradesh	1,578	366	-	1,212
2	Assam	2,892	2,292	120	480
3	Bihar	2,747	2,407	77	263
4	Chhattisgarh	1,080	800	-	280
5	Himachal Pradesh	35	28	7	-
6	Jammu & Kashmir	134	32	-	102
7	Jharkhand	2,525	1,988	56	481
8	Karnataka	39	28	-	11
9	Madhya Pradesh	472	378	47	47
10	Manipur	276	210	-	66
11	Meghalaya	912	734	10	168
12	Mizoram	58	42	4	12
13	Nagaland	82	78	4	-
14	Odisha	3,474	2,525	515	434
15	Rajasthan	495	426	68	1
16	Tripura	26	26	-	-
17	Uttar Pradesh	1,529	1,470	53	6
18	Uttarakhand	76	24	1	51
19	West Bengal	22	18	-	4
Total		18,452	13,872	962	3,618

ANNEXURE REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PART (c) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.2043 ANSWERED IN THE LOK SABHA ON 27.07.2017.

State-wise targets and achievements of electrification of un-electrified villages under DDUGJY

Sr. No.	State	2014-15		2015-16		2016-17	
		Target	Achvt.	Target	Achvt.	Target	Achvt.
1	Arunachal Pradesh	50	107		174	1,039	175
2	Assam	150	190	517	942	1,377	1,218
3	Bihar	350	341	1,664	1,754	735	556
4	Chhattisgarh	190	67	449	405	500	294
5	Himachal Pradesh	-	6	20	1	34	27
6	Jammu & Kashmir	33	9	26	27	79	5
7	Jharkhand	759	161	907	750	1,314	1,104
8	Karnataka	-	-	5	-	39	14
9	Madhya Pradesh	140	86	234	214	191	159
10	Manipur	20	192	274	75	149	121
11	Meghalaya	39	43	28	1	674	681
12	Mizoram	10	47	16	16	42	24
13	Nagaland	-	10	28	-	82	76
14	Odisha	-	13	351	1,264	1,586	1,092
15	Rajasthan	59	70	151	163	246	263
16	Sikkim	-	-	1	-	-	-
17	Tripura	-	-	13	9	17	17
18	Uttar Pradesh	100	59	984	1,305	166	162
19	Uttarakhand	-	4	-	-	76	18
20	West Bengal	-	-	18	8	14	9
	Total	1,900	1,405	5,686	7,108	8,360	6,015

ANNEXURE-III

ANNEXURE REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PART (C) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.2043 ANSWERED IN THE LOK SABHA ON 27.07.2017.

State-wise targets and achievements of release of free electricity connections to BPL households during the last three years under DDUGJY.

Sr. No.	State	2014-15		2015-16		2016-17	
		Target	Achvt.	Target	Achvt.	Target	Achvt.
1	Andhra Pradesh	-	-	-	-	1,319	416,477
2	Arunachal Pradesh	5,764	4,200	-	-	1,024	-
3	Assam	156,281	79,004	29,000	22,077	14,025	13
4	Bihar	220,000	190,571	816,480	829,336	666,987	779,668
5	Chhattisgarh	160,000	62,172	46,037	38,239	21,956	12,373
6	Gujarat	-	1,726	-	-	1,060	-
7	Haryana	6,430	1	6,536	-	7,501	-
8	Himachal Pradesh	-	324	-	-	1,288	-
9	Jammu & Kashmir	12,329	5,260	1,400	420	11,730	713
10	Jharkhand	87,073	12,022	34,468	6,314	51,423	2,687
11	Karnataka	20,935	19,532	7,790	2,735	8,389	89,004
12	Kerala	5,152	12,329	15,985	15,657	2,022	9,097
13	Madhya Pradesh	404,524	173,281	148,773	146,391	49,256	284,748
14	Maharashtra	11,596	6,702	1,492	59	5,835	-
15	Manipur	77,711	40,649	6,304	-	7,635	-
16	Meghalaya	5,630	1,063	1,587	21	5,751	74
17	Mizoram	11,677	10,023	-	-	-	447
18	Nagaland	28,265	8,300	1,154	507	9,314	-
19	Odisha	94,991	22,149	12,500	19,477	60,524	42,028
20	Punjab	-	1,206	-	-	-	-
21	Rajasthan	55,517	16,755	7,624	8,035	55,432	71,643
22	Sikkim	1,979	1,622	1,850	1,850	-	-
23	Tamil Nadu	9,748	-	7,432	-	8,529	1,192
24	Telangana	-	868	-	-	5,432	-
25	Tripura	1,278	1,272	1,000	4,435	2,452	23,221
26	Uttar Pradesh	81,571	86,750	235,329	337,313	392,671	482,521
27	Uttarakhand	-	-	-	-	293	-
28	West Bengal	41,549	1,596	17,259	6,278	8,152	26,857
Total		15,00,000	7,59,377	14,00,000	14,39,144	14,00,000	22,42,763

ANNEXURE REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PART (d) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.2043
ANSWERED IN THE LOK SABHA ON 27.07.2017.

Number of new DPRs received from States and approved by Monitoring
Committee under DDUGJY

Sl. No	Name of State	No. of DPRs received from States	No. of DPRs sanctioned by Monitoring Committee
1	Andhra Pradesh	181	181
2	Andaman Nicobar	2	2
3	Arunachal Pradesh	1,192	1,192
4	Assam	548	548
5	Bihar	38	38
6	Chhattisgarh	877	877
7	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	1	1
8	Goa	2	2
9	Gujarat	27	27
10	Haryana	21	21
11	Himachal Pradesh	12	12
12	Jammu & Kashmir	21	21
13	Jharkhand	406	406
14	Karnataka	33	33
15	Kerala	14	14
16	Madhya Pradesh	172	172
17	Maharashtra	37	37
18	Manipur	3	3
19	Meghalaya	216	216
20	Mizoram	8	8
21	Nagaland	11	11
22	Odisha	299	299
23	Puducherry	2	2
24	Punjab	20	20
25	Rajasthan	33	33
26	Sikkim	4	4
27	Telangana	10	10
28	Tamil Nadu	27	27
29	Tripura	8	8
30	Uttar Pradesh	75	75
31	Uttarakhand	26	26
32	West Bengal	19	19
	Total	4,345	4,345

ANNEXURE REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PART (f) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.2043 ANSWERED IN THE LOK SABHA ON 27.07.2017.

The State-wise number of transformers installed during last three years and current year

As on 30.06.2017

Sl. No.	State	Number of transformers
1	Arunachal Pradesh	16
2	Assam	634
3	Bihar	4444
4	Chhattisgarh	930
5	Himachal Pradesh	23
6	Jammu & Kashmir	6
7	Jharkhand	3982
8	Karnataka	20
9	Madhya Pradesh	662
10	Manipur	155
11	Meghalaya	35
12	Nagaland	63
13	Odisha	1702
14	Rajasthan	673
15	Tripura	24
16	Uttar Pradesh	3264
17	Uttarakhand	25
18	West Bengal	217
	Total	16875

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF POWER

LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.2048
ANSWERED ON 27.07.2017

STRESSED ASSETS IN POWER SECTOR

2048. SHRI DHANANJAY MAHADIK:
SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SULE:
SHRI SATAV RAJEEV:
DR. J. JAYAVARDHAN:
SHRI MOHITE PATIL VIJAYSINH SHANKARRAO:
SHRI P.R. SUNDARAM:
DR. HEENA VIJAYKUMAR GAVIT:

Will the Minister of POWER
be pleased to state:

- (a) whether as per estimate of Rs.9 lakh crore of stressed assets in the country more than half are in the power generation sector;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the Government companies are poised to play a crucial role in the revival of stressed power plants by acquiring them or enabling their lenders to operate them on contract basis;
- (d) if so, the details thereof and the objectives behind the move;
- (e) whether the power generation companies of States propose to take over private power plants at attractive valuation after equity erosion and, if so, the details thereof;
- (f) whether the Government is considering to set up a holding company for identified stressed assets with the help of State owned power companies besides banks; and
- (g) 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 (g) : No, Madam. As per data provided by Department of Financial Services (DFS), the total advances towards electricity generation sector reported by Scheduled Commercial Banks (SCBs) is about Rs. 4.71 lakh crore, and most of them are standard assets.

Government has reviewed the status of 34 stressed Thermal (Coal based) Power Projects, as per the list provided by Department of Financial Services, with an estimated debt of about Rs. 1.77 lakh crore.

Currently, NTPC has no such proposal to acquire stressed power projects or enable their lenders to operate on contract basis. Neyveli Lignite Corporation of India Limited (NLCIL) has identified Ragunathpur Thermal Power Station- Phase-I (2x660 MW) (a stressed asset) of Damodar Valley Corporation (DVC) for acquisition. NLC has also shortlisted two suitable stressed power assets for possible acquisition to augment its power generation capacity.

RBI has notified schemes such as (i) Scheme for Sustainable Structuring of Stressed Assets (S4A) and (ii) Strategic Debt Restructuring Scheme (SDR) for the revival of stressed assets. Due diligence and financial restructuring by Banks to make projects viable would attract new promoters or States to bring in fresh equity investments.

The issue of setting up of a fund has been discussed among other options with stakeholders.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF POWER

LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.2054
ANSWERED ON 27.07.2017

ELECTRIFICATION IN JHARKHAND

†2054. SHRI JUGAL KISHORE:
SHRI VISHNU DAYAL RAM:

Will the Minister of POWER
be pleased to state:

- (a) whether any steps are being taken for electrification of 4650 villages of Palamu, Garhwa, Latehar, Eastern and Western Singhbhum district of Jharkhand; and
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the time frame 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): Based on the information provided by the State, there were 1,136 un-electrified census villages in Palamu, Garhwa, Latehar, East and West Singhbhum districts of Jharkhand, as on 01.04.2015; of these, 713 villages have been electrified upto 30.06.2017. Details of the same are hereunder:

Sl. No.	Name of the district	Number of un-electrified census villages as on 01.04.2015	Number of villages electrified up to 30.06.2017
1.	Palamu	409	368
2.	Garhwa	158	131
3.	Latehar	200	124
4.	East Singhbhum	22	0
5.	West Singhbhum	347	90
	Total	1136	713

The timeframe for electrification of remaining un-electrified census villages is May, 2018.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF POWER

LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.2069
ANSWERED ON 27.07.2017

SHORTAGE OF FUEL

2069. DR. C. GOPALAKRISHNAN:

Will the Minister of POWER
be pleased to state:

- (a) whether many power projects in the country are stranded because of non-availability of coal or less supply of coal as fuel;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the total number of such stranded power projects in the country, project and State-wise; and
- (d) the action taken or proposed to be taken by the Government to function these stranded power projects?

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): No power utility has reported being stranded due to non-availability or less supply of coal. However, non-availability of regular Fuel Supply Arrangements has been identified as a reason for stress among coal based power plants. For grant of regular coal linkages, Govt. of India has approved New coal allocation policy, 2017 for Power sector on 17.05.2017 viz. SHAKTI (Scheme for Harnessing and Allocating Koyala Transparently in India) under which inter-alia, coal is made available to Independent Power Producers (IPPs) against long-term Power Purchase Agreements (PPAs) and medium-term PPAs to be concluded in future in a transparent bidding process.
