

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF POWER

LOK SABHA  
STARRED QUESTION NO.141  
ANSWERED ON 28.12.2017

ELECTRIFICATION OF VILLAGES

†\*141. SHRIMATI BHAVANA PUNDALIKRAO GAWALI PATIL:

Will the Minister of POWER  
be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of the electrification of villages carried out during each of the last three years, State/UT-wise;
- (b) the details of the estimated requirement of electricity in the country and the quantum of electricity available at present; and
- (c) the details of the assessment made by the Government on the loss of electricity during transmission and distribution in terms of quantity and revenue in order to address the issue?

A N S W E R

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

( SHRI R. K. SINGH )

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

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## STATEMENT

STATEMENT REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PARTS (a) TO (c) OF STARRED QUESTION NO.141 ANSWERED IN THE LOK SABHA ON 28.12.2017 REGARDING ELECTRIFICATION OF VILLAGES.

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(a) : As reported by the States, 14,528 villages have been electrified during the last three years i.e. from 2014-15, 2015-16 & 2016-17. The State-wise details are given at Annexure.

(b) : As per 19<sup>th</sup> Electric Power Survey report brought out by Central Electricity Authority, the required capacity is estimated at 1,76,897 MW whereas the installed capacity in the country is 330.0 GW as on 30.11.2017.

(c) : Some Transmission & Distribution (T&D) losses are inherent in the system. These are termed technical losses. As per a study, the technical losses range approximately from 2.62% to 7.71%. Additional losses are caused by theft. At all India level, energy loss in T&D for the year 2015-16 was 240864.31 Million Units (21.81%). As per estimates, reduction of 1% in T&D losses results in a saving of Rs.4146.60 crore in terms of power purchase cost.

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## ANNEXURE

ANNEXURE REFERRED TO IN PART (a) OF THE STATEMENT LAID IN REPLY TO STARRED QUESTION NO. 141 ANSWERED IN THE LOK SABHA ON 28.12.2017 REGARDING ELECTRIFICATION OF VILLAGES.

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State-wise number of census villages electrified under DDUGJY during the last three years

| Sr. No. | State             | 2014-15 | 2015-16 | 2016-17 |
|---------|-------------------|---------|---------|---------|
| 1       | Arunachal Pradesh | 107     | 174     | 175     |
| 2       | Assam             | 190     | 942     | 1218    |
| 3       | Bihar             | 341     | 1754    | 556     |
| 4       | Chhattisgarh      | 67      | 405     | 294     |
| 5       | Himachal Pradesh  | 6       | 1       | 27      |
| 6       | J & K             | 9       | 27      | 5       |
| 7       | Jharkhand         | 161     | 750     | 1104    |
| 8       | Karnataka         | 0       | 0       | 14      |
| 9       | Madhya Pradesh    | 86      | 214     | 159     |
| 10      | Manipur           | 192     | 75      | 121     |
| 11      | Meghalaya         | 43      | 1       | 681     |
| 12      | Mizoram           | 47      | 16      | 24      |
| 13      | Nagaland          | 10      | 0       | 76      |
| 14      | Odisha            | 13      | 1264    | 1092    |
| 15      | Rajasthan         | 70      | 163     | 263     |
| 16      | Tripura           | 0       | 9       | 17      |
| 17      | Uttar Pradesh     | 59      | 1305    | 162     |
| 18      | Uttarakhand       | 4       | 0       | 18      |
| 19      | West Bengal       | 0       | 8       | 9       |
|         | Total             | 1405    | 7108    | 6015    |

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF POWER

LOK SABHA  
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.1613  
ANSWERED ON 28.12.2017

CONSTRUCTION OF ULTRA SUPERCRITICAL THERMAL POWER PLANT

1613. SHRI A. ANWHAR RAAJHAA:

Will the Minister of POWER  
be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government is in the process of construction of a 800 MW advanced ultra supercritical thermal power plant which will run on an indigenous technology that is developed to reduce carbon emissions;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the time by which the project is likely to be completed and commercial production of thermal power be commenced; and
- (d) whether the place has been identified to construct the proposed power station, if so, the details thereof along with budget estimate for the project?

A N S W E R

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

( SHRI R. K. SINGH )

(a) to (d) : An indigenous research is being carried out jointly by Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd. (BHEL), NTPC Ltd. and Indira Gandhi Centre for Atomic Research (IGCAR) for the development of an Advanced Ultra Supercritical (AUSC) Technology for Thermal Power Plants, in a Mission Mode, to be completed in a time frame of two and half years. This R&D project envisages approx. 11% reduction in both coal consumption and carbon-dioxide emission as compared to present day supercritical technology. The R&D Phase of the project involves an estimated expenditure of Rs. 1554 crore with a contribution of Rs. 270 crore from BHEL, Rs. 50 crore from NTPC, Rs. 234 crore from IGCAR, Rs. 100 crore from the Department of Science and Technology (DST). The balance amount of Rs. 900 crore is being provided by the Department of Heavy Industry (DHI) as Plan Gross Budgetary Support, spread over three years, commencing from 2017-18 for implementation of the R&D project. The R&D Phase of the project will be followed by a demonstration project of 800 MW thermal power plant with such technology to be set up by NTPC Ltd., within a period of four and a half years after the completion of R&D project.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF POWER

LOK SABHA  
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.1629  
ANSWERED ON 28.12.2017

APP FOR CONSUMERS ON SOURCING OF ELECTRICITY

1629. SHRI A. ARUNMOZHITHEVAN:

Will the Minister of POWER  
be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government has launched an app that provides consumers with more transparent data on the sourcing of electricity and a portal aimed at providing e-bidding solutions to States to select independent power producers for procurement of electricity;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the app and the web portal would result in optimum utilization of coal which would save the consumers close to Rs. 20,000 crore in five years down the line; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

A N S W E R

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

( SHRI R. K. SINGH )

(a) to (d) : In order to bring uniformity and transparency in power procurement by the State Distribution Companies and to promote competition in electricity sector, Government of India has taken various steps which includes development of Mobile Applications and Web Portal for procurement of power.

- (i) A Web Portal for e-Bidding and e-Reverse auction i.e. "DEEP (Discovery of Efficient Electricity Price) Portal" was launched for e-Bidding for short term and medium term power procurement requirements and use of flexibility in utilization of coal in IPP Stations. Through this web portal, coal can be optimally utilised and would also result in reduction of cost of power to the Distribution Companies.
- (ii) Launch of Mobile Application "Vidyut Pravah", which provides data pertaining to electricity price discovered in power exchange, real-time demand met and demand comparison with previous day/year.
- (iii) Development of web portal and mobile application named 'MERIT' (Merit Order Despatch of Electricity for Rejuvenation of Income and Transparency) which displays extensive array of information regarding the merit order of Electricity procured by the State(s).

These Web portal and Mobile applications provide information pertaining to source wise purchase of electricity, aids in economy and efficiency in operations through optimal utilization of coal and discovery of prices of electricity transparently. They also provide a platform to Discoms to optimize their power purchase portfolio and bring down the cost of power purchase.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF POWER

LOK SABHA  
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.1633  
ANSWERED ON 28.12.2017

ACCESS TO ELECTRICITY IN RURAL AREAS

1633. SHRIMATI MEENAKASHI LEKHI:

Will the Minister of POWER  
be pleased to state:

- (a) the percentage of rural households in the country which have access to electricity;
- (b) whether the Union Government is aware that electrical infrastructure in rural areas in various States is inadequate such as transformers whose earthing hasn't been done properly; and
- (c) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken/being taken to inspect the villages and rectify this problem?

A N S W E R

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

( SHRI R. K. SINGH )

(a) : As per census 2011, out of 16.78 crore rural Households, 9.28 crore (55.3%) households had electricity as primary sources of lighting. Under Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana (DDUGJY), 2.77 crore BPL Households have been released free electricity connections so far. In addition, the State Power Departments/Distribution Companies (DISCOMs) have released connections to other categories of consumers too.

(b) & (c) : Electricity is a concurrent subject and creation of intra-state electricity infrastructure is primarily the responsibility of concerned State Government/Distribution utility. However, Government of India is supplementing the efforts of the States in creation as well as augmentation of rural electricity infrastructure including installation of transformers through DDUGJY. In order to ensure the quality of the infrastructure created in villages/habitations under the scheme, a quality monitoring mechanism has been put in place and any discrepancy found is forwarded to the respective Project Implementing Agencies for rectification.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF POWER

LOK SABHA  
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.1644  
ANSWERED ON 28.12.2017

DEPENDENCE ON IMPORTED COAL

1644. SHRI R. GOPALAKRISHNAN:

Will the Minister of POWER  
be pleased to state:

- (a) whether a number of power plants are dependent on imported coal in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor, plant-wise;
- (c) whether the Government has taken any steps for freeing these power plants from dependence on imported coal and to utilize the domestically produced coal; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

A N S W E R

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

( SHRI R. K. SINGH )

(a) to (d) : Yes, Madam. Some power plants have been designed to operate on imported coal and hence, there are technical constraints in operating them on domestic coal. As per reports with the Central Electricity Authority (CEA), the details of coal based thermal power plants designed on imported coal are given at Annex. In addition, some power plants use imported coal for blending with domestic coal.

Ministry of Coal, in May 2017, has issued new coal linkage policy for Power Sector – 2017 SHAKTI POLICY. Under Clause B(vii) of the policy, a provision has been made for allocating coal linkage through bidding process to Independent Power Producers (IPPs) having Power Purchase Agreements (PPAs) based on imported coal, with full pass through of cost saving to consumers.

Further, several State Sector projects which were envisaged on imported coal and now propose to use domestic coal have requested for accord of domestic coal linkage. These requests are considered under Clause B (i) of SHAKTI POLICY.

## ANNEX

ANNEX REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PARTS (a) TO (d) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1644 ANSWERED IN THE LOK SABHA ON 28.12.2017.

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Coal based thermal power plants designed on imported coal

| Sl. No. | Plant Name         | Capacity (MW) | Utility                                       |
|---------|--------------------|---------------|---|
| 1.      | Sikka TPS          | 500           | Gujarat State Electricity Corporation Limited |
| 2.      | Trombay TPS        | 1250          | Tata Power                                    |
| 3.      | Ratnagiri          | 1200          | JSW Energy                                    |
| 4.      | Torangullu         | 860           | JSW Energy                                    |
| 5.      | Mundra TPS*        | 4620          | Adani Power                                   |
| 6.      | Uduppi TPS         | 1200          | Adani Power                                   |
| 7.      | Mundra UMPP        | 4000          | Coastal Gujarat Power Ltd.                    |
| 8.      | Salaya TPS         | 1200          | Essar   |
| 9.      | Simhapuri TPS      | 600           | Simhapuri Energy                              |
| 10.     | Thamminapatnam TPS | 300           | Meenakshi Energy                              |
| 11.     | Mutiara TPS        | 1200          | Costal Energen                                |
| 12.     | ITPCL-Cuddalore    | 1200          | IL & FS                                       |

(\*: Out of 4620 MW, 1980 MW is designed on 70:30 blending ratio.)

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
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LOK SABHA  
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.1654  
ANSWERED ON 28.12.2017

NORMS ON SULPHUR DIOXIDE EMISSION LIMITS

1654. SHRI RAM MOHAN NAIDU KINJARAPU:

Will the Minister of POWER  
be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government is taking any steps to implement new norms on Sulphur Dioxide emission limits in coal fired power units;
- (b) if so, the details thereof along with the current status of implementation; and
- (c) whether the Government is considering any action against the plants that do not have space for setting up of Flue-gas Desulphurization systems, if so, the details thereof?

A N S W E R

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

( SHRI R. K. SINGH )

(a) & (b) : To ensure uninterrupted power supply position in the country, a phased implementation plan for installation of Flue Gas De-Sulphurization (FGD) and other emission control equipments was prepared by Ministry of Power and submitted to Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate Change (MoEF&CC) on 30.06.2017. Based on the discussions with MoEF&CC, a revised phased implementation plan (to be implemented before 2022) for installation of Flue Gas De-Sulphurization (FGD) in plants for a capacity of 1,61,402 MW (414 Units) and upgradation of Electrostatic Precipitator in plants for a capacity of 64,525 MW (222 units) was prepared by Central Electricity Authority in consultation with the stakeholders and was forwarded to MoEF&CC on 13.10.2017. The Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) has issued directions on 11.12.2017 to Thermal Power Plants to ensure compliance as per the revised plan submitted by Ministry of Power.

(c) : The CPCB has informed that the plants which do not have space for setting up of FGD systems, are to explore alternate technologies such as dry sorbent injection or use of low sulphur coal to comply with the new norms.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
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LOK SABHA  
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.1661  
ANSWERED ON 28.12.2017

SUBSIDY FOR GAS BASED POWER GENERATION

1661. SHRI DEVUSINH CHAUHAN:

Will the Minister of POWER  
be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government has received a proposal from the Government of Gujarat to provide Rs. 1.50 per unit subsidy for Gas based power generation in line with fertilizer sector to support additional 9500 MW gas based generation (at 80% level) in the country;
- (b) if so, the action taken by the Government in this regard as gas based installed capacity is 22962 MW and operational capacity is around 6000 MW only;
- (c) whether the Government is seriously thinking to utilize idle gas capacity to set up gas based power plants for clean energy;
- (d) if so, the action plan chalked out in this direction; and
- (e) whether any subsidy is proposed to be given for encouraging the States/ private sector to invest in gas based power plants, if so, the details thereof?

A N S W E R

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

(SHRI R. K. SINGH)

(a) to (e) : Gas based power plants are free to import the Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG), generate power and sell it to the consumers. A letter dated 24.01.2017 was received from Government of Gujarat on the issue. At present, there is no proposal under consideration to provide subsidy to invest in the gas based power plants.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF POWER

LOK SABHA  
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.1676  
ANSWERED ON 28.12.2017

PRODUCTION CAPACITY OF ELECTRICITY

1676. DR. KIRIT SOMAIYA:

Will the Minister of POWER  
be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government has decided to enhance the production capacity of electricity in the country;
- (b) if so, the target and time frame fixed for the purpose;
- (c) whether the said target has been achieved, if so, the details thereof, if not, the reasons therefor;
- (d) whether there is still gap between demand and production; and
- (e) if so, the present status of production and demand of electricity in the country and the measures being contemplated to meet the gap?

A N S W E R

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

( SHRI R. K. SINGH )

(a) to (c) : In order to meet the growing demand of electricity in the country, during the 12<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan (2012-2017), power generation capacity addition target of 88,537 MW from conventional energy sources and 30,000 MW from non-conventional energy sources was fixed. Against the said target, a capacity addition of 99,209.47 MW from conventional energy sources (112% of the target) and 32,741 MW from non-conventional energy sources (109% of the target) was achieved during the 12<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan.

Further, power generation capacity of 58,384 MW comprising of 48,261 MW thermal, 6,823 MW hydro and 3,300 MW nuclear, is at various stages of construction, which is expected to be available during the period 2017-2022. In addition, Govt of India has set a target to have 175 GW of generation capacity from non conventional energy sources by 2021-22.

(d) & (e) : The demand and supply of power in the country during the current year i.e. from April, 2017 to October, 2017 is given below:

| Energy (MU) (Apr-Oct 2017) |                 |                     |     | Peak (MW) (Apr-Oct 2017) |          |                |     |
|----------------------------|-----------------|---------------------|-----|--------------------------|----------|----------------|-----|
| Energy Requirement         | Energy Supplied | Energy Not Supplied |     | Peak Demand              | Peak Met | Demand not Met |     |
|                            |                 | (MU)                | %   |                          |          | (MW)           | %   |
| 722,296                    | 717,050         | 5,247               | 0.7 | 164,066                  | 160,752  | 3,314          | 2.0 |

It is observed from the above table that there is a marginal demand-supply gap of only 0.7% in terms of energy and 2% during peak hours in the country. However, this demand-supply gap is generally on account of factors other than inadequacy of power generation capacity in the country.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF POWER

LOK SABHA  
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.1684  
ANSWERED ON 28.12.2017

T&D LOSSES

†1684. SHRIMATI JAYSHREEBEN PATEL:

Will the Minister of POWER  
be pleased to state:

- (a) the financial burden faced by the States and the consumers due to the Transmission and Distribution (T&D) loss of power by the power companies, State-wise;
- (b) the details of the transmission loss expected to be incurred as per the norms of power generation;
- (c) the extent of transmission loss incurred by the power companies all over the country during the last three years and the current year; and
- (d) the policy formulated by the Government to reduce the transmission losses?

A N S W E R

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

( SHRI R. K. SINGH )

(a) : Transmission and Distribution (T&D) losses, to some extent, are inherent part of the system while supplying power from generating station to consumers. At all India level, energy loss in T&D for the year 2015-16 is 240864.31 Million Units (21.81%). As per estimates, reduction of 1% in T&D losses results in a saving of Rs.4146.60 crore in terms of power purchase cost.

(b) : The transmission system is used to transfer bulk power at higher voltages from source of generation to the consumption end. Therefore, the losses involved in transmission system are purely technical losses and are dependent on the quantum of power transferred. As such, it cannot be linked to norms of power generation.

(c) : The transmission system comprises of Inter State Transmission System (ISTS) (owned by POWERGRID/ Other ISTS licensee) and Intra State Transmission System (owned by State Transmission Utility). Average percentage of Inter State transmission losses occurred during April 2014 to March 2017 is in the range of 2.3% to 3.8%.

(d) : The transmission system forms a vital link between generation and distribution of electricity. While planning the transmission system, various technological options and voltage of transmission is studied to keep the transmission losses to a minimum.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF POWER

LOK SABHA  
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.1698  
ANSWERED ON 28.12.2017

COMPACT FLUORESCENT LAMPS

1698. SHRI ANTO ANTONY:

Will the Minister of POWER  
be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Compact Fluorescent Lamps (CFL) contain mercury;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the mercury content in CFL is a health and environmental hazard;
- (d) if so, the details thereof;
- (e) whether the Government has any plan to collect non-usable CFLs; and
- (f) if so, the details thereof?

A N S W E R

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

( SHRI R. K. SINGH )

(a) & (b) : Yes, Madam. Mercury is a vital component for functioning of Compact Fluorescent Lamps (CFLs). As per IS 15906, mercury exists in fluorescent lamps in three states, namely (i) vapor in a lamp; (ii) liquid metal or as an oxygen compound; and (iii) amalgam.

(c) & (d) : Health hazards are primarily because of organic mercury. Mercury is capable of inducing a wide range of clinical manifestations including neurodegenerative disorders, reproductive impairments and muscle skeletal abnormalities.

From environmental angle, mercury is a pollutant, which remains in the environment and it circulates in air, water, sediments, soil and biota in various forms. Atmospheric mercury can be transported to long distances through microorganisms and can contaminate the food chain.

(e) & (f) : CFLs are covered under the E-waste (Management) Rules 2016, notified by the Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate Change on 23<sup>rd</sup> March 2016. The said Rules stipulate that producers have to ensure collection and channelization of e-waste, which includes CFLs, generated from the 'end of life' of their own products or 'end of life' products of any other brand as per Extended Producer Responsibility. The Rules also stipulates that in case of mercury containing lamps such as CFLs, where recyclers are not available, channelization must be done from collection centre to Treatment, Storage and Disposal Facility (TSDF).

During the Eleventh Five Year Plan period, Bureau of Energy Efficiency (BEE) had implemented the Bachat Lamp Yojana (BLY) under which incandescent lamps were replaced by CFLs. The Programme included in its component steps for safe disposal of fused CFLs.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF POWER

LOK SABHA  
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.1706  
ANSWERED ON 28.12.2017

DDUGJY IN UP

1706. SHRI RAJESH PANDEY:

Will the Minister of POWER  
be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government proposes to provide '24x7 Power for All' under Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana (DDUGJY);
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) whether the Government of Uttar Pradesh has submitted any proposal under DDUGJY and if so, the details thereof and the funds approved and released so far?

A N S W E R

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

( SHRI R. K. SINGH )

(a) & (b) : Government of India have taken a joint initiative with all the States/UTs for preparation of State specific documents for providing 24x7 power supply to all households, industrial & commercial consumers and adequate supply of power to agricultural consumers in a phased manner. All the State Governments and Union Territories, including Government of Uttar Pradesh, have signed the "24X7 Power For All" document. Government of India is providing assistance to the States through its various schemes including Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana (DDUGJY) and Integrated Power Development Scheme (IPDS) to enable them to achieve the goal.

(c) : Based on Detailed Project Reports (DPRs) submitted by Government of Uttar Pradesh, techno-economic appraisal, overall availability of funds and priority of works, 75 new projects have been sanctioned for Uttar Pradesh, covering all the 75 districts, with the project cost of Rs.6,946.22 crore. Under the scheme, a grant of Rs.935.98 crore has been released to Uttar Pradesh, as on 30.11.2017. In addition to this, Rs.5,064.32 crore have been released since 2014-15 and upto 30.11.2017, under the on-going Rural Electrification component of DDUGJY.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
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LOK SABHA  
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.1727  
ANSWERED ON 28.12.2017

DDUGJY IN ASSAM

†1727. SHRI NABA KUMAR SARANIA:

Will the Minister of POWER  
be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of the facilities provided to the people under Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana (DDUGJY); and
- (b) the number of persons benefited under the Yojana in Assam, district-wise?

A N S W E R

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

( SHRI R. K. SINGH )

(a) : Government of India launched the 'Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana' (DDUGJY) in December, 2014 for various rural electrification works including separation of agriculture and non-agriculture feeders, strengthening and augmentation of sub-transmission & distribution infrastructure, metering at distribution transformers/feeders/consumers and electrification of villages. Major items of works sanctioned under DDUGJY new projects as on 30.11.2017 include Augmentation of 2181 sub-stations and creation of 1825 Sub-stations; 3,84,553 Distribution Transformers (DTR); 2,64,300 circuit kilometers (cKm) of 11 KV line (including 1,56,493.20 cKm of feeder segregation); 1,22,078.66 cKm of Low Tension (LT) Line; 25,120.20 cKm of 33 & 66 KV lines; 1,51,60,243 energy meters for consumers; 3,77,120 energy meters for DTR and 29,287 energy meters for 11 KV Feeder.

(b) : Rural Electrification works under DDUGJY benefits all the residents of the area. As reported by the State of Assam, free electricity connections to 14.05 lakh BPL households have been released under DDUGJY in Assam, as on 30.11.2017. The district-wise details are given at Annexure.

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ANNEXURE REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PART (b) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION  
NO. 1727 ANSWERED IN THE LOK SABHA ON 28.12.2017.

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District-wise number of BPL connections released  
under DDUGJY in Assam

| Sr. No. | Districts     | BPL connections<br>(as on 30.11.2017) |
|---------|---------------|---------------------------------------|
| 1       | Baksa         | 19,389                                |
| 2       | Barpeta       | 1,10,869                              |
| 3       | Bongaigaon    | 68,594                                |
| 4       | Cachar        | 50,172                                |
| 5       | Chirang       | 9,579                                 |
| 6       | Darrang       | 80,652                                |
| 7       | Dhemaji       | 33,836                                |
| 8       | Dhubri        | 1,03,643                              |
| 9       | Dibrugarh     | 18,571                                |
| 10      | Dima Hasao    | 6,382                                 |
| 11      | Goalpara      | 31,025                                |
| 12      | Golaghat      | 69,034                                |
| 13      | Hailakandi    | 12,233                                |
| 14      | Jorhat        | 60,529                                |
| 15      | Kamrup        | 84,622                                |
| 16      | Karbi Anglong | 42,527                                |
| 17      | Karimganj     | 34,435                                |
| 18      | Kokrajhar     | 27,000                                |
| 19      | Lakhimpur     | 52,100                                |
| 20      | Morigaon      | 50,668                                |
| 21      | Nagaon        | 1,42,058                              |
| 22      | Nalbari       | 95,741                                |
| 23      | Sivasagar     | 35,207                                |
| 24      | Sonitpur      | 70,771                                |
| 25      | Tinsukia      | 93,673                                |
| 26      | Udalguri      | 1,200                                 |
| Total   |               | 14,04,510                             |

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF POWER

LOK SABHA  
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.1731  
ANSWERED ON 28.12.2017

SHORTAGE OF FUEL

1731. SHRI RAHUL SHEWALE:  
SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB:  
SHRI SANJAY DHOTRE:

Will the Minister of POWER  
be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the shortage/non-availability of fuel for power generation plants/stations and its adverse impact on power generation of various States still persists in the country despite several measures taken by the Government in this regard;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor along with the fuel supplied to power plants/stations across the country during each of the last three years and the current year;
- (c) whether there are a number of power plants/stations which are on the verge of closure due to high cost of fuel in the country;
- (d) if so, the details thereof, State-wise along with the reaction of the Government thereto;
- (e) whether the Government proposes to provide cheap fuel or financial assistance to such plants/stations for their survival in the country and if so, the details thereof; and
- (f) the other steps taken/being taken by the Government to ensure timely uninterrupted fuel supply at affordable rates to the power generation plants/ stations across the country?

A N S W E R

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

( SHRI R. K. SINGH )

(a) & (b) : Due to several measures taken by the Government, the availability of coal in power plants have improved. The overall coal stock in the coal based power plants have increased from 7.3 Million Tonnes (MT) as on 19.10.2017 to 12.9 MT as on 25.12.2017.

The drop in coal stock was mainly during the 2<sup>nd</sup> quarter of 2017-18 because of heavy rains during monsoon in the mining area which affected coal production, loading at mines and transportation of coal. Further, due to reduced generation from hydro, wind and nuclear power station, the generation from coal based power station had to be increased.

.....2.

The receipt of coal by the coal based power plants during the last three years and the current year are given at Annex-I.

The availability of domestic gas for power sector is very low as availability of gas from KG D6 field has reduced drastically. The details of the gas allotted and supplied/ consumed during the last 3 years and the current year (Upto November, 2017) is given at Annex-II.

(c) to (e) : Generation is a delicensed activity as per Electricity Act. 2003. The operation of a power station is done based on the merit order despatch by the Discoms so that the over all cost of power purchase is less.

Further, to reduce the cost of coal to power station, the Government has introduced “flexibility in utilization of domestic coal for reducing the cost of power generation” where the State/Central Gencos would have flexibility to utilize their coal in an efficient and cost effective manner in their own power plants as well as by transferring coal to other State/Central Gencos Power plants. This would lead to availability of cheaper power to discoms.

(f) : The Union Government has taken the following steps to ensure timely and uninterrupted fuel supply at affordable rates to the power plants:

- (i) The availability of coal is being regularly monitored closely to ensure that generation of power plant is not affected due to shortage of coal.
- (ii) Coal blocks have been allotted to central/ state power utilities to improve domestic coal availability.
- (iii) The Government has introduced a scheme SHAKTI (Scheme for Harnessing and Allocating Koyala (Coal) Transparently in India)-2017, to provide coal linkages to the power plants which do not have any linkage.
- (iv) Awarding gas blocks for Exploration & Production activities in various sedimentary basins of the country, and formulation of Hydrocarbon Exploration and Licensing Policy (HELP) in March, 2016.
- (v) Policy for marketing freedom for gas produced from Deepwater & Ultra Deepwater areas.
- (vi) The Government has introduced flexibility in utilization of domestic coal amongst power generating stations to reduce the cost of power generation. The State/Central Gencos would have flexibility to utilize their coal in optimum and cost effective manner in their own power plants as well as by transferring coal to other State/Central Gencos Power plants for generation of cheaper power.

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## ANNEX-I

ANNEX REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PARTS (a) & (b) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1731 ANSWERED IN THE LOK SABHA ON 28.12.2017.

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The receipt of coal by the coal based power plants during last three years and current year

| Year              | Domestic Receipt (MT) | Imported Receipt (MT) | Total Receipt (MT) |
|-------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|--------------------|
| 2014-15           | 450.3                 | 91.2                  | 541.5              |
| 2015-16           | 481.3                 | 80.6                  | 561.9              |
| 2016-17           | 494.9                 | 66.1                  | 561.0              |
| 2016-17 (Apr-Nov) | 312.9                 | 44.7                  | 357.6              |
| 2017-18 (Apr-Nov) | 343.3                 | 38.8                  | 382.1              |

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ANNEX REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PARTS (a) & (b) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1731 ANSWERED IN THE LOK SABHA ON 28.12.2017.

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The gas allotted and supplied/ consumed during last 3 years and current year (Upto November'17)

(Figures in MMSCMD)

| Years                 | Domestic Gas Allocation | Long-Term RLNG (Imported) Contracts | E-bid RLNG Allocation (for the year 2015-16 and 2016-17) | Domestic Gas Supplied/ consumed | RLNG supplied/ consumed | Total Gas Supplied/ consumed |
|-----------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------------------|--|---------------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------------|
| 2014-15               | 84.31                   | 5.38                                | NA   | 23.61                           | 1.59                    | 25.20                        |
| 2015-16               | 87.09                   | 5.38                                | 9.62   | 21.63                           | 6.63                    | 28.26                        |
| 2016-17               | 87.04                   | 5.73                                | 9.57   | 22.70                           | 6.89                    | 29.59                        |
| 2017-18 (upto Nov,17) | 87.04                   | 7.43                                | NA   | 23.07                           | 8.73                    | 31.80                        |

(MMSCMD: Million Metric Standard Cubic Meter per Day)

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF POWER

LOK SABHA  
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.1746  
ANSWERED ON 28.12.2017

POWER PROJECT BY NTPC

†1746. SHRIMATI REKHA VERMA:

Will the Minister of POWER  
be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of power projects of National Thermal Power Corporation Limited (NTPC) functioning in the country at present, State/ UT-wise;
- (b) whether NTPC Limited proposes to construct more thermal, water and gas based power projects in the country including Uttar Pradesh and Bihar to meet the shortage of power; and
- (c) if so, the details thereof, State/ UT-wise?

A N S W E R

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

( SHRI R. K. SINGH )

(a) : The details of power projects of NTPC Limited functioning in the country are given at Annex-I.

(b) & (c) : The details of projects under construction by NTPC Limited in the country are given at Annex-II.

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ANNEX REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PART (a) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1746 ANSWERED IN THE LOK SABHA ON 28.12.2017.

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LIST OF COMMISSIONED NTPC POWER STATIONS

| Sl. No. | State / UT        | Station                                   | Source  | Installed Capacity (MW) |
|---------|-------------------|---|---------|-------------------------|
| 1.      | Uttar Pradesh     | Singrauli                                 | Coal    | 2000                    |
| 2.      |                   | Rihand                                    | Coal    | 3000                    |
| 3.      |                   | Unchahar                                  | Coal    | 1550                    |
| 4.      |                   | Tanda                                     | Coal    | 440                     |
| 5.      |                   | Dadri                                     | Coal    | 1820                    |
| 6.      |                   | Auraiya                                   | Gas     | 663                     |
| 7.      |                   | Dadri                                     | Gas     | 830                     |
| 8.      |                   | Dadri Solar                               | Solar   | 5                       |
| 9.      |                   | Singrauli Solar                           | Solar   | 15                      |
| 10.     |                   | Unchahar Solar                            | Solar   | 10                      |
| 11.     | Delhi             | Badarpur                                  | Coal    | 705                     |
| 12.     | Maharashtra       | Mouda                                     | Coal    | 2320                    |
| 13.     |                   | Solapur                                   | Coal    | 660                     |
| 14.     | Chhattisgarh      | Korba                                     | Coal    | 2600                    |
| 15.     |                   | Sipat                                     | Coal    | 2980                    |
| 16.     | Madhya Pradesh    | Vindhyachal                               | Coal    | 4760                    |
| 17.     |                   | Rajgarh Solar                             | Solar   | 50                      |
| 18.     |                   | Mandsaur Solar                            | Solar   | 250                     |
| 19.     | Telangana         | Ramagundam                                | Coal    | 2600                    |
| 20.     |                   | Ramagundam Solar                          | Solar   | 10                      |
| 21.     | Andhra Pradesh    | Simhadri                                  | Coal    | 2000                    |
| 22.     |                   | Ananthapuramu Solar                       | Solar   | 250                     |
| 23.     | West Bengal       | Farakka                                   | Coal    | 2100                    |
| 24.     | Assam             | Bongaigaon                                | Coal    | 500                     |
| 25.     | Bihar             | Kahalgaoon                                | Coal    | 2340                    |
| 26.     |                   | Barh                                      | Coal    | 1320                    |
| 27.     | Odisha            | Talcher Kaniha                            | Coal    | 3000                    |
| 28.     |                   | Talcher Thermal                           | Coal    | 460                     |
| 29.     |                   | Talcher Solar                             | Solar   | 10                      |
| 30.     | Himachal Pradesh  | Koldam                                    | Hydro   | 800                     |
| 31.     | Haryana           | Faridabad                                 | Gas     | 432                     |
| 32.     |                   | Faridabad Solar                           | Solar   | 5                       |
| 33.     | Gujarat           | Kawas                                     | Gas     | 656                     |
| 34.     |                   | Gandhar                                   | Gas     | 657                     |
| 35.     |                   | Rojmal                                    | Wind    | 50                      |
| 36.     | Kerala            | Rajiv Gandhi Combined Cycle Power Project | Naphtha | 360                     |
| 37.     | Karnataka         | Kudgi                                     | Coal    | 1600                    |
| 38.     | Andaman & Nicobar | Andaman & Nicobar Solar                   | Solar   | 5                       |
| 39.     | Rajasthan         | Anta                                      | Gas     | 419                     |
| 40.     |                   | Bhadla Solar                              | Solar   | 260                     |

Joint Ventures/Subsidiaries

| Sl. No. | State        | Station           | Source | Installed Capacity (MW) |
|---------|--------------|-------------------|--------|-------------------------|
| 1.      | Bihar        | Muzaffarpur-KBUNL | Coal   | 610                     |
| 2.      | Bihar        | Nabinagar - BRBCL | Coal   | 500                     |
| 3.      | Chhattisgarh | Bhilai-NSPCL      | Coal   | 574                     |
| 4.      | Haryana      | Jhajjar-APCPL     | Coal   | 1500                    |
| 5.      | Odisha       | Rourkela-NSPCL    | Coal   | 120                     |
| 6.      | Tamil Nadu   | Vallur-I-NTECL    | Coal   | 1500                    |
| 7.      | WB           | Durgapur-NSPCL    | Coal   | 120                     |
| 8.      | Maharashtra  | RGPPL             | Gas    | 1967                    |

KBUNL : Kanti Bijlee Utpadan Nigam Limited, NSPCL : NTPC SAIL Power Company Private Limited, APCPL : Aravali Power Company Private Limited, RGPPL : Ratnagiri Gas and Power Private Limited , NTECL : NTPC Tamil Nadu Energy Company Limited, BRBCL: Bharat Rail Bijlee Co. Ltd.

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ANNEX REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PARTS (b) & (c) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1746 ANSWERED IN THE LOK SABHA ON 28.12.2017.

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LIST OF NTPC PROJECTS UNDER CONSTRUCTION IN THE COUNTRY

| Sl. No.                           | State/Union Territory | Project                    | Source | Capacity (MW) |
|-----------------------------------|-----------------------|----------------------------|--------|---------------|
| NTPC owned Projects               |                       |                            |        |               |
| 1.                                | Assam                 | Bongaigaon                 | Coal   | 250           |
| 2.                                | Bihar                 | Barh-I                     | Coal   | 1980          |
| 3.                                | Chhattisgarh          | Lara-I                     | Coal   | 1600          |
| 4.                                | Jharkhand             | North Karanpura            | Coal   | 1980          |
| 5.                                | M.P.                  | Khargone                   | Coal   | 1320          |
| 6.                                | Karnataka             | Kudgi                      | Coal   | 800           |
| 7.                                | M.P.                  | Gadarwara-I                | Coal   | 1600          |
| 8.                                | Maharashtra           | Solapur                    | Coal   | 660           |
| 9.                                | Odisha                | Darlipalli-I               | Coal   | 1600          |
| 10.                               | U.P.                  | Tanda-II                   | Coal   | 1320          |
| 11.                               | U.P.                  | Singrauli CW Discharge     | Hydro  | 8             |
| 12.                               | Uttarakhand           | Tapovan Vishnugad          | Hydro  | 520           |
| 13.                               | Uttarakhand           | Lata Tapovan               | Hydro  | 171           |
| 14.                               | West Bengal           | Rammam-III                 | Hydro  | 120           |
| 15.                               | Telangana             | Telangana                  | Coal   | 1600          |
| Subsidiary/Joint Venture Projects |                       |                            |        |               |
| 16.                               | Bihar                 | Nabinagar, BRBCL           | Coal   | 500           |
| 17.                               | Bihar                 | Nabinagar, NPGCPL          | Coal   | 1980          |
| 18.                               | U.P.                  | Meja, MUNPL                | Coal   | 1320          |
| 19.                               | Odisha                | Rourkela PP-II             | Coal   | 250           |
| 20.                               | West Bengal           | Durgapur Power Project III | Coal   | 40            |

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF POWER

LOK SABHA  
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.1755  
ANSWERED ON 28.12.2017

REFORMS UNDER UDAY

1755. SHRI KALIKESH N. SINGH DEO:

Will the Minister of POWER  
be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the UDAY scheme has been successful in reducing financial losses of State DISCOMS;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the details of reforms undertaken by the participating DISCOMS including the reduction in AT&C losses and the quarterly tariff revision;
- (d) whether the participating DISCOMS are now taking steps to fulfil their outstanding RPO requirements; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof?

A N S W E R

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

( SHRI R. K. SINGH )

(a) & (b) : As per the data furnished by the participating States of Ujwal DISCOM Assurance Yojana (UDAY), financial losses of UDAY states have reduced from Rs.51589.51 Crore in FY16 to Rs.34826.87 Crore in FY17.

(c) : As per the data submitted by States, the participating states have achieved an improvement of 1.00% in Aggregate Technical & Commercial (AT&C) losses and Rs.0.17 a Unit in the gap between Average Cost of Supply and Average Revenue Realized in FY 2017. Tariffs are determined by the respective State Electricity Regulatory Commission (SERC)/Joint Electricity Regulatory Commission (JERC), taking into consideration several parameters including cost of debt, power purchase costs, operation and maintenance costs, capital expenditure etc. As per information available, the states of Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Haryana, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Punjab, Sikkim, Uttar Pradesh and Uttarakhand have increased tariffs in the year 2017-18.

(d) & (e) : States have been regularly inviting bids for procuring renewable energy for meeting their Renewable Purchase Obligations (RPOs). The State Electricity Regulatory Commissions (SERCs) of the States of Bihar, Maharashtra, Punjab and Uttarakhand have invoked penal provisions for ensuring RPO compliance. Further, SERCs of Andhra Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh and Rajasthan have aligned the RPO trajectory as notified by Ministry of Power in July 2016.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF POWER

LOK SABHA  
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.1758  
ANSWERED ON 28.12.2017

AUDIT OF DISCOM

†1758. SHRI SATISH CHANDRA DUBEY:

Will the Minister of POWER  
be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government audits accounts of power distribution companies after every six months, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;
- (b) whether the Government has any proposal to conduct such audits after every six months in future and if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) whether any effective scheme has been proposed to prevent power companies from issuing incorrect bill to consumers, if so, the details thereof?

A N S W E R

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

( SHRI R. K. SINGH )

(a) & (b) : No, Madam. Since the distribution of electricity at retail level falls within the domain of the State Governments, the Central Government does not carry out any audit of DISCOMs. However, since distribution companies come under the Companies Act, 1956, they have to get their accounts audited through Statutory Auditors. The Electricity Act, 2003 also has enabling provisions to specify any general or specific conditions while granting license to a DISCOM. Further, as per Section 86 of the Electricity Act, the State Commission, while discharging its function of determination of tariffs shall be guided by the Tariff Policy published under section 3. The provisions of sub-para (2) of para 8.2.1 of the Tariff Policy, state that the State Electricity Regulatory Commission (SERC) shall institute a system of independent scrutiny of financial & technical data submitted by the licensee. Besides, SERCs have the overarching power under section 181 to make any Regulations for discharge of their functions given under the Act.

All these provisions give adequate powers to SERCs to get independent audit done, if considered necessary. Apart from this, the State Government, under Section 108 of Electricity Act, 2003, have the powers to give directions to the SERCs in matter of policy involving public interest. In addition, the public sector DISCOMs are subject to C&AG audit.

(c) : Government of India (GoI) launched Integrated Power Development Scheme (IPDS), National Smart Grid Mission (NSGM) and Ujwal Discom Assurance Yojana (UDAY) which emphasizes on installation of Smart Meters. Smart Meters remove the human intervention from billing process and hence improve billing accuracy.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF POWER

LOK SABHA  
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.1787  
ANSWERED ON 28.12.2017

IMPACT OF UDAY

1787. KUMARI SUSHMITA DEV:  
SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA:

Will the Minister of POWER  
be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Ujjwal Discom Assurance Yojana (UDAY) which was approved by the Union Government on 5 November, 2015 and considered to be a path breaking power reform to improve the fiscal health of power distribution companies has worsened their finances in the past few months;
- (b) if so, the facts in this regard;
- (c) whether there is an urgent need to improve and revamp the monitoring system of rural feeder system which is leading to increase in AT&C losses; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof along with the steps Union Government has taken or proposes to take in this regard?

A N S W E R

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

( SHRI R. K. SINGH )

(a) & (b) : No, Madam. Interventions under Ujjwal DISCOM Assurance Yojana, launched by the Government of India on 20-11-2015, including reduction in interest costs & cost of power and efficiency gains have yielded encouraging outcomes. As per the unaudited data submitted by States, the participating states have achieved an improvement of 1.00% in Aggregate Technical & Commercial (AT&C) losses and Rs.0.17 a Unit in the gap between Average Cost of Supply and Average Revenue Realized in FY 2017.

(c) & (d) : Recognizing that feeder monitoring is an important tool for loss reduction, the Government has sanctioned an amount of Rs.233.03 crores for online monitoring of Rural Feeders in the country.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF POWER

LOK SABHA  
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.1809  
ANSWERED ON 28.12.2017

SHORT SUPPLY OF COAL TO POWER PLANTS

1809. SHRI B.N. CHANDRAPPA:

Will the Minister of POWER  
be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government is aware that Karnataka is facing a critical drop in coal supply to generate electricity, if so, the details thereof;
- (b) whether the Government is aware that the thermal power plants of the State are on the verge of a crisis due to non-availability of coal, if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the Government is also aware that the State of Karnataka does not possess any coal mines and it depends on imported coal or coal from other States, if so, the details thereof;
- (d) whether it is true that this year has seen a much more drastic fall in coal supplies compared to previous years, if so, the details thereof along with the reasons for a huge decrease in coal supply to the State this year; and
- (e) whether the Government is taking any measures to ensure that the coal is supplied to all the States including Karnataka to generate the electricity required for State and if so, the details thereof?

A N S W E R

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

( SHRI R. K. SINGH )

(a) & (b) : Coal is supplied to the power plants through long-term linkage, e-auction and import. The plants also receive coal through captive coal mines in case a mine is allotted to a power plant. Karnataka has three coal based power plants in the State, namely, Raichur TPS (1720 MW), Bellary TPS (1700 MW) and Yermarus TPS (1600 MW). Bellary TPS and Yermarus TPS have no long-term coal linkage.

As regards Raichur Thermal Power Plant, the materialisation of the prorata annual contracted quantity from Coal India Limited (CIL) and The Singareni Collieries Company Limited (SCCL) for 2017-18 (upto 13/12/2017) is around 77% and 100% respectively. The supply against bridge linkage to other power plants is on the best effort basis.

The coal supply to the power stations in Karnataka have improved and coal companies are making all efforts to further augment the supply to all the power stations. The average coal supplies to all power plants of KPCL during April to October 2017 was 3.26 rakes/day (12850 Tonnes Per Day (TPD)) and this supplies were increased to 4.00 rakes/day in the month of November (16000 TPD) and 4.9 rakes/day (20000 TPD) in the month of December. The above supplies have necessitated improvement of coal stocks at the power plants of KPCL.

(c): As per the Coal Mines (Special Provisions) Act, 2015 as well as the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957, six (6) coal mines have been allocated to Karnataka Power Corporation Ltd (KPCL). The names of the Coal Mine/Block are: Baranj I, Baranj II, Baranj III, Baranj IV, Manora Deep and Kiloni with end use plant Bellary TPS (2x500 MW). These mines are located in Maharashtra. KPCL has imported 4.45 Lakh Tonnes during 2016-17. However, during 2017-18 (April-November), KPCL has not imported any coal.

(d): The coal receipt by the KPCL power plants (Bellary TPS and Raichur TPS) has reduced by 23% during 2017-18 (April-November) as against the corresponding period last year. Due to heavy monsoon in mine areas the domestic coal production, loading at mines and transportation of coal was affected.

However, since 19.10.2017, there has been consistent increase in coal stock in all power stations including the power stations in Karnataka. The overall coal stock in the power stations in the country have increased from 7.3 Million Tonnes (MT) as on 19.10.2017 to 12.9 MT as on 25.12.2017.

(e): The Union Government has taken the following measures to ensure that the coal is supplied to all the States including Karnataka to generate electricity required for the State:

- i. The availability of coal is being regularly monitored closely to ensure that generation of power plant is not affected due to shortage of coal.
- ii. On the request of the State Government, the duration of Bridge Linkage to Bellary Thermal Power Station (TPS) and Yeramarus TPS from SCCL has been extended twice.
- iii. Blocks have been allotted to central/state power utilities to improve domestic coal availability.
- iv. The Government has introduced a scheme SHAKTI (Scheme for Harnessing and Allocating Koyala (Coal) Transparently in India)-2017, to provide coal linkages to the power plants which do not have any linkage.
- v. The Government has introduced flexibility in utilization of domestic coal amongst power generating stations to reduce the cost of power generation. The State/Central Gencos would have flexibility to utilize their coal in optimum and cost effective manner in their own power plants as well as by transferring coal to other State/Central Gencos Power plants for generation of cheaper power.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF POWER  
LOK SABHA  
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.1810  
ANSWERED ON 28.12.2017

UDAY

1810. SHRI S.P. MUDDAHANUME GOWDA:  
SHRI B.V. NAIK:  
MOHAMMED FAIZAL:

Will the Minister of POWER  
be pleased to state:

- (a) the present status of Ujjwal DISCOM Assurance Yojana (UDAY) in the country including Lakshadweep;
- (b) whether a number of States have joined the UDAY and if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether these States are expected to see reduction/decline in their distribution losses under UDAY and if so, the details thereof;
- (d) the steps taken by Government to make the remaining States also join UDAY to reap the benefits of the scheme; and
- (e) whether the Government has received any representation/ request in this regards and if so, the action taken by the Government thereon?

A N S W E R

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

( SHRI R. K. SINGH )

(a) & (b) : So far, Twenty Seven (27) States and Four (04) Union Territories in all viz. Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, Gujarat, Bihar, Punjab, Jammu & Kashmir, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Goa, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, Manipur, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Assam, Sikkim, Meghalaya, Telangana, Tamil Nadu, Arunachal Pradesh, Kerala, Tripura, Mizoram, Nagaland, Andaman & Nicobar Islands, Dadra & Nagar Haveli, Daman & Diu and Puducherry have signed the Memorandum of Understanding (MOUs) under Ujjwal DISCOM Assurance Yojana (UDAY). Lakshadweep has shown its willingness to join UDAY and Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) is under scrutiny.

(c) : As per data submitted by States, the Aggregate Technical & Commercial (AT&C) losses in UDAY States have reduced to 20% in FY 17 from 21% in FY 16.

(d) & (e) : The Scheme is open to all the remaining States and UTs for operational efficiency. However, relaxation of borrowing outside Fiscal Responsibility and Budgetary Management (FRBM) limit ended on 31-03-2017.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF POWER

LOK SABHA  
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.1811  
ANSWERED ON 28.12.2017

MULTI-LEVEL CHECKS ON IMPORTED EQUIPMENTS

1811. SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SULE:  
SHRI MOHITE PATIL VIJAYSINH SHANKARRAO:  
SHRI DHANANJAY MAHADIK:  
DR. J. JAYAVARDHAN:  
DR. HEENA VIJAYKUMAR GAVIT:

Will the Minister of POWER  
be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government proposes to lay down stringent regulations for multilevel checks on equipment imported for the domestic power distribution sector, if so, the details thereof and the objective behind the move;
- (b) whether the Government also proposes to develop a testing facility for cyber security where sourced equipment can be tested for malware before installation and periodically after commissioning and if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the Central Electricity Authority also proposes to amend the regulations so that only authentic equipment is installed in the grid, if so, the details thereof;
- (d) whether these regulations will boost local manufacturing; and
- (e) if so, the steps taken by the Government in this regard?

A N S W E R

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

( SHRI R. K. SINGH )

(a) to (c) : The Central Electricity Authority (CEA) has been directed to review its regulations and incorporate suitable provisions in regard to Cyber Security.

The CEA and the Central Power Research Institute (CPRI) have further been asked to identify the infrastructure for creating a separate test bed for Cyber Security checks of equipment at the CPRI.

(d) & (e) : The aforesaid measures would improve the cyber security of the electrical infrastructure and reduce risk of cyber-attacks from equipment

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF POWER

LOK SABHA  
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.1817  
ANSWERED ON 28.12.2017

REPLACEMENT OF ELECTRIC METERS

1817. SHRI MANOJ TIWARI:  
DR. RATNA DE (NAG):  
SHRI HARI OM PANDAY:

Will the Minister of POWER  
be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Union Government has any proposal to replace the existing Electric meters by Digital meters throughout the country in near future;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor; and
- (d) the details of the related Schemes & work executing firms in this regard, State-wise ?

A N S W E R

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

( SHRI R. K. SINGH )

(a) to (c) : The regulations provide that only static(electronic) meters be installed.

(d) : Government of India (GoI) has launched Integrated Power Development Scheme (IPDS) & Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana (DDUGJY) on 3rd December 2014, which include funding for installation of electronic (static) and smart meters. The State-wise details of meters sanctioned under IPDS & DDUGJY are at Annexure-I&II. The projects under IPDS and DDUGJY are being executed by the respective State Distribution Utilities (DISCOMs)/State Power Departments.

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## ANNEXURE-I

ANNEXURE REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PART (d) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1817 ANSWERED IN THE LOK SABHA ON 28.12.2017.

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Details of electronic (static) meters sanctioned under IPDS

| Sl. No. | State                       | Sanctioned quantity (No.) | Sanctioned amount (Rs. crore) |
|---------|-----------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1       | Andaman and Nicobar Islands | 15475                     | 4.7                           |
| 2       | Andhra Pradesh              | 473363                    | 109.3                         |
| 3       | Arunachal Pradesh           | 18707                     | 9.0                           |
| 4       | Assam                       | 58790                     | 23.7                          |
| 5       | Bihar                       | 245714                    | 101.0                         |
| 6       | Chhattisgarh                | 2598                      | 31.1                          |
| 7       | Goa                         | 159220                    | 29.1                          |
| 8       | Gujarat                     | 705382                    | 155.4                         |
| 9       | Haryana                     | 174485                    | 54.9                          |
| 10      | Himachal Pradesh            | 48467                     | 10.6                          |
| 11      | Jammu & Kashmir             | 134106                    | 29.2                          |
| 12      | Jharkhand                   | 134099                    | 65.6                          |
| 13      | Karnataka                   | 848565                    | 178.6                         |
| 14      | Kerala                      | 524275                    | 62.2                          |
| 15      | Madhya Pradesh              | 614801                    | 210.7                         |
| 16      | Maharashtra                 | 631671                    | 83.3                          |
| 17      | Manipur                     | 36119                     | 17.7                          |
| 18      | Meghalaya                   | 1119                      | 0.4                           |
| 19      | Mizoram                     | 3862                      | 2.9                           |
| 20      | Nagaland                    | 42940                     | 16.5                          |
| 21      | Odisha                      | 237331                    | 63.5                          |
| 22      | Puducherry                  | 35000                     | 5.9                           |
| 23      | Punjab                      | 17591                     | 44.2                          |
| 24      | Rajasthan                   | 310549                    | 45.6                          |
| 25      | Sikkim                      | 9735                      | 8.3                           |
| 26      | Tamil Nadu                  | 2300055                   | 372.4                         |
| 27      | Telangana                   | 210362                    | 60.5                          |
| 28      | Tripura                     | 28243                     | 28.2                          |
| 29      | Uttar Pradesh               | 307377                    | 119.7                         |
| 30      | Uttarakhand                 | 29891                     | 7.8                           |
| 31      | West Bengal                 | 643220                    | 169.0                         |
|         | Total                       | 9003112                   | 2121.0                        |

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## ANNEXURE-II

ANNEXURE REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PART (d) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1817 ANSWERED IN THE LOK SABHA ON 28.12.2017.

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Details of electronic (static) meters sanctioned under DDUGJY

| Sl. No. | State                       | Sanctioned quantity (No.) | Sanctioned amount (Rs. crore) |
|---------|-----------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1       | Andaman and Nicobar Islands | 31317                     | 5.86                          |
| 2       | Andhra Pradesh              | 19897                     | 7.27                          |
| 3       | Arunachal Pradesh           | 109551                    | 58.20                         |
| 4       | Assam                       | 16397                     | 70.44                         |
| 5       | Bihar                       | 958022                    | 141.86                        |
| 6       | Chhattisgarh                | 48979                     | 41.68                         |
| 7       | Dadra & Nagar Haveli        | 3838                      | 1.68                          |
| 8       | Goa                         | 115276                    | 16.74                         |
| 9       | Gujarat                     | 1268076                   | 193.26                        |
| 10      | Haryana                     | 34058                     | 12.63                         |
| 11      | Himachal Pradesh            | 133091                    | 13.51                         |
| 12      | Jammu & Kashmir             | 405837                    | 96.39                         |
| 13      | Jharkhand                   | 620586                    | 317.56                        |
| 14      | Karnataka                   | 1780386                   | 444.96                        |
| 15      | Kerala                      | 1802702                   | 159.15                        |
| 16      | Madhya Pradesh              | 1307358                   | 410.72                        |
| 17      | Maharashtra                 | -                         | -                             |
| 18      | Manipur                     | -                         | -                             |
| 19      | Meghalaya                   | 1251                      | 15.24                         |
| 20      | Mizoram                     | -                         | -                             |
| 21      | Nagaland                    | 805                       | 9.99                          |
| 22      | Odisha                      | 1727353                   | 440.93                        |
| 23      | Puducherry                  | 76805                     | 15.05                         |
| 24      | Punjab                      | 254565                    | 84.83                         |
| 25      | Rajasthan                   | 970126                    | 352.93                        |
| 26      | Sikkim                      | 57720                     | 7.34                          |
| 27      | Tamil Nadu                  | 1193990                   | 119.66                        |
| 28      | Telangana                   | 1289                      | 5.16                          |
| 29      | Tripura                     | 165414                    | 36.59                         |
| 30      | Uttar Pradesh               | 904810                    | 294.10                        |
| 31      | Uttarakhand                 | 67651                     | 43.78                         |
| 32      | West Bengal                 | 1489500                   | 441.22                        |
|         | Total                       | 15566650                  | 3858.73                       |

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