

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF POWER

**RAJYA SABHA**  
**STARRED QUESTION NO.256**  
TO BE ANSWERED ON 27.03.2017

**NON-AVAILABILITY OF GAS IN GUJARAT  
FOR POWER GENERATION**

\*256. SHRI DILIPBHAI PANDYA:

Will the Minister of **POWER**  
be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Central Government is aware that more than 3,000 MW gas based power generation capacity remains idle in Gujarat due to non-availability of gas at an affordable rate;
- (b) whether the State Government has requested the Central Government to either allocate Administrated Pricing Mechanism gas or provide subsidy or allow such gas based capacity to run on available gas in the market so that power generated by the same may be purchased by Central Public Sector Units; and
- (c) what is the response of Government in this regard?

**A N S W E R**

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

( SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL )

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

\*\*\*\*\*

## STATEMENT

### STATEMENT REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PARTS (a) TO (c) OF STARRED QUESTION NO. 256 TO BE ANSWERED IN THE RAJYA SABHA ON 27.03.2017 REGARDING NON-AVAILABILITY OF GAS IN GUJARAT FOR POWER GENERATION.

\*\*\*\*\*

**(a) :** A total of 14305 MW gas based power generation capacity is stranded in the country due to non-availability of domestic gas, which includes 3898 MW in Gujarat.

**(b) & (c) :** Yes, Sir. Ministry of Petroleum & Natural Gas (MoPNG) has stated that domestic gas is being supplied to the power sector as per current production levels and domestic natural gas supply to power sector may improve in case production levels increase in future and as per prevailing MoPNG guidelines.

Government of India, in consultation with the State Governments, has sanctioned a scheme for importing spot Re-gasified Liquefied Natural Gas (RLNG) during the period 2015-16 and 2016-17 for the stranded gas based power plants as well as for plants receiving domestic gas. The scheme provides for financial support from PSDF (Power System Development Fund). The scheme also envisages sacrifices to be made collectively by all stakeholders, including the Central and State Governments by way of exemptions from applicable taxes and levies/duties on the incremental RLNG being imported for the purposes.

All gas based power plants can generate power from gas and sell the same to any discom or any other consumer. Government has also provided Nil Custom duty on Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG) and Natural Gas (NG), when imported for generation of electrical energy by a generating company as defined in section 2(28) of the Electricity Act, 2003 (36 of 2003) to supply electrical energy or to engage in the business of supplying electrical energy to the grid.

\*\*\*\*\*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF POWER

**RAJYA SABHA**  
**STARRED QUESTION NO.257**  
TO BE ANSWERED ON 27.03.2017

**POWER GENERATION TARGET *VIS-À-VIS* DEMAND**

†\*257. DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA:

Will the Minister of **POWER**  
be pleased to state:

- (a) the annual targets for generation of electricity, for five years from the year 2014-15, source-wise and the actual achievements till date along with the definite measures for achieving the forthcoming targets; and
- (b) the gap between demand and supply during the above period till date and the measures taken for fulfilling the forthcoming demand?

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

\*\*\*\*\*

## STATEMENT

### STATEMENT REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PARTS (a) & (b) OF STARRED QUESTION NO. 257 TO BE ANSWERED IN THE RAJYA SABHA ON 27.03.2017 REGARDING POWER GENERATION TARGET VIS-À-VIS DEMAND.

\*\*\*\*\*

(a) : The generation targets are fixed on year to year basis. The source-wise details of targets fixed for power generation with actual quantity of power generated during the years 2014-15, 2015-16, 2016-17 (upto February, 2017) is furnished at **Annex-I**. The generation target for the year 2017-18 has been fixed as 1229.400 Billion Units (BU).

(b) : As reported by States, there is a marginal demand-supply gap of only 0.7% in terms of energy and 1.6% in terms of peak in the country during the current financial year (upto February, 2017). The demand and supply of power during the years 2014-15, 2015-16, 2016-17 (upto February, 2017) is furnished at **Annex-II**.

To meet the electricity demand in the coming years, the following steps have been taken/are being taken by the Government of India (GoI):

- (i) Generation capacity addition has been planned to meet the rising demand of electricity in the country. Generation capacity has increased from 2,71,722 MW in 2014-15 (as on 31.3.2015) to 3,15,426 MW in February 2017 and is projected to be around 5.2 lakh MW by the year 2021-22.
- (ii) Thrust is being given to electricity generation from renewable energy sources (RES). Government has set a target of 175,000 MW power from RES by the year 2022.
- (iii) The GoI has taken several steps to promote energy conservation, energy efficiency and other demand side management measures.

\*\*\*\*\*

**ANNEX-I**

**ANNEX REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PART (a) OF THE STATEMENT LAID IN REPLY TO STARRED QUESTION NO. 257 TO BE ANSWERED IN THE RAJYA SABHA ON 27.03.2017 REGARDING POWER GENERATION TARGET VIS-À-VIS DEMAND.**

\*\*\*\*\*

**Source-wise generation targets and actual generation during the years 2014-15, 2015-16, 2016-17 (upto February, 2017) in Billion Units**

Figures in Billion Units

Category	2014-15		2015-16		2016-17		
	Annual Target	Actual Generation	Annual Target	Actual Generation	Annual Target	Prorata Target (Upto Feb-2017)	Actual Generation (Upto Feb-2017) *
<b>Thermal</b>	858.603	878.320	966.700	943.788	999.000	910.225	903.694
<b>Hydro</b>	124.297	129.244	128.000	121.377	134.000	124.925	114.330
<b>Nuclear</b>	35.300	36.102	38.000	37.414	40.000	36.427	34.136
<b>Bhutan Import</b>	4.800	5.008	4.800	5.244	5.000	4.859	5.585
<b>All India Total</b>	<b>1023.000</b>	<b>1048.673</b>	<b>1137.500</b>	<b>1107.822</b>	<b>1178.000</b>	<b>1076.436</b>	<b>1057.746</b>
<i>* Provisional figures</i>							

\*\*\*\*\*

**ANNEX-II**

**ANNEX REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PART (b) OF THE STATEMENT LAID IN REPLY TO STARRED QUESTION NO. 257 TO BE ANSWERED IN THE RAJYA SABHA ON 27.03.2017 REGARDING POWER GENERATION TARGET VIS-À-VIS DEMAND.**

\*\*\*\*\*

**The demand and supply of power during 2014-15, 2015-16, 2016-17 (upto February, 2017)**

	<b>Energy</b>				<b>Peak</b>			
	<b>Energy Requirement</b>	<b>Energy Supplied</b>	<b>Energy not Supplied</b>		<b>Peak Demand</b>	<b>Peak Met</b>	<b>Demand not Met</b>	
	<b>(MU)</b>	<b>(MU)</b>	<b>(MU)</b>	<b>(%)</b>	<b>(MW)</b>	<b>(MW)</b>	<b>(MW)</b>	<b>(%)</b>
<b>2014-15</b>	10,68,923	10,30,785	-38,138	-3.6	1,48,166	1,41,160	-7,006	-4.7
<b>2015-16</b>	11,14,408	10,90,851	-23,557	-2.1	1,53,366	1,48,463	-4,903	-3.2
<b>2016-17 (upto February, 2017)</b>	10,44,325	10,37,163	-7,162	-0.7	1,59,542	1,56,934	-2,608	-1.6

\*\*\*\*\*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF POWER

**RAJYA SABHA**  
**UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.2795**  
TO BE ANSWERED ON 27.03.2017

**RELEASE OF WATER TO RAJASTHAN BY BBMB**

2795. SHRI HARSHVARDHAN SINGH DUNGARPUR:

Will the Minister of **POWER**  
be pleased to state:

- (a) whether short fluctuating supplies for Ravi, Beas and Sutlej water are passed by Punjab and Haryana to Rajasthan; and
- (b) whether Government intends to give directions to Bhakra Beas Management Board (BBMB) to ensure supply of water to Rajasthan as per its share decided in the Technical Committee Meeting (TCM) of BBMB?

**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) :** Rajasthan is getting water from Ravi and Beas as released by Punjab through Harike, and water from Sutlej released partly by Punjab through Harike and partly by Haryana through Bhakra Main Line (BML) Canal. Detailed water supplies made to Rajasthan during the last 5 years vis-a-vis its share is furnished at **Annexure-I**.

BBMB is releasing water from reservoir as per the decision taken in the monthly Technical Committee Meetings (TCM), represented by Chief Engineers of the Partner States. The control of Headworks/delivery points from where Rajasthan is getting water is lying either with Governments of Punjab or Haryana. Government of Rajasthan has filed a Civil Suit in the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India for transfer of control of Headworks from Punjab to BBMB. The matter is sub-judice.

\*\*\*\*\*

## ANNEXURE-I

ANNEXURE REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PARTS (a) & (b) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 2795 TO BE ANSWERED IN THE RAJYA SABHA ON 27.03.2017.

\*\*\*\*\*

## POSITION OF WATER SUPPLIED TO RAJASTHAN

YEAR	PERIOD	Rajasthan at Harike via Punjab									Rajasthan at BML via Haryana		
		Out of Ravi Beas Water			Out of Sutlej water			Total water supplied			Share	Deliveries	Excess/ Shortage
		Share	Deliveries	Excess/ Shortage	Share	Deliveries	Excess/ Shortage	Share	Deliveries	Excess/ Shortage			
2011-2012	FILLING	2.642	2.916	0.274	0.303	0.266	-0.037	2.945	3.182	0.237	0.179	0.168	-0.011
	DEPLETION	4.000	4.929	0.929	0.406	0.538	0.132	4.406	5.467	1.061	0.240	0.285	0.045
	<b>TOTAL</b>	6.642	7.845	1.203	0.709	0.804	0.095	7.351	8.649	1.298	0.419	0.453	0.034
2012-2013	FILLING	2.638	2.731	0.094	0.293	0.288	-0.005	2.930	3.019	0.089	0.173	0.147	-0.026
	DEPLETION	3.845	4.691	0.847	0.339	0.490	0.151	4.183	5.181	0.998	0.200	0.259	0.059
	<b>TOTAL</b>	6.483	7.422	0.941	0.632	0.778	0.146	7.113	8.200	1.087	0.373	0.406	0.033
2013-2014	FILLING	2.583	3.032	0.449	0.304	0.315	0.011	2.887	3.347	0.460	0.179	0.169	-0.011
	DEPLETION	4.064	4.936	0.872	0.366	0.537	0.172	4.430	5.474	1.044	0.216	0.261	0.045
	<b>TOTAL</b>	6.647	7.968	1.321	0.670	0.852	0.183	7.317	8.821	1.504	0.395	0.430	0.034
2014-2015	FILLING	2.633	2.616	-0.018	0.286	0.287	0.000	2.920	2.902	-0.017	0.169	0.149	-0.020
	DEPLETION	3.281	3.990	0.709	0.302	0.430	0.128	3.584	4.421	0.837	0.195	0.275	0.080
	<b>TOTAL</b>	5.914	6.606	0.691	0.588	0.717	0.128	6.504	7.323	0.820	0.364	0.424	0.060
2015-2016	FILLING	2.907	3.058	0.151	0.274	0.258	-0.015	3.181	3.316	0.136	0.162	0.152	-0.009
	DEPLETION	3.877	4.814	0.937	0.372	0.515	0.143	4.249	5.329	1.081	0.219	0.286	0.067
	<b>TOTAL</b>	6.784	7.872	1.088	0.646	0.773	0.128	7.430	8.645	1.217	0.381	0.438	0.058
2016-17	FILLING	2.026	2.405	0.378	0.301	0.271	-0.030	2.328	2.676	0.348	0.178	0.149	-0.029
	DEPLETION	<b>Please refer to Annexure-II</b>											
	<b>TOTAL</b>	2.026	2.405	0.378	0.301	0.271	-0.030	2.328	2.676	0.348	0.178	0.149	-0.029

Note:-

- 1 All figures are in MAF.
- 2 Filling period is from 21<sup>st</sup> May to 20<sup>th</sup> September and depletion period is from 21<sup>st</sup> September to 20<sup>th</sup> May of subsequent year.
- 3 The figure of 2016 is yet to be reconcile.



**ANNEXURE-II**

**ANNEXURE REFERRED TO IN ANNEXURE-I OF THE REPLY TO PARTS (a) & (b) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 2795 TO BE ANSWERED  
IN THE RAJYA SABHA ON 27.03.2017**

**POSITION OF WATER SUPPLIED TO RAJASTHAN IN DEPLETION PERIOD 2016-17**

Month	PERIOD	Rajasthan at Harike (Ravi Beas) at Harike			Rajasthan via Punjab (Sutlej) at Harike			Total water Supplied by Punjab to Rajasthan At Harike			Rajasthan via Haryana		
		Requirement	Deliveries	Excess/Shortage	Requirement	Deliveries	Excess/Shortage	Requirement	Deliveries	Excess/Shortage	Requirement	Deliveries	Excess/Shortage
Sep	21-30	102000	110259	8259	10000	11352	1352	112000	121611	9611	7000	5126	-1874
Oct	01-10	104598	104598	0	10000	11362	1362	114598	115960	1362	6000	4331	-1669
	11-20	127326	127326	0	10000	11323	1323	137326	138649	1323	6000	7131	1131
	21-31	131600	142502	10902	11000	12277	1277	142600	154779	12179	6600	5924	-676
Nov	01-10	109000	124449	15449	10000	11413	1413	119000	135862	16862	6000	4986	-1014
	11-20	100000	121361	21361	10000	11061	1061	110000	132422	22422	6000	6906	906
	21-30	98000	105848	7848	10000	10748	748	108000	116596	8596	6000	5950	-50
Dec	01-10	96500	70876	-25624	8600	11100	2500	105100	81976	-23124	5000	5557	557
	11-20	96500	77473	-19027	8000	10895	2895	104500	88368	-16132	5000	6592	1592
	21-31	105050	106709	1659	7700	10946	3246	112750	117655	4905	5500	6178	678
Jan	01-10	86780	95716	8936	9450	13837	4387	96230	109553	13323	4500	4297	-203
	11-20	88980	96827	7847	9450	11732	2282	98430	108559	10129	4500	5341	841
	21-31	101750	105892	4142	9900	12638	2738	111650	118530	6880	4950	6317	1367
Feb	01-10	97700	99533	1833	9000	10579	1579	106700	110112	3412	4500	5530	1030
	11-20	100500	101327	827	9000	11053	2053	109500	112380	2880	4500	4200	-300
	21-28	80400	95708	15308	7200	9020	1820	87600	104728	17128	3600	3239	-361
Total		1626684	1686404	59720	149300	181336	32036	1775984	1867740	91756	85650	87605	1955

Note:-

- 1 All figures are in cusec days.
- 2 The figures from 01-11-2016 onward are yet to be reconciled with Partner States.
- 3 The requirement of Rajasthan at Harike and Punjab at Harike during the period 01-20 October, 2016 have been taken equal to deliveries due to leakage downstream Harike, restriction of indent by Chief Engineer, Canals message NWS 6/13, dated 13-10-2016 to 16,700 Cs and No. CWS 04/14, dated 14-10-2016 to 19,200 Cs due to collapse of common bank of RF & FF.

\*\*\*\*\*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF POWER

**RAJYA SABHA**  
**UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.2796**  
TO BE ANSWERED ON 27.03.2017

**OFF-GRID ELECTRIFICATION**

2796. PROF. M.V. RAJEEV GOWDA:

Will the Minister of **POWER**  
be pleased to state:

- (a) what progress has been achieved in terms of off-grid electrification measures in rural India; and
- (b) in what ways does Government aims to bridge the gap between electrified villages and provision of 24x7 electricity in all village households?

**A N S W E R**

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

( SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL )

**(a) :** Decentralized Distributed Generation (DDG) under Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana (DDUGJY) is for electricity access to the un-electrified villages/habitations, where grid connectivity is either not feasible or not cost effective. So far, 4,220 projects have been sanctioned under DDG for electrification of remote areas, 893 projects have been commissioned as on 28.02.2017.

**(b) :** Electricity is a concurrent subject. As such, supply of regular power in villages is the responsibility of the respective State Governments/Power Utilities. However, 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.

DDUGJY envisages various works for rural electrification including village electrification, strengthening and augmentation of sub-transmission & distribution network along with intensive electrification of partially electrified villages under Rural Electrification (RE) component of DDUGJY to bridge the gap between electrified villages and provision of 24x7 electrification.

\*\*\*\*\*



GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF POWER

**RAJYA SABHA**  
**UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.2797**  
TO BE ANSWERED ON 27.03.2017

**CHANGE IN NORMS FOR ELECTRIFIED VILLAGES**

2797. SHRI AHMED PATEL:

Will the Minister of **POWER**  
be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of villages in the country which are electrified;
- (b) the rules which determine whether a village is to be classified as electrified;
- (c) whether Government is aware that many of the houses in villages, classified as electrified, don't have access to electricity;
- (d) whether Government plans to change the rules or norms regarding the classification of a village as electrified;
- (e) if so, the details thereof; and
- (f) what steps are being taken to ensure that Government's goal for providing affordable electricity for all becomes a reality?

**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 reported by the States, of the 5.97 lakh census villages, there were 18,452 un-electrified villages in the country. Out of these 12,364 villages have been electrified as on 28.02.2017.

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

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

.....2.

- ii) electricity is provided to public places like Schools, Panchayat Office, Health Centres, Dispensaries, Community Centres etc., and
- iii) the number of households electrified should be at least 10% of the total number of households in the village.

A village is reported to be electrified by the States, if it fulfills the above mentioned norms. However, the level of infrastructure may vary in different habitations of the same village. Currently there is no proposal to change this norm.

Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana (DDUGJY) including its RE component goes to create infrastructure for providing access to electricity to all in rural areas. Service connection to BPL Households are provided free of cost. APL Households take connection on usual terms.

**(f) :** Government of India has taken a joint initiative to provide 24x7 Power for All in collaboration with the States. All States and Union Territories except Uttar Pradesh have signed 24x7 Power for All document.

Government of India provides assistance to States through various schemes like, DDUGJY, Integrated Power Development Scheme (IPDS), National Electricity Fund (NEF), Ujwal Discom Assurance Yojana (UDAY), Unnat Jyoti by affordable LEDs for All (UJALA) etc. for providing electricity for all.

\*\*\*\*\*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF POWER

**RAJYA SABHA**  
**UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.2798**  
TO BE ANSWERED ON 27.03.2017

**ELECTRICITY SUPPLY IN THE COUNTRY**

2798. SHRI RANVIJAY SINGH JUDEV:

Will the Minister of **POWER**  
be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government plans to supply power to all houses by 2019;
- (b) till now how many houses in the country are without electricity; and
- (c) how much power is required if all the houses are electrified?

**A N S W E R**

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

( SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL )

**(a) :** Providing power to the households is the responsibility of the State Government/ Power Utility. However, Central Government has taken a joint initiative with respective State Governments for preparation of State specific plans for providing 24x7 Power for All (PFA) to all households/homes, industrial & commercial consumers and adequate supply of power to agricultural consumers as per State Policy by 2022. In this regard, documents have been jointly signed with 35 out of 36 States/UTs. Government of India has also approved Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana (DDUGJY) in December, 2014 supporting States' efforts for rural electrification including village electrification.

**(b) :** As per Census 2011, there were 1678 lakh rural households in the country, of these, 750 lakh rural households were un-electrified. Further, based on information furnished by the States and data available on GARV App, it is projected that there are about 4.7 lakh un-electrified rural households in the country.

**(c) :** As per the 19<sup>th</sup> Electric Power Survey (EPS) Report, electrical energy requirement and peak electricity demand on all-India basis in the year 2021-22 would be 15,66,023 MU and 2,25,751 MW respectively. As per the 19<sup>th</sup> EPS Report, the electricity consumption in domestic category is projected as 3,86,790 MU in the year 2021-22.

\*\*\*\*\*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF POWER

**RAJYA SABHA**  
**UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.2799**  
TO BE ANSWERED ON 27.03.2017

**ELECTRIFICATION OF VILLAGES UNDER DDUGJY**

†2799. SHRI PRABHAT JHA:

Will the Minister of **POWER**  
be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana (DDUGJY) was started in November, 2014 with a view to electrify all the unelectrified villages in the country within 1000 days of its inception;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether it is estimated to achieve the target of the electrification of all such villages before the stipulated time limit; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

**A N S W E R**

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

( SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL )

**(a) to (d) :** Government of India launched Deendayal 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.

As reported by States, there were 18,452 un-electrified villages in the country, as on 01.4.2015. Out of these, 12,364 villages have been electrified, as on 28.02.2017. The remaining villages are targeted to be electrified by May, 2018.

\*\*\*\*\*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF POWER

**RAJYA SABHA**  
**UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.2800**  
TO BE ANSWERED ON 27.03.2017

**ELECTRIFICATION OF VILLAGES**

†2800. SHRI RAM NATH THAKUR:

Will the Minister of **POWER**  
be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Government is determined to connect each village of the country with electricity;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether Parsa village of Parsa panchayat in Ghoghardiha Block of Madhubani district in Bihar is deprived of electricity whereas an adjacent 'Tola' of that village has been electrified, if so, the reasons therefor; and
- (d) the total number of such villages which have been deprived of electrification so far and by when electricity is likely to reach there, 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, Sir. Government of India launched Deendayal 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. All the remaining villages are targeted to be electrified by May, 2018.

**(c) & (d) :** Based on Detailed Project Report (DPR) submitted by the State, the village Parsa (Census Code 220744), block Ghoghardiha district Madhubani is an electrified village and has 10 habitations including habitation 'Parsa'; all these 10 habitations are covered for intensive electrification under Rural Electrification component of DDUGJY. Out of these, 3 habitations have already been completed.

\*\*\*\*\*



GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF POWER

**RAJYA SABHA**  
**UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.2801**  
TO BE ANSWERED ON 27.03.2017

**ELECTRICITY SUPPLY IN ELECTRIFIED VILLAGES**

2801. SHRI RAM KUMAR KASHYAP:

Will the Minister of **POWER**  
be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has set a target for electrification of all villages in the country;
- (b) if so, the number of villages which were electrified earlier and the villages which have been electrified during the last three years by Government in each State, Statewise;
- (c) whether Government has conducted any survey to ensure that villages declared as electrified have actually been electrified or not and also to ensure that there is actual electricity supply in all villages declared as electrified; and
- (d) the steps being taken by Government for regular supply of electricity in the villages particularly during the sowing season?

**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, Sir. Government has targeted to electrify all the un-electrified census villages by 1<sup>st</sup> May, 2018. As informed by States, out of the 5.97 lakh census villages, there were 18,452 un-electrified villages in the country as on 01.04.2015. Details of villages electrified during the last three years are furnished at **Annexure**.

**(c):** The information with regard to declaration of villages as electrified is given by the States.

**(d):** Electricity is a concurrent subject. As such, supply of regular power in villages is the responsibility of the respective State Governments/Power Utilities. However, Government of India helps the States with various schemes including Ujwal Discom Assurance Yojana (UDAY), Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana (DDUGJY) & Integrated Power Development Scheme (IPDS), construction of inter-State transmission lines and allocation of power from central generating stations.

\*\*\*\*\*

**ANNEXURE**

**ANNEXURE REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PARTS (a) & (b) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 2801 TO BE ANSWERED IN THE RAJYA SABHA ON 27.03.2017.**

\*\*\*\*\*

**Number of villages electrified during the last three years**

**As on 28.02.2017**

<b>Sr. No.</b>	<b>State</b>	<b>Villages electrified during the financial year 2014-15 to 2016-17 (upto 28.02.2017)</b>
1	Arunachal Pradesh	456
2	Assam	2,158
3	Bihar	2,536
4	Chhattisgarh	705
5	Himachal Pradesh	34
6	J & K	41
7	Jharkhand	1,836
8	Karnataka	9
9	Madhya Pradesh	455
10	Manipur	383
11	Meghalaya	725
12	Mizoram	86
13	Nagaland	71
14	Odisha	2,203
15	Rajasthan	496
16	Tripura	22
17	Uttar Pradesh	1,523
18	Uttarakhand	20
19	West Bengal	10
	<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>13,769</b>

\*\*\*\*\*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF POWER

**RAJYA SABHA**  
**UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.2802**  
TO BE ANSWERED ON 27.03.2017

**ELECTRIFIED VILLAGES**

2802. SHRI P.L. PUNIA:  
SHRI D. RAJA:

Will the Minister of **POWER**  
be pleased to state:

- (a) the total number of villages which have been connected with electricity during the last three years, State-wise and yearwise;
- (b) the total number of villages which have not been connected with electricity till date, State-wise and by when they would be electrified;
- (c) whether every household in the electrified villages have access to electricity;
- (d) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;
- (e) the average hour for which electricity is provided in the villages per day, Statewise; and
- (f) the average power consumption per household in the villages, 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) :** Under Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana (DDUGJY), 13,769 un-electrified villages have been electrified during the last three years. The State-wise and year-wise number of villages electrified, is given at **Annexure-I**.

**(b) :** As reported by the States, there were 6,088 un-electrified census villages in the country as on 28.02.2017 and are targeted to be electrified by 1<sup>st</sup> May, 2018. The State-wise details of un-electrified villages, is given at **Annexure-II**.

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

- i) basic infrastructure such as Distribution Transformer and Distribution Lines are provided in the inhabited locality as well as the locality inhabited by weaker sections of the society/hamlets 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, the level of infrastructure may vary in different habitations of the same village.

Service connection to Below Poverty Line (BPL) households are provided free of cost. Others take connection on usual terms. Necessary infrastructure is created under DDUGJY for access to all.

**(e) :** The State wise details of average hours of supply of electricity in rural areas per day, during January, 2017 is given at **Annexure-III**.

**(f) :** Electricity is a concurrent subject. Information on Average power consumption per household in the villages, State-wise is not maintained. However, as per the data available with Central Electricity Authority (CEA), the per capita annual consumption by the States during 2015-16 is furnished at **Annexure-IV**.

\*\*\*\*\*

**ANNEXURE-I**

**ANNEXURE REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PART (a) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 2802 TO BE ANSWERED IN THE RAJYA SABHA ON 27.03.2017.**

\*\*\*\*\*

**Number of villages electrified during the last three years**

As on 28.02.2017

<b>Sr. No.</b>	<b>State</b>	<b>Villages electrified during the financial year 2014-15</b>	<b>Villages electrified during the financial year 2015-16</b>	<b>Villages electrified during the financial year 2016-17 (upto 28.02.2017)</b>
1	Arunachal Pradesh	107	174	175
2	Assam	190	942	1026
3	Bihar	341	1754	441
4	Chhattisgarh	67	405	233
5	Himachal Pradesh	6	1	27
6	J & K	9	27	5
7	Jharkhand	161	750	925
8	Karnataka			9
9	Madhya Pradesh	86	214	155
10	Manipur	192	75	116
11	Meghalaya	43	1	681
12	Mizoram	47	16	23
13	Nagaland	10		61
14	Odisha	13	1264	926
15	Rajasthan	70	163	263
16	Tripura		9	13
17	Uttar Pradesh	59	1305	159
18	Uttarakhand	4		16
19	West Bengal		8	2
	<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>1405</b>	<b>7108</b>	<b>5256</b>

\*\*\*\*\*

## ANNEXURE-II

ANNEXURE REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PART (b) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 2802 TO BE ANSWERED IN THE RAJYA SABHA ON 27.03.2017.

\*\*\*\*\*

<b>Status of un-electrified villages in the country</b>		
<b>Sl. No</b>	<b>State</b>	<b>No. of un-electrified villages as on 28.02.2017</b>
1	Arunachal Pradesh	1229
2	Assam	924
3	Bihar	552
4	Chhattisgarh	442
5	Himachal Pradesh	7
6	J &K	102
7	Jharkhand	850
8	Karnataka	30
9	Madhya Pradesh	103
10	Manipur	85
11	Meghalaya	230
12	Mizoram	19
13	Nagaland	21
14	Odisha	1284
15	Rajasthan	69
16	Tripura	4
17	Uttar Pradesh	65
18	Uttarakhand	60
19	West Bengal	12
	<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>6088</b>

\*\*\*\*\*

**ANNEXURE REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PART (e) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 2802 TO BE ANSWERED IN THE RAJYA SABHA ON 27.03.2017.**

\*\*\*\*\*

**Status of Power Supply to Rural Areas**

(Source: Rural Electrification Corporation)

MONTH : January - 2017

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Average Hours of Power Supply in a day to Rural Areas
	1	2
1	Andhra Pradesh	24.00
2	Arunachal Pradesh	12.00
3	Assam	16.50
4	Bihar	16.02
5	Chhattisgarh	23.00
6	Gujarat	24.00
7	Haryana	12.58
8	Himachal Pradesh	24.00
9	Jammu & Kashmir	13.50
10	Jharkhand	17.88
11	Karnataka	17.15
12	Kerala	23.00
13	Madhya Pradesh	23.30
14	Maharashtra	23.32
15	Manipur	21.50
16	Meghalaya	21.50
17	Mizoram	12.00
18	Nagaland	18.00
19	Odisha	22.23
20	Punjab	24.00
21	Rajasthan	22.00
22	Sikkim	17.50
23	Tamil Nadu	24.00
24	Telangana	24.00
25	Tripura	23.50
26	Uttar Pradesh	17.86*
27	Uttarakhand	23.52
28	West Bengal	24.00

\* for November, 2016

\*\*\*\*\*

**ANNEXURE REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PART (f) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION  
NO. 2802 TO BE ANSWERED IN THE RAJYA SABHA ON 27.03.2017.**

\*\*\*\*\*

**Per Capita Annual Consumption for 2015-16**

(Source: Central Electricity Authority)

<b>SL. No.</b>	<b>Name of the State</b>	<b>In kWh</b>
1	Andhra Pradesh	1230
2	Arunachal Pradesh	600
3	Assam	322
4	Bihar	258
5	Chhattisgarh	2022
6	Gujarat	2248
7	Haryana	1936
8	Himachal Pradesh	1339
9	Jammu & Kashmir	1234
10	Jharkhand	884
11	Karnataka	1242
12	Kerala	704
13	Madhya Pradesh	929
14	Maharashtra	1318
15	Manipur	360
16	Meghalaya	835
17	Mizoram	503
18	Nagaland	346
19	Odisha	1564
20	Punjab	1919
21	Rajasthan	1164
22	Sikkim	687
23	Tamil Nadu	1688
24	Telangana	1439
25	Tripura	329
26	Uttar Pradesh	524
27	Uttarakhand	1431
28	West Bengal	660
29	Chandigarh	1112
30	Delhi	1557
31	Daman & Diu	7836
32	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	15137
33	Goa	2738
34	Puducherry	1672
35	Lakshadweep	649
36	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	355

\*\*\*\*\*



GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF POWER

**RAJYA SABHA**  
**UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.2803**  
TO BE ANSWERED ON 27.03.2017

**PROFITS OF POWER PSUs EARMARKED FOR SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY**

†2803. DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA:

Will the Minister of **POWER**  
be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs) under the Ministry and the profits earned by them during the last five years and the current year (2016-17); and
- (b) the percentage of profits earmarked by them for social responsibilities and the corpus created therefrom along with the details of various heads of expenditure in this regard during the above period and the balance amount as on date?

**A N S W E R**

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

( SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL )

(a) : Details of CPSEs under Ministry of Power and the profits earned by them during the last 5 years and the current year (2016-17) are as under:

(Rs. in crore)						
Name of CPSE	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
NTPC	9224	12619	10957	10427.52	9924.76	Would be available after closing of financial year.
NHPC	2771.77	2348.22	978.79	2124.47	2440.14	
PGCIL	3254.95	4234.5	4497.42	4979.17	6026.72	
PFC	3031.74	4419.6	5417.75	5959.33	6113.48	
REC	2817.03	3817.62	4683.70	5259.87	5627.66	
SJVNL	912.13	1068.68	1052.32	1134.63	1705.12	
NEEPCO	263.57	219.11	242.3	282.56	334.56	
THDC	679.20	802.34	597.51	665.94	738.05	

(b) : Details are given as under:

(i) Percentage of profits earmarked by CPSEs for CSR activities during the last 5 years:

Name of CPSE	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
NTPC	0.50*	1*	2#	2#	2#
NHPC	0.50*	1*	1*	2#	3.85#
PGCIL	1*	1*	1*	2#	2#
PFC	0.50*	0.50*	1*	2#	2#
REC	0.50*	0.50*	1#	2#	2#
SJVNL	0.86*	1.50*	1.30*	2#	2#
NEEPCO	1.27	2.1	2.63#	3.58#	3.58#
THDC	2% of PBT	2% of PBT	2% of PBT	2#	2#

\* Profit After Tax (PAT) of previous year.

# of average net profit of previous 3 years.

(ii) Corpus created by the above CPSEs during the last 5 years:

(Rs. in crore)

Name of CPSE	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
NTPC	45.51	46.12	126.12	283.48	349.65 including 78.30 crore from previous year
NHPC	11.00	31.17	24.00	47.64	83.03
PGCIL	26.97	32.55	42.35	110.51	121.79
PFC	13.24	18.75	44.38	117.49	145.79
REC	12.85	14.09	38.18	103.25	128.00
SJVNL	7.95	15.91	16.48	24.83	28.88
NEEPCO	3.08	4.36	5.96	9.62	10.31
THDC	15.05	19.84	15.78	29.09	13.35

(iii) CSR amount left out:

(Rs. in crore)

Name of CPSE	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
NTPC	Nil	Nil	Nil	78.30 carried forward to next year	Nil
NHPC	6.05	11.23	25.80	17.93	13.33
PGCIL	15.26	26.06	46.74	129.52	135.53
PFC	3.83	2.14	Nil	65.81	16.83
REC	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
SJVNL	Unspent amount has been carried forward to next financial year.				
NEEPCO	Rs. 27 cr. carried forward to next year.	Nil	Rs.29.33 Cr. carried forward to next year	Nil	Nil
THDC	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

iv. The CSR activities were undertaken by CPSEs in areas of Education, Skill Development, Health, Sanitation, Training, Sports, Cultural activities, Infrastructure development, beautification, Ecology & Environment, assistance to victims of natural calamities etc.

\*\*\*\*\*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF POWER

**RAJYA SABHA**  
**UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.2804**  
TO BE ANSWERED ON 27.03.2017

**UNDERGROUND DISTRIBUTION NETWORKS IN  
MUNICIPAL CORPORATIONS AND NAGARPALIKAS**

2804. SHRI DILIPBHAI PANDYA:

Will the Minister of **POWER**  
be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has received proposals from any State for Underground distribution networks in Municipal Corporations and Nagarpalikas; and
- (b) what steps are being taken by Government in this regard?

**A N S W E R**

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

( SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL )

**(a) & (b) :** Yes, Sir. Based on proposals received from States for strengthening of sub-transmission and distribution network, including underground distribution networks in urban towns, Projects worth Rs.25,838 crore have been sanctioned so far, including Rs. 2176.50 crore for 'Underground Distribution Network' under Integrated Power Development Scheme (IPDS).

\*\*\*\*\*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF POWER

**RAJYA SABHA**  
**UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.2805**  
TO BE ANSWERED ON 27.03.2017

**CFLs PROVIDED UNDER BACHAT LAMP YOJANA**

2805. SHRI SANTIUSE KUJUR:

Will the Minister of **POWER**  
be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the Ministry is providing Compact Fluorescent Lamps (CFLs) under the Bachat Lamp Yojana for reducing the cost;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) how many beneficiaries were provided CFLs under the scheme since its beginning, 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) to (c) : Under the Bachat Lamp Yojana (BLY) programme, which was implemented by Bureau of Energy Efficiency (BEE), a statutory body under Ministry of Power, during the years 2010 to 2013, Compact Fluorescent Lamps (CFLs) were provided to residential consumers at Rs. 15 per CFL, in exchange of an Incandescent Lamp (ICL). Under the BLY programme, about 215 lakh CFLs were distributed to approximately 88.9 lakh beneficiaries.

State-wise CFL distribution to the beneficiaries, under the BLY programme, since its beginning, is furnished below:

<b>Name of the State</b>	<b>No. of CFLs distributed under BLY Programme of Activities (in Lakhs)</b>	<b>No. of Beneficiaries (in Lakhs)</b>
Andhra Pradesh	28	8.9
Delhi	8	2.3
Karnataka	37	9.7
Kerala	126	63.0
Punjab	16	5.0
Total	215	88.9

Presently, the BLY programme has been discontinued and Unnat Jyoti By Affordable LEDs For All (UJALA) programme is being implemented by Energy Efficiency Services Limited (EESL), a joint venture company of four Public Sector Undertakings of Ministry of Power, wherein household lighting is replaced with LED bulbs.

\*\*\*\*\*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF POWER

**RAJYA SABHA**  
**UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.2806**  
TO BE ANSWERED ON 27.03.2017

**UNINTERRUPTED POWER SUPPLY IN RURAL AREAS UNDER DDUGJY**

2806. SHRI SANTIUSE KUJUR:

Will the Minister of **POWER**  
be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the Ministry is providing 24x7 uninterrupted power supply to all homes in rural India under the Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana (DDUGJY);
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) how many homes are provided with uninterrupted power supply under the scheme since its beginning, 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) to (c) :** Electricity is a concurrent subject. Supply of electricity is in the jurisdiction of State. However, in order to enable continuous electricity supply, 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 and adequate supply of power to agricultural consumers as per State policy. 24x7 Power for All document has been signed with all the States/UTs except Uttar Pradesh.

Government of India supplements the States with schemes such as Ujwal DISCOM Assurance Yojana (UDAY), Integrated Power Development Scheme (IPDS) and Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana (DDUGJY) to help them to achieve the objective of providing uninterrupted power supply to every households.

\*\*\*\*\*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF POWER

**RAJYA SABHA**  
**UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.2807**  
TO BE ANSWERED ON 27.03.2017

**CEA'S REPORT ON NEW THERMAL POWER PLANTS**

†2807. SHRI VIVEK K. TANKHA:

Will the Minister of **POWER**  
be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Central Electricity Authority's (CEA) recent report has recommended that no new power plants should be established till 2022 as the number of existing thermal power plants is more than the present requirement of the country and if so, Government's reaction thereto;
- (b) whether the peak demand is only 1.5 lakh Megawatt as compared to 3 lakh Megawatt of total installed capacity of Power Plants at present and this peak demand has been at this level since 2014; and
- (c) whether no increase in power demand shows that Indian economy has not registered any growth since 2014?

**A N S W E R**

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

( SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL )

(a) : Section 3(4) of Electricity Act, 2003 stipulates that, the Central Electricity Authority (CEA) shall prepare a National Electricity Plan (NEP) in accordance with the National Electricity Policy and notify such plan once in five years. Accordingly, CEA has prepared a draft NEP for the years 2017-22 and 2022-27. As per the draft NEP, the peak demand and energy requirement for the year 2021-22 had been taken as 2,35,000 MW and 1611 BUs respectively.

.....2.

Further, it has been assumed that the committed capacity addition to the tune of 15330 MW from Hydro, 4340 MW from Gas, 2800 MW from Nuclear power would take place during the period from 2017-22. Also, the total projected installed capacity of Renewable Energy Sources (RES) would be 1,75,000 MW by March, 2022. Again, coal based capacity of around 50,025 MW which are at the different stages of construction may also come during 2017-22. Further, it has been assumed that retirement of 5200 MW capacity would take place during the period 2017-22. Under the above conditions, no further addition of coal based capacity would be required. However, the actual requirement of coal based capacity would depend on several factors like actual demand vis-à-vis projected demand, actual capacity addition from different sources, actual retirement of capacity etc.

As per Electricity Act 2003, Generation is delicensed. Therefore, any corporate body or individual can invest in Power Generation (except hydro generation with certain investment limit), without seeking permission from the Government, other than complying with the statutory clearances and technical standards relating to connectivity with the grid. Since generation has been mostly delicensed, setting up of power plants depends on the judgement/wisdom of the developers/investors.

**(b) & (c) :** As per information made available by CEA, the peak demand during the current year 2016-17 (till January, 2017) was 159,542 MW and the installed capacity as on 31.01.2017 was 3,14,642 MW. The peak demand has grown since 2014 at a Compounded Annual Growth Rate (CAGR) of around 5.8%. The Peak demand since 2014 is as follows: -

Year	Peak Demand (MW)	CAGR (%)
2013-14	135,918	5.8
2014-15	148,166	
2015-16	153,366	
2016-17*	159,542	

*\*Until January 2017*

\*\*\*\*\*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF POWER

**RAJYA SABHA**  
**UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.2808**  
TO BE ANSWERED ON 27.03.2017

**NEW INITIATIVES AND POLICY FOR POWER SECTOR**

2808. DR. V. MAITREYAN:

Will the Minister of **POWER**  
be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has devised any new initiatives and policies for the overall development and improvement of power sector and power transmission in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the power generated during the last three years, year-wise;
- (c) whether Government has chalked out any comprehensive strategy to involve the academia, industry, NGOs, Non-Profit Organisations in envisaging the new power projects and their implementation;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) the effective steps taken to involve the various stakeholders, State Governments, Public and Private Sector and with foreign collaboration?

**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 new initiatives and policies that have been devised by the Government of India (GOI) for the development and improvement of power sector are given below:

- i. Preparation of state specific action plans for '24X7 Power for All' covering adequacy of generation, transmission capacity and distribution system. '24X7 Power for All' documents have been signed for 35 States/UTs.
- ii. The revised Tariff Policy was notified by Ministry of Power on 28.01.2016 with a focus on '4 Es' i.e. **Electricity** for all, **Efficiency** to ensure affordable tariffs, **Environment** for a sustainable future, **Ease of doing business** to attract investments and ensure financial viability.
- iii. Launching of a scheme called Deendayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana (DDUGJY) for rural areas: The scheme provides for (a) separation of agriculture and non-agriculture feeders; (b) strengthening and augmentation of sub-transmission and distribution infrastructure in rural areas including metering at distribution transformers, feeders and consumers end; and (c) rural electrification.



- iv. Launching of Integrated Power Development Scheme (IPDS) for urban areas: The scheme provides for (a) strengthening of sub-transmission and distribution networks in urban areas; (b) metering of distribution transformers/feeders/consumers in urban areas; and (c) IT enablement of distribution sector and strengthening of distribution network.
- v. Operationalization of Power System Development Fund (PSDF): PSDF shall be utilized for the project proposed by distribution utilities for (a) creating necessary transmission system of strategic importance; (b) installation of shunt capacitors etc. for improvement of voltage profile in the grid; (c) installation of standard and special protection schemes; and (d) Renovation and Modernisation of transmission and distribution systems for relieving congestion; etc.
- vi. Launching of Ujwal Discom Assurance Yojana (UDAY): The scheme has been launched for operational and financial turnaround of Discoms.
- vii. Measures initiated for reducing the generation cost of coal based power projects:
  - (a) Increasing supply of domestic coal;
  - (b) Coal usage flexibility
  - (c) Rationalisation of coal linkages
- viii Standard Bidding Documents (SBDs) have been developed for carrying out competitive bidding for procurement of power and transmission services.
- xi Guidelines and Model Bidding documents on “short term Procurement of power by distribution licensees through tariff based bidding process” and “Procurement of electricity for medium term from power stations set up on Finance, own and operate (FOO) basis”.
- x. Approved an innovative mechanism for utilisation of stranded gas based capacity by making available Re-gasified Liquefied Natural Gas (RLNG) along with interventions by all stakeholders, including support from PSDF through a transparent and efficient manner.

The details of the Power generated during the last three years, year wise, is given as under:-

<b>Year</b>	<b>Power Generated (MU)</b>
2013-14	967150.34
2014-15	1048672.96
2015-16	1107822.28
2016-17*	1057745.51

*\*Upto Feb 2017*

**(c) to (e) :** Whenever any major policy is formulated, like amendments in Electricity Act, amendment in Tariff Policy, formulation of Standard Bidding Documents, formulation of National Electricity Plan, etc., formal consultations are held with stakeholders, including academia, industry, NGOs etc. In addition, comments/views of the stakeholders concerned are invited by placing the proposed initiatives on website of the Ministry of Power.