GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF POWER

LOK SABHA
STARRED QUESTION NO.231
ANSWERED ON 02.08.2018

PARIVARTAN SCHEME

***231. SHRI B. VINOD KUMAR:**

Will the Minister of POWER
be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to launch 'Parivartan' scheme to protect the value of stressed power projects and prevent their distress sale under the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code, 2016 and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether this scheme is inspired by the Troubled Asset Relief Programme (TARP) which was introduced in the United States of America during 2008 financial crisis and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether this scheme also aims to stem the rise in bad loans in the power sector and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Rural Electrification Corporation Limited has identified projects with a total debt of around Rs. 1.8 trillion as part of the scheme and if so, the details thereof; and

(e) whether these stressed projects are facing paucity of funds, lack of power purchase agreements and fuel shortage 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) to (e) : A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

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STATEMENT

STATEMENT REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PARTS (a) TO (e) OF STARRED QUESTION NO.231 ANSWERED IN THE LOK SABHA ON 02.08.2018 REGARDING PARIVARTAN SCHEME.

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(a) to (e) : The PARIWARTAN (Power Assets Revival Focused Warehousing and Revitalization) scheme has been proposed by REC Limited. This scheme is not inspired by the Troubled Asset Relief Programme (TARP). PARIWARTAN scheme is under consideration of the Government.

Meanwhile, Government has decided to set up a High Level Empowered Committee headed by Cabinet Secretary with representatives from the Ministry of Railways, Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Power, Ministry of Coal and the lenders having major exposure to the power sector to address the issues of Stressed Thermal Power Projects in the country.

The Committee would look into various issues with a view to resolving them and maximising the efficiency of investment including changes required to be made in the fuel allocation policy, regulatory framework, mechanisms to facilitate sale of power, ensure timely payments, payment security mechanism, changes required in the provisioning norms/Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code (IBC), Asset Restructuring Company (ARC) Regulations and any other measures proposed for revival of stressed assets so as to avoid such investments becoming NPA.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF POWER

LOK SABHA
STARRED QUESTION NO.237
ANSWERED ON 02.08.2018

NEW ENERGY POLICY

***237. SHRI BHOLA SINGH:**
SHRI D.S. RATHOD:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is formulating a New Energy Policy for the country;

(b) if so, the details including the salient features thereof;

(c) the time by which it is likely to be finalised;

(d) whether the Government has made any assessment regarding energy demand by 2040; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the manner in which the Government proposes to meet this growing demand?

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

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STATEMENT

STATEMENT REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PARTS (a) TO (e) OF STARRED QUESTION NO.237 ANSWERED IN THE LOK SABHA ON 02.08.2018 REGARDING NEW ENERGY POLICY.

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(a) to (e) : **(i)** **NITI Aayog is formulating National Energy Policy (NEP).**

(ii) **The NEP builds on the achievements of the earlier Integrated Energy Policy (IEP), and sets the new agenda consistent with the redefined role of emerging developments in the energy world such as interventions required in key sectors like Petroleum & Natural Gas, Coal, Power, Renewable Energy and Nuclear power. The NEP also addresses energy efficiency, subsidy and tax structure, energy governance, research and development and air quality concerns. There are four key objectives of NEP, namely, access at rational prices, improved security and independence, greater sustainability and economic growth, and enhancing the competitiveness of Indian economy by meeting the rising energy demand efficiently.**

(iii) **The draft of NEP prepared by NITI Aayog was circulated for inter-ministerial consultations in October, 2017. Based on the comments of the Ministries/Departments as well as further deliberations in the NITI Aayog, revised draft of NEP has been recirculated on 16/6/2018 for seeking comments of concerned Ministries/Departments. After receipt of the comments from revised draft, the draft of NEP will be put up for approval of the competent authority.**

(iv) **The draft of NEP circulated in October, 2017 contained assessment of energy demand upto 2040. Subsequently, it was felt that long term assessment up to 2040 would lead to extreme uncertainties in the currently volatile and unpredictable energy economics, which would not be suitable for framing the policy. Accordingly, the time horizon of NEP has been restricted to 2030, which also synchronizes with India's Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs). The detailed assessment of energy demand in various sectors upto 2030 is given in Annexure.**

(v) **According to draft NEP, the Government proposes to meet the growing energy demand in the following manner:**

(a) **Increasing domestic production/supply by enabling suitable policy framework.**

(b) **Harnessing renewable energy potential to the maximum.**

(c) **Enhanced efficiency measures for demand reduction and better energy conversion.**

(d) **Promoting alternate domestic sources of energy.**

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ANNEXURE

ANNEXURE REFERRED TO IN PARTS (a) TO (e) OF THE STATEMENT LAID IN REPLY TO STARRED QUESTION NO. 237 ANSWERED IN THE LOK SABHA ON 02.08.2018 REGARDING NEW ENERGY POLICY.

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Energy Demand in Various Sectors

(in Billion Units)

Sector	2017	2030	
	Estimates	Business as Usual Scenario	Ambitious Scenario
Buildings	358	992	798
Industry	3,113	5844	5329
Transport	1252	2621	2347
Pumps & Tractors	317	590	504
Telecom	105	174	153
Cooking	922	548	472
Total	6,067	10,769	9,603

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF POWER

LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.2540
ANSWERED ON 02.08.2018

DEALING TREND IN POWER SECTOR

2540. ADV. NARENDRA KESHAV SAWAIKAR:

Will the Minister of POWER
be pleased to state:

(a) whether growth in the power sector has shown a declining trend;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has reviewed the situation for the declining trend in this important sector;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) whether the Government have initiated remedial action to tackle the situation, 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) : The overall growth in generation of electricity has been around 5.6% during the last three years. The details of generation and its growth during last three years is given at Annex.

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

(e) : The steps taken by Government for improvement in power sector, inter-alia, are:

(i) Government of India is assisting states through schemes like Deendayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana (DDUGJY) and Integrated Power Development Scheme (IPDS) etc. for strengthening of sub-transmission and distribution networks.

.....2.

(ii) Government is also supporting in electrification of villages and providing access of electricity to all unelectrified households through Pradhan Mantri Sahaj Bijli Har Ghar Yojana (Saubhagya).

(iii) Due to various schemes like '24x7 Power for all consumers' 'Saubhagya', 'Make in India' etc. the electricity demand will increase resulting in growth in electricity generation.

(iv) DEEP (Discovery of Efficient Electricity Price) portal has been developed which is a e-Bidding and e-Reverse auction portal for procurement of short term and medium term power by DISCOMs. Standard Bid Documents have also been developed to facilitate procurement of power by Discoms on long term basis.

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ANNEX

ANNEX REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PARTS (a) & (b) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 2540 ANSWERED IN THE LOK SABHA ON 02.08.2018.

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Year wise details of power generation and its growth during last three years

Year	Generation (MU)			
	Conventional sources	Renewable sources	Total	% Growth
2014-15	1048673.00	61719.25	1110392.25	
2015-16	1107822.00	65780.85	1173602.85	5.69
2016-17	1160141.00	81868.69	1242009.69	5.83
2017-18	1206306.00	101839.48	1308145.48	5.32

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF POWER

LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.2565
ANSWERED ON 02.08.2018

FINANCIAL CONDITION OF DVC

2565. DR. UDIT RAJ:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware of the critical financial condition of Damodar Valley Corporation (DVC) mainly due to rampant corruption at high echelons of its management;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the action initiated by the Government to save DVC from financial collapse; and

(d) the details of investigation instituted by his Ministry 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 (d) : The summary of financial results of DVC for last 5 years is given below:

Particulars (Rs. Crore)	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18 (Unaudited)
Total Income	12254	11573	13096	15553	16118
Total Expenditure	13249	12906	14240	16460	16965
Net Profit (Loss)	(995)	(1334)	(1143)	(907)	(847)

For last 5 years DVC could not make profit, as the generation and sale was below break-even level and therefore, could not make full recovery of fixed charges for the power plants. However, in the last quarter of financial year 2017-18, DVC has made a net profit of Rs.19 Crore after 15 quarters. Performance of the first quarter of FY 2018-19 is also better compared to earlier years.

Complaints about corruption / financial irregularities received in the Ministry are dealt with as per the laid down procedure.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF POWER

LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.2566
ANSWERED ON 02.08.2018

R-APDRP

2566. SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cities/towns covered under Restructured-Accelerated Power Development and Reforms Programme (R-APDRP) by Union Government in association with the States;

(b) the number of cities/towns which have IT enabled power distribution system;

(c) whether the Government proposes to leverage information technology to ramp up its power distribution network in urban areas by January, 2019 in association with the States, if so, the details thereof and plan chalked out in this regard; and

(d) the total savings likely to be made after IT enable/ power distribution and the time by which the work is likely to be started?

A N S W E R

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

(SHRI R. K. SINGH)

(a) & (b) : Under Restructured Accelerated Power Development & Reforms Programme (R-APDRP), 1405 towns are covered. As on 30.07.2018, 1376 towns out of 1405 towns have been declared IT enabled by States.

(c) & (d) : Based on proposal submitted by States/DISCOMs new IT enablement projects of 1931 towns have been sanctioned for completion within 30 months from the date of sanction. States/DISCOMs have agreed to reduce AT&C loss below 15%.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF POWER

LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.2567
ANSWERED ON 02.08.2018

DISPLACEMENT OF PERSONS DUE TO CONSTRUCTION OF DAMS

†2567. DR. RAMESH POKHRIYAL "NISHANK":

Will the Minister of POWER
be pleased to state:

(a) whether the persons displaced due to construction of dams have been allotted land in various States of the country including Uttarakhand;

(b) the categorical policy of the Government to save the displaced persons from difficulties in future;

(c) the action being taken by the Government to provide relief to several persons displaced by Tehri dam project to whom no land has been allotted till now;

(d) whether any clear cut directions have been given by the Government regarding benefits to be given to the displaced persons across various parts of the country; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

A N S W E R

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

(SHRI R. K. SINGH)

(a) : The Rehabilitation & Resettlement (R&R) schemes for persons displaced due to construction of Dam are approved and implemented through the respective State Governments from the funds provided by projects authorities in various States of the Country including Uttarakhand. In so far Central PSUs are concerned, the families/persons displaced due to construction of dams have been rehabilitated and resettled or cash compensation provided by the respective Developers.

.....2.

(b) : Government have issued a National Rehabilitation & Resettlement Policy (NRRP), 2007 and enacted Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement (LARR) Act, 2013 based on which project specific R&R scheme is framed by the project authority with the approval of the State Government.

(c) : The rehabilitation of persons displaced by Tehri Dam & Hydro Power Project (HPP) was carried out as per the Rehabilitation Scheme approved by the State Government. The scheme was implemented by Government of Uttarakhand (GoUK) through funds provided by THDC India Limited. All eligible families were given full rehabilitation benefits as per the approved scheme prior to their displacement by GoUK. Rehabilitation Work of Tehri Dam & HPP stands completed by the State Government as on June'15 except for a few cases pending before different courts of law.

(d) & (e) : The NRRP, 2007 and Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement (LARR) Act, 2013 mandates rehabilitation and resettlement of all persons displaced due to construction of Dam and Hydro Power Projects.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF POWER

LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.2572
ANSWERED ON 02.08.2018

THIRD LARGEST ELECTRICITY PRODUCER

2572. ADV. JOICE GEORGE:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the country is now the world's third-largest electricity producer;

(b) if so the details thereof;

(c) whether Multiple drivers, like industrial expansion and rising per capita income, are leading to growth in power demand;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether this trend is set to continue in the coming years; 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) : As per the International Energy Agency (IEA)'s 2017 report "Key World Energy Statistics", India is the third largest producer of electricity after China and USA. The details of Electricity Production as per the IEA Report is given at Annex.

(c) to (f) : Growth of electricity demand in the country is on account of factors such as industrial growth, rising per capita income, and increase in electricity consumers under Pradhan Mantri Sahaj Bijli Har Ghar Yojana – "Saubhagya".

Electricity demand of the country is projected to increase in future. Electrical Energy Requirement (EER) on all-India basis during 2017-18 was 1,213 Billion Units (BU) which is 6.16% more than the EER of 1,143 BU during 2016-17.

As per the 19th Electric Power Survey (EPS), the Electrical Energy Requirement on all-India basis is likely to increase to 1,566 BU and 2,047 BU in the year 2021-22 and 2026-27 respectively. Thus, Compound Annual Growth Rate (CAGR) of EER is estimated to be 6.18% during the period 2016-17 to 2021-22 and 5.51% during the period 2021-22 to 2026-27.

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ANNEX

ANNEX REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PARTS (a) & (b) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 2572 ANSWERED IN THE LOK SABHA ON 02.08.2018.

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Details of Electricity Production as per the International Energy Agency (IEA) Report

Sl. No.	Producers	TWh	% of world total
1.	People's Rep. of China	5844	24.1
2.	United States	4297	17.7
3.	India	1383	5.7
4.	Russian Federation	1066	4.4
5.	Japan	1035	4.3
6.	Canada	671	2.8
7.	Germany	641	2.6
8.	Brazil	582	2.4
9.	France	563	2.3
10.	Korea	549	2.3
11.	Rest of the World	7624	31.4
12.	World	24255	100.0

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF POWER

LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.2573
ANSWERED ON 02.08.2018

ASSESSMENT OF DDUGJY IN THE COUNTRY

2573. SHRI DEVAJIBHAI G. FATEPARA:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has made any performance assessment of Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana (DDUGJY) in the country;

(b) if so, the details and the outcome thereof indicating the number of villages electrified during the last three years along with the number of un-electrified villages, State-wise particularly in Gujarat;

(c) whether any steps have been taken to electrify the remaining villages; 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) : The performance of Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana (DDUGJY) is regularly monitored by Ministry of Power for entire country. As on 01.04.2015 there were 18,452 un-electrified villages reported by the States. 1227 additional villages were subsequently reported un-electrified by the States. 1305 villages were found uninhabited/permanent grazing reserve. Thus 18,374 villages were electrified and the year-wise details of the same is given below :

Year	Villages electrified
2015-16	7,108
2016-17	6,015
2017-18	3,736
2018-19 (28.04.2018)	1,515
Total	18,374

No village was reported un-electrified in Gujarat. The State-wise details are given at Annexure.

As reported by the States, all the inhabited census villages across the country stand electrified on 28.04.2018.

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ANNEXURE

ANNEXURE REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PARTS (a) TO (d) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 2573 ANSWERED IN THE LOK SABHA ON 02.08.2018.

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Status of villages Electrification in the Country

Sl. No.	State	No. Of un-electrified Villages reported by the States as on 01.04.2015	No. of un-electrified villages subsequently reported by the States	Total Un-electrified villages	Villages found un-inhabited/permanent grazing reserve	Total No. of Villages Electrified
1	2	3	4	5 = (3)+(4)	6	7 = (5)-(6)
1	Arunachal Pradesh	1578	77	1655	172	1483
2	Assam	2892		2892	160	2732
3	Bihar	2747	267	3014	108	2906
4	Chhattisgarh	1080		1080	2	1078
5	Himachal Pradesh	35		35	7	28
6	J&K	134		134	5	129
7	Jharkhand	2525	120	2645	62	2583
8	Karnataka	39		39		39
9	Madhya Pradesh	472		472	50	422
10	Maharashtra		88	88	8	80
11	Manipur	276	95	371	5	366
12	Meghalaya	912	154	1066	15	1051
13	Mizoram	58		58	4	54
14	Nagaland	82		82	4	78
15	Odisha	3474	386	3860	579	3281
16	Rajasthan	495		495	68	427
17	Tripura	26		26		26
18	Uttar Pradesh	1529	22	1551	53	1498
19	Uttarakhand	76	18	94	3	91
20	West Bengal	22		22		22
	Total	18452	1227	19679	1305	18374

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF POWER

LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.2582
ANSWERED ON 02.08.2018

CORRUPTION IN NTPC

†2582. PROF. RAVINDRA VISHWANATH GAIKWAD:

Will the Minister of POWER
be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware that cases of irregularities and corruption are taking place at a large scale in National Thermal Power Corporation Limited and the reasons behind it is collusion among high level officials and contractors;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has taken any action in this regard; 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) : The details of complaints received in Ministry of Power and NTPC about the cases of irregularities and corruption in NTPC Limited and action taken thereon against Board Level as well as below the Board Level Officers of NTPC since 2015 is given in Annexure. The complaints are dealt with as per the laid down procedures for handling of complaints received from CVC, Cabinet Secretariat and Department of Personnel and Training.

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ANNEXURE

ANNEXURE REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PARTS (a) TO (d) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 2582 ANSWERED IN THE LOK SABHA ON 02.08.2018.

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(Details of complaints received by Vigilance wing, Ministry of Power in respect of Board Level Officers of NTPC during the last three years)

	2015 (Nos.)	2016(Nos.)	2017(Nos.)
Complaints investigated	03	03	Nil
Major penalty awarded	Nil	Nil	Nil
Minor penalty awarded	Nil	Nil	Nil

(Details of complaints handled by vigilance wing of NTPC in respect of below Board Level Officers during the last three years)

	2015 (Nos.)	2016 (Nos.)	2017 (Nos.)
Complaints investigated	97	74	55
Major Penalty Awarded	05	09	Nil
Minor Penalty Awarded other than Censure/Warning	05	02	15
Censure/Warning	17	26	10

Besides the above, CBI is also investigating 11 cases, including 2 cases involving Board Level Officers.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF POWER

LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.2595
ANSWERED ON 02.08.2018

SUPPLY OF ELECTRIC VEHICLES BY EESL

2595. SHRI S.R. VIJAYAKUMAR:
SHRI BIDYUT BARAN MAHATO:
KUNWAR HARIBANSH SINGH:
SHRI GAJANAN KIRTIKAR:
SHRI SUDHEER GUPTA:
SHRI T. RADHAKRISHNAN:
SHRI S. RAJENDRAN:

Will the Minister of POWER
be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Electric Vehicles (EVs) supplied by Energy Efficiency Services Limited (EESL) to various Ministries/Government Departments, till date;

(b) the terms and conditions of supply of EVs to the said Ministries/ Government departments;

(c) the response of the various Ministries/Government Departments in this regard;

(d) whether the tender for 10,000 electric vehicles floated by EESL has been put on hold and its second tender for EVs has been scrapped recently and if so, the details thereof and the reasons for the same; and

(e) the steps taken to meet the global standard/latest technology for purchase of EVs in 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) : Till date, 150 electric cars (e-cars) have been supplied by Energy Efficiency Services Limited (EESL) to various Ministries/Government Departments.

.....2.

(b) : EESL is providing e-cars to Government entities on lease/outright purchase basis. The terms and conditions under lease/outright purchase basis is given at Annexure.

(c) : The response of the various Ministries/Government Departments in this regard has been encouraging. EESL has received the demand of approx. 19,000 e-cars from various Ministries/Government Departments of Central and State Governments.

(d) : The tender for 10,000 e-cars floated by EESL in the month of August, 2017 has not been put on hold/scrapped. EESL is supplying e-cars to various Ministries/Government Departments from the same tender. However, second tender floated for 10,000 more e-cars has been scrapped by EESL pending finalization of new charging standards.

(e) : Department of Heavy Industry is implementing a scheme of 'Faster Adoption and Manufacturing of (Hybrid &) Electric Vehicles in India' (FAME India) for promotion of e-vehicles in the country, which is intended to support the hybrid/electric vehicle market development and its manufacturing eco-system to achieve self-substance. The scheme has four focus areas viz. Technology Development, Demand Creation, Pilot Projects and Charging Infrastructure.

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ANNEXURE REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PART (b) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 2595 ANSWERED IN THE LOK SABHA ON 02.08.2018.

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Following are the terms and conditions for leasing and fleet management of Electric Cars-

Obligations of EESL:

EESL under the agreement will provide Lease and fleet management services for Electric cars (hereinafter refer to as e-cars or Vehicles) based on booking schedule as advised by client on a daily basis within Delhi NCR or as otherwise mutually agreed between the Parties. Toll Tax, Parking charges and Octroi (MCD) would be billed on actuals. The rates are exclusive of GST at applicable rates. EESL will provide the following services:

1) **Provision of E-car: EESL will provide brand new e-cars for the official use of government departments / PSUs/agencies along with comprehensive insurance and registration. The cost of insurance shall be borne by EESL.**

   a) **In case the e-car is privately registered in the name of the client with hypothecation to EESL. EESL would have full ownership of the e-cars.**

   b) **The car can also be commercially registered in name of EESL.**

2) **Chauffeur Service: Uniformed Chauffeurs for driving the e-cars.**

3) **Pick-up and drop: The cars will be for pick-up of PSU/ Government office/ firm staff from the designated location and dropping them to prescribed location as per the schedule provided by the PSU/ Government office/firm from time to time. They will also be used for inter-city transport as per request.**

4) **Project Organization and Management: EESL shall establish and maintain an appropriate organizational structure to enable seamless management of the fleet.**

5) **Customer Service: A customer service number active for 12 hours per day and 6 days per week which can be dialed in case of complaints, suggestions etc.**

6) **Emergency Roadside Assistance: EESL shall provide roadside assistance for 12 hours a day (including duty hours) and 6 days a week. E-car fleet shall include car towing service, ditch extraction service, jump starting dead batteries, lock-out service (in case of key loss/key breakage/locking of ignition key inside the car) and replacement of flat tyre.**

7) **Maintenance and Repair: EESL will be responsible for repair and maintenance activities of e-cars and would arrange for a relief vehicle in case of any non-service(s) or delayed service(s) caused due to scheduled maintenance.**

.....2.

Obligation of client:

i. **Client shall provide free parking and charging space for the e-cars in/around their office premises.**

ii. **Cost of charging will be borne by the client. EESL will be responsible only for ensuring an adequate state of charge of vehicle batteries for providing services.**

iii. **The client would provide EESL with necessary approval for installation of chargers and would be responsible for electrical and preparatory works related to installation of charging station including but not limited to installation of electrical cables and other accessories of required rating from sub-stations up to the Charging Stations.**

iv. **The client would make the necessary payments to EESL as per the schedule of rates.**

v. **The client shall be responsible for security of the e-cars and the charging infrastructure.**

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF POWER

LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.2600
ANSWERED ON 02.08.2018

EXTENSION OF DDUGJY IN KERALA

2600. SHRIMATI P.K. SREEMATHI TEACHER:

Will the Minister of POWER
be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received any proposal from the State of Kerala to extend the project implementation period for Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana (DDUGJY) in the State; and

(b) if so, the details and the present status 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) : Government of Kerala had requested to allow execution of Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana (DDUGJY) Projects upto December, 2018 for successful completion of DDUGJY and the same has been agreed and intimated to them by the Nodal Agency.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF POWER

LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.2626
ANSWERED ON 02.08.2018

MONITORING OF POWER PROJECTS

†2626. SHRIMATI KAMLA DEVI PAATLE:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the mechanism put in place by the Government for monitoring power projects in the country;

(b) whether the Government emphasizes on accountability in the functioning of power projects;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

A N S W E R

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

(SHRI R. K. SINGH)

(a) to (d) : The following monitoring mechanism is put in place by the Government for monitoring power projects in the country:

I. **The Central Electricity Authority (CEA) monitors the progress of under construction power projects through frequent site visits and interaction with the developers, equipment suppliers and other stakeholders to identify the issues critical for commissioning of projects and help in resolving them.**

II. **Ministry of Power (MOP) also reviews the progress of ongoing power projects regularly with the concerned officers of CEA, equipment manufacturers, State Utilities/ Central Public Sector Undertakings (CPSUs)/Project developers, etc.**

III. **In case of CPSUs' projects, the project implementation parameters/milestones are incorporated in the annual Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) signed between respective CPSUs and MOP, which are monitored during the quarterly performance review meetings of CPSUs.**

IV. **The project specific issues are also raised in PRAGATI (Pro-Active Governance And Timely Implementation), as and when required for their resolutions through PRAGATI mechanism.**

V. **The Project Monitoring Group (PMG) in the Prime Minister's Office also reviews the issues relating to pending projects. The developers of the projects can raise the project specific issues on PMG portal for their resolution with the concerned agencies/departments.**

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF POWER

LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.2642
ANSWERED ON 02.08.2018

ENERGY CONSERVATION IN HEAVY INDUSTRIES

†2642. SHRI UDAY PRATAP SINGH:

Will the Minister of POWER
be pleased to state:

(a) the measures taken by the heavy Industries for energy conservation in the country during the last three years and the current year;

(b) whether the Government has issued any guidelines after prescribing various standards for energy conservation and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has set up or proposes to set up any monitoring mechanism to closely oversee the efficiency of energy utilisation and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

A N S W E R

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

(SHRI R. K. SINGH)

(a) & (b) : The Government has specified energy consumption norms for energy intensive industry sectors namely Aluminum, Cement, Chlor-Alkali, Fertilizer, Iron & Steel, Pulp & Paper, Textile and Petrochemicals. The high energy consuming units of these sectors have undertaken various energy conservation measures including deployment of waste heat recovery equipment, variable frequency drives and replacement of inefficient pumps, motors, compressors etc. with energy efficient equipment.

Under the Perform, Achieve and Trade (PAT) scheme of the Government, 517 units from these industrial sectors have so far been given individual targets for a period of three years since 2016. The combined energy efficiency improvement from these units, with implementation of the energy efficiency norms, in terms of reduction in specific energy consumption is expected to result in aggregated energy savings of 5.71 million tonnes of oil equivalent.

(c) & (d) : Under the PAT scheme, a monitoring and verification mechanism is put in place where, after the end of 3 years cycle, verification of the performance against the targeted energy conservation is undertaken by a third party agency – Accredited Energy Auditor (AEA).

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF POWER

LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.2661
ANSWERED ON 02.08.2018

SAUBHAGYA

2661. SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA:
SHRI KAMAL NATH:

Will the Minister of POWER
be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has launched a scheme called "Pradhan Mantri Sahaj Bijli Har Ghar Yojana"(SAUBHAGYA) to provide electricity to all households which are without power connection;

(b) if so, the number of families in rural, tribal and hilly areas across the country got power connection as on 30 June, 2018; and

(c) whether the targets for providing electricity in rural, tribal and in hilly areas in various States across the country have been achieved during the last three years and if so, the details of the extent to which the achievements have been made?

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) : Government of India have launched Pradhan Mantri Sahaj Bijli Har Ghar Yojana –"Saubhagya" to achieve universal household electrification by providing last mile connectivity and electricity connections to all households in rural and urban areas. All remaining un-electrified households are targeted for electrification by 31st March, 2019.

Under Saubhagya scheme which was launched on 11th October, 2017, 79.34 lakh households have been electrified across the country including rural, tribal and hilly areas, up to 30.06.2018.

BPL connections including those in tribal & hilly areas released under Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana (DDUGJY) in the last three years vis-a-vis target is as under :

Year	Target	Achievement
2015-16	14.00 lakh	14.39 lakh
2016-17	14.00 lakh	22.42 lakh
2017-18	40.00 lakh	50.41 lakh

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF POWER

LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.2663
ANSWERED ON 02.08.2018

DEFAULT SETTING IN AC

2663. SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI:

Will the Minister of POWER
be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry has advised AC manufacturers to set default setting in air conditioners;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reasons for such an initiative and the advantages 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 (c) : During summer, it is estimated that in a typical building, air conditioning consumes the maximum amount of electricity, which accounts for more than 50% in case of commercial or residential buildings.

An increase in air conditioning temperature of room by 1 degree Celsius (^{0}C), saves about 6% of electricity. Generally, air conditioning temperature is set between 20-21 ^{0}C, whereas the ideal/optimal temperature is 24-26 ^{0}C. Change in air conditioning temperature from 20 ^{0}C to 24 ^{0}C, will save about 24% of electricity. This will reduce emissions and thereby be good for the environment; it will save money, and it is also good for health.

With an objective to promote energy conservation in space cooling, Bureau of Energy Efficiency (BEE), under the guidance of Ministry of Power, have developed voluntary guidelines recommending air conditioning temperature setting at optimum level of 24-26 ^{0}C. To take forward this initiative a meeting was held with the manufacturers of Air-conditioner (AC) on 22nd June, 2018, wherein it was suggested to explore the technical feasibility for default temperature setting of AC at 24 ^{0}C.

The above mentioned voluntary guidelines have been recommended for implementation in large commercial establishments, such as, Hotels, Airports, office complexes of public and large institutions.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF POWER

LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.2671
ANSWERED ON 02.08.2018

HYDRO PROJECTS IN THE COUNTRY

2671. SHRI R.P. MARUTHARAJAA:

Will the Minister of POWER
be pleased to state:

(a) the details of Hydro Projects in operation in the country, State and Sector- wise;

(b) the capacity addition of hydro power during the last four years, State and Sector-wise; and

(c) the capacity addition of hydro power, plan, State and Sector-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 Hydro Projects above 25 MW capacity, in operation in the country as on 30.06.2018, State-wise and Sector-wise, are enclosed at Annex-I.

(b) : A total hydro capacity addition of 4816 MW capacity has been added during the last four years and the current year in the Country. The Sector-wise / State-wise details of these projects are at Annex-II.

(c) : Plan-wise, State-wise and Sector-wise details of the capacity addition of hydro power (above 25 MW) since 9th Plan are given at Annex- III.

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ANNEX REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PART (a) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 2671 ANSWERED IN THE LOK SABHA ON 02.08.2018.

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State-wise/Sector-wise Installed Capacity of H.E. Stations in the Country
(Above 25 MW Capacity)

Sl. No.	Utilities / Stations /Developer	Installed Capacity (MW)
	A. Conventional H E Stations	
I.	**NORTHERN REGION**	
	HIMACHAL PRADESH	
	Central Sector	
1	Bhakra Left, BBMB	540.00
2	Bhakra Right, BBMB	785.00
3	Dehar, BBMB	990.00
4	Pong, BBMB	396.00
5	Baira Siul, NHPC	180.00
6	Chamera-I, NHPC	540.00
7	Chamera-II, NHPC	300.00
8	Chamera-III, NHPC	231.00
9	Parbati-III, NHPC	520.00
10	Nathpa Jhakri, SJVNL	1500.00
11	Rampur, SJVNL	412.02
12	Koldam, NTPC	800.00
	Total Central Sector-HP	7194.02
	State Sector	
13	Bassi, HPSEBL	66.00
14	Giri Bata, HPSEBL	60.00
15	Larji', HPSEBL	126.00
16	Sanjay, HPSEBL	120.00
17	Integrated Kashang, HPPCL	195
18	Sainj, HPPCL	100
19	Shanan, PSPCL	110.00
	Total State Sector	777.00
	Private Sector	
20	Malana, MPCL	86.00
21	Budhil, GBHPPL	70.00
22	Malana-II, EPPL	100.00
23	Chanju-I, IA Energy	36.00
24	Allain Duhangan, ADHPL	192.00
25	Baspa, HBPCL	300.00
26	Karcham Wangtoo, HBPCL	1000.00
	Total Private Sector	1784.00
	Total Himachal Pradesh	9755.02
	JAMMU & KASHMIR	
	Central Sector	
27	Dulhasti, NHPC	390.00
28	Salal-I&II, NHPC	690.00
29	Uri-I, NHPC	480.00
30	Uri-II, NHPC	240.00
31	Sewa-II, NHPC	120.00
32	Chutak, NHPC	44.00
33	Nimoo Bazgo, NHPC	45.00
34	Kishanganga, NHPC	330.00
	State Sector	
35	Baglihar-I, JKSPDC	450.00
36	Baglihar-II, JKSPDC	450.00
37	Lower Jhelum, JKSPDC	105.00
38	Upper Sindh-II, JKSPDC	105.00
	Total JAMMU & KASHMIR	3449.00

	PUNJAB	
	Central Sector	
39	**Ganguwal, BBMB**	**77.65**
40	**Kotla, BBMB**	**77.65**
	Total Central Sector	**155.30**
	State Sector	
41	**Andadpur Sahib-I, PSPCL**	**67.00**
42	**Andadpur Sahib-II, PSPCL**	**67.00**
43	**Mukerian-I, PSPCL**	**45.00**
44	**Mukerian-II, PSPCL**	**45.00**
45	**Mukerian-III, PSPCL**	**58.50**
46	**Mukerian-IV, PSPCL**	**58.50**
47	**Ranjit Sagar, PSPCL**	**600.00**
	Total State Sector	**941.00**
	Total Punjab	**1096.30**
	RAJASTHAN	
	State Sector	
48	**Jawahar Sagar, RRVUNL**	**99.00**
49	**Mahi Bajaj-I, RRVUNL**	**50.00**
50	**Mahi Bajaj-II, RRVUNL**	**90.00**
51	**R P Sagar, RRVUNL**	**172.00**
	Total State Sector	**411.00**
	Total Rajasthan	**411.00**
	UTTARAKHAND	
	Central Sector	
52	**Dhauli Ganga, NHPC**	**280.00**
53	**Tanakpur, NHPC**	**94.20**
54	**Tehri St-I, THDC**	**1000.00**
55	**Koteshwar, THDC**	**400.00**
	Total Central Sector	**1774.20**
	State Sector	
56	**Chibro (Yamuna). UJVNL**	**240.00**
57	**Chilla, UJVNL**	**144.00**
58	**Dhakrani, UJVNL**	**33.75**
59	**Dhalipur, UJVNL**	**51.00**
60	**Khatima, UJVNL**	**41.40**
61	**Khodri, UJVNL**	**120.00**
62	**Kulhal, UJVNL**	**30.00**
63	**Maneri Bhali-I, UJVNL**	**90.00**
64	**Maneri Bhali-II, UJVNL**	**304.00**
65	**Ramganga, UJVNL**	**198.00**
	Total State Sector	**1252.15**
	Private Sector	
66	**Shrinagar, AHPC**	**330.00**
67	**Vishnu Prayag, JPPVL**	**400.00**
	Total Private Sector	**730.00**
	Total Uttarakhand	**3756.35**
	UTTAR PRADESH	
	State Sector	
68	**Khara, UPJVNL**	**72.00**
69	**Matatila, UPJVNL**	**30.60**
70	**Obra, UPJVNL**	**99.00**
71	**Rihand, UPJVNL**	**300.00**
	Total State Sector	**501.60**
	Total Uttar Pradesh	**501.60**
	Total Northern Region	**18969.27**
II. WESTERN REGION		
	MADHYA PRADESH	
	Central Sector	
72	**Indira Sagar, NHDC**	**1000.00**
73	**Omkareshwar, NHDC**	**520.00**
	Total Central Sector	**1520.00**

	State Sector	
74	Bansagar Tons-I, MPPGCL	315.00
75	Bansagar Tons-III, MPPGCL	30.00
76	Bansagar Tons-II, MPPGCL	60.00
77	Bargi, MPPGCL	90.00
78	Gandhi Sagar, MPPGCL	115.00
79	Madhikhera, MPPGCL	60.00
80	Rajghat, MPPGCL	45.00
	Total State Sector	715.00
	Total Madhya Pradesh	2235.00
	MAHARASHTRA	
	State Sector	
81	Bhira Tail Race, MAHAGENCO	80.00
82	Koyna DPH, MAHAGENCO	36.00
83	Koyna-I&II, MAHAGENCO	600.00
84	Koyna-III , MAHAGENCO	320.00
85	Koyna-IV, MAHAGENCO	1000.00
86	Tillari, MAHAGENCO	60.00
87	Vaitarna, MAHAGENCO	60.00
88	Pench, MPPGCL	160.00
	Total State Sector	2316.00
	Private Sector	
89	Bhandardhara St-II, DLHP	34.00
90	Bhira, Tata Power Company	150.00
91	Bhivpuri, Tata Power Company	75.00
92	Khopoli, Tata Power Company	72.00
	Total Private Sector	331.00
	Total Maharashtra	2647.00
	CHHATISGARH	
	State Sector	
93	Hasdeobango, CSPGCL	120.00
	Total Chhattisgarh	120.00
	GUJARAT	
	State Sector	
94	Ukai, GSECL	300.00
95	Sardar Sarovar CHPH, SSNNL	250.00
	Total Gujarat	550.00
	Total Western Region	5552.00
III. SOUTHERN REGION		
	ANDHRA PRADESH	
	State Sector	
96	Lower Sileru, APGENCO	460.00
97	N J Sagar RBC & EXT., APGENCO	90.00
98	Srisailam, APGENCO	770.00
99	Upper Sileru-I&II, APGENCO	240.00
100	N J Sagar TPD, APGENCO	50.00
	Total State Sector	1610.00
	Total Andhra Pradesh	1610.00
	TELANGANA	
	State Sector	
101	Priyadarshni Jurala, TSGENCO	234.00
102	Pochampad, TSGENCO	36.00
103	N J Sagar, TSGENCO	110.00
104	N J Sagar LBC, TSGENCO	60.00
105	Lower Jurala, TSGENCO	240.00
106	Pulinchinthala, TSGENCO	90.00
	Total State Sector	770.00
	Total Telangana	770.00
	KARNATAKA	
	State Sector	
107	Almatti, KPCL	290.00
108	Gerusoppa(Sharavathy Tail Race), KPCL	240.00

109	Ghat Prabha, KPCL	32.00
110	Mahatma Gandhi (Jog), KPCL	139.20
111	Kadra, KPCL	150.00
112	Kalinadi (Nagjhari), KPCL	855.00
113	Kalinadi (Supa), KPCL	100.00
114	Kodasali, KPCL	120.00
115	Lingnamakki, KPCL	55.00
116	Munirabad, KPCL	28.00
117	Sharavathy, KPCL	1035.00
118	Sivasamundrum, KPCL	42.00
119	Varahi, KPCL	460.00
120	Bhadra, KPCL	26.00
121	T B Dam, APGENCO	36.00
122	Hampi, APGENCO	36.00
	Total State Sector	3644.20
	Total Karnataka	3644.20
	KERALA	
	State Sector	
123	Idamalayar, KSEB	75.00
124	Idukki, KSEB	780.00
125	Kakkad, KSEB	50.00
126	Kuttiyadi, KSEB	75.00
127	Kuttiyadi Extn., KSEB	50.00
128	Kuttiyadi Additional Extn., KSEB	100.00
129	Lower Periyar, KSEB	180.00
130	Nariamangalam, KSEB	45.00
131	Pallivasal, KSEB	37.50
132	Panniar, KSEB	30.00
133	Poringalkuttu, KSEB	32.00
134	Sabirigiri, KSEB	300.00
135	Sengulam, KSEB	48.00
136	Sholayar, KSEB	54.00
	Total State Sector	1856.50
	Total Kerala	1856.50
	TAMIL NADU	
	State Sector	
137	Aliyar, TANGEDCO	60.00
138	Bhavani Kattalai Barrage-I, TANGEDCO	30.00
139	Bhavani Kattalai Barrage-II, TANGEDCO	30.00
140	Bhavani Kattalai Barrage-III, TANGEDCO	30.00
141	Kodayar-I, TANGEDCO	60.00
142	Kodayar-I, TANGEDCO	40.00
143	Kundah-I, TANGEDCO	60.00
144	Kundah-II, TANGEDCO	175.00
145	Kundah-III, TANGEDCO	180.00
146	Kundah-IV, TANGEDCO	100.00
147	Kundah-V, TANGEDCO	40.00
148	Lower Mettur-I, TANGEDCO	30.00
149	Lower Mettur-II, TANGEDCO	30.00
150	Lower Mettur-III, TANGEDCO	30.00
151	Lower Mettur-IV, TANGEDCO	30.00
152	Mettur Dam, TANGEDCO	50.00
153	Mettur Tunnel, TANGEDCO	200.00
154	Moyar, TANGEDCO	36.00
155	Papanasam, TANGEDCO	32.00
156	Parson's Valley, TANGEDCO	30.00
157	Periyar, TANGEDCO	161.00
158	Pykara, TANGEDCO	59.20
159	Pykara Ultimate, TANGEDCO	150.00
160	Sarakarpathy, TANGEDCO	30.00

161	Sholayar-I, TANGEDCO	70.00
162	Suruliyar, TANGEDCO	35.00
	Total State Sector	1778.20
	Total Tamilnadu	1778.20
	Total Southern Region	9658.90
IV. EASTERN REGION		
	WEST BENGAL	
	Central Sector	
163	Maithon, DVC	63.20
164	Teesta Low Dam-III, NHPC	132.00
165	Teesta Low Dam-IV, NHPC	160.00
	Total Central Sector	355.20
	State Sector	
166	Jaldhaka, WBSEDCL	36.00
167	Rammam, WBSEDCL	50.00
	Total State Sector	86.00
	Total West Bengal	441.20
	SIKKIM	
	Central Sector	
168	RANGIT-III, NHPC	60.00
169	Teesta-V, NHPC	510.00
	Total Central Sector	570.00
	State Sector	
170	Teesta-III, Teesta Urja Ltd.	1200.00
	Total State Sector	1200.00
	Private Sector	
171	Chujachen, GIPL (Gati Infra Pvt. Ltd.)	110.00
172	Dikchu, Sneha Kinetic Power Projects Pvt. Ltd.	96.00
173	Tashiding, Shiga Energy Pvt. Ltd.(SEPL)	97.00
174	Jorethang Loop, DANS Energy Pvt. Ltd.	96.00
	Total Private Sector	399.00
	Total Sikkim	2169.00
	JHARKHAND	
	Central Sector	
175	Panchet, DVC	40.00
	Total Central Sector	40.00
	State Sector	
176	Subernrekha-I, JUUNL	65.00
177	Subernrekha-II, JUUNL	65.00
	Total State Sector	130.00
	Total Jharkhand	170.00
	ODISHA	
	State Sector	
178	Balimela, OHPC	510.00
179	Hirakud (Burla), OHPC	275.50
180	Hirakud (Chiplima), OHPC	72.00
181	Rengali, OHPC	250.00
182	Upper Indravati, OHPC	600.00
183	Upper Kolab, OHPC	320.00
184	Machkund, APGENCO	114.75
	Total State Sector	2142.25
	Total Odisha	2142.25
	Total Eastern Region	4922.45
V. NORTH EASTERN REGION		
	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	
	Central Sector	
185	Ranganadi, NEEPCO	405.00
186	Pare, NEEPCO	110.00
	Total Central Sector	515.00
	Total Arunachal Pradesh	515.00

	ASSAM	
	Central Sector	
187	**Kopoli, NEEPCO**	**200.00**
188	**Khondong, NEEPCO**	**50.00**
	Total Central Sector	**250.00**
	State Sector	
189	**Karbi Langpi, APGCL**	**100.00**
	Total State Sector	**100.00**
	Total Assam	**350.00**
	MIZORAM	
	Central Sector	
190	**Tuirial, NEEPCO**	**60.00**
	Total Central Sector	**60.00**
	Total Mizoram	**60.00**
	NAGALAND	
	Central Sector	
191	**Doyang, NEEPCO**	**75.00**
	Total Central Sector	**75.00**
	Total Nagaland	**75.00**
	MANIPUR	
	Central Sector	
192	**Loktak, NHPC**	**105.00**
	Total Central Sector	**105.00**
	Total Manipur	**105.000**
	MEGHALAYA	
	State Sector	
193	**Kyrdemkulai, MePGCL**	**60.00**
194	**Umiam St. I, MePGCL**	**36.00**
195	**New Umetru, MePGCL**	**40.00**
196	**Umiam St. IV, MePGCL**	**60.00**
197	**Myntdu St-I, MePGCL**	**126.00**
	Total State Sector	**322.00**
	Total Mehghalaya	**322.00**
	Total NE Region	**1427.00**
	TOTAL CONVENTIOAL	**40529.62**
	B. Pumped Storage H.E. Stations (PSS)	
I. WESTERN REGION		
	GUJARAT	
	State Sector	
1	**Kadana, GSECL**	**240.00**
2	**Sardar Sarovar CBPH, SSNNL**	**1200.00**
	Total Gujarat	**1440.00**
	MAHARASHTRA	
	State Sector	
3	**Ghatgarh, MAHAGENCO**	**250.00**
	Private Sector	
4	**Bhira, Tata Power Company**	**150.00**
	Total Maharashtra	**400.00**
	Total Western Region	**1840.00**
II. Southern Region		
	TELANGANA	
	State Sector	
5	**N J Sagar, TSGENCO**	**705.60**
6	**Srisailam LBPG, TSGENCO**	**900.00**
	Total TELANGANA	**1605.60**
	TAMIL NADU	
	State Sector	
7	**KADAMPARAI, TENGEDCO**	**400.00**
	Total TAMIL NADU	**400.00**
	Total Southern Region	**2005.60**

III. Eastern Region		
	JHARKHAND	
	Central Sector	
8	**Panchet, DVC**	**40.00**
	Total Jharkhand	**40.00**
	WEST BENGAL	
	State Sector	
9	**Purulia, WBSEDCL**	**900.00**
	Total West Bengal	**900.00**
	Total Eastern Region	**940.00**
	Total- PUMPED STORATE STATIONS	**4785.60**
Grand Total (Conventional + Pumped Storage Stations)		**45315.22**

NOTE: The Total No. of HE Stations is 204 as following two Hydro Stations have conventional as well as PSS capacity:

S. No.	Station/State/Region	Conventional	PSS
1	N J Sagar / Telangana/ Southern	1X110=110	7X100.8=705.60
2	Panchet / Jharkhand / Eastern	1X40=40	1X40=40

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ANNEX-II

ANNEX REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PART (b) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 2671 ANSWERED IN THE LOK SABHA ON 02.08.2018.

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HYDRO CAPACITY ADDITION DURING THE LAST FOUR YEARS AND CURRENT YEAR (2014-15 to 2018-19)

(As on 30.06.2018)

State	Sector-wise Capacity Addition (MW)			Total Capacity Addition (MW)
	Central	State	Private	
2014-15				
Himachal Pradesh	736	00	00	736
2015-16				
Himachal Pradesh	400	00	00	400
West Bengal	80	00	00	80
Jammu & Kashmir	00	450	00	450
Telangana	00	160	00	160
Uttarakhand	00	00	330	330
Sikkim	00	00	96	96
Total	480	610	426	1516
2016-17				
West Bengal	80	00	00	80
Himachal Pradesh	00	195	24	219
Telangana	00	110	00	110
Andhra Pradesh	00	50	00	50
Sikkim	00	1200	00	1200
Total	80	1555	24	1659
2017-18				
Himachal Pradesh	00	100	12	112
Meghalaya	00	40	00	40
Mizoram	60	00	00	60
Jammu & Kashmir	330	00	00	330
Telangana	00	60	00	60
Sikkim	00	00	193	193
Total	390	200	205	795
2018-19 (As on 30.06.2018)				
Arunachal Pradesh	110	00	00	110
			Grand Total	4816

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ANNEX-III

ANNEX REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PART (c) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 2671 ANSWERED IN THE LOK SABHA ON 02.08.2018.

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CAPACITY ADDITION (MW) SINCE 9TH PLAN (Above 25 MW)

State	Sector	9th Plan	10th Plan	11th Plan	12th Plan
Assam	Central Sector	0	25	0	0
	State Sector	0	100	0	0
	Private Sector	0	0	0	0
Andhra Pradesh	Central Sector	0	0	0	0
	State Sector	450	450	234	50
	Private Sector	0	0	0	0
Arunachal Pradesh	Central Sector	405	0	0	0
	State Sector	0	0	0	0
	Private Sector	0	0	0	0
Gujarat	Central Sector	0	0	0	0
	State Sector	60	1450	0	0
	Private Sector	0	0	0	0
Himachal Pradesh	Central Sector	0	1800	0	1963
	State Sector	0	126	0	195
	Private Sector	86	300	1292	94
Jammu & Kashmir	Central Sector	0	390	120	779
	State Sector	105	0	450	0
	Private Sector	0	0	0	0
Karnataka	Central Sector	0	0	0	0
	State Sector	510	125	230	0
	Private Sector	0	165	0	0
Kerala	Central Sector	0	0	0	0
	State Sector	220	0	100	0
	Private Sector	0	0	0	0
Madhya Pradesh	Central Sector	0	1000	520	0
	State Sector	100	95	0	0
	Private Sector	0	0	0	0
Maharashtra	Central Sector	0	0	00	0
	State Sector	1000	0	250	0
	Private Sector	0	0	0	0
Meghalaya	Central Sector	0	0	0	0
	State Sector	0	0	84	42
	Private Sector	0	0	0	0
Nagaland	Central Sector	75	0	0	0
	State Sector	0	0	0	0
	Private Sector	0	0	0	0
Odisha	Central Sector	0	0	0	0
	State Sector	600	0	150	0
	Private Sector	0	0	0	0
Punjab	Central Sector	0	0	0	0
	State Sector	600	0	0	0
	Private Sector	0	0	0	0
Sikkim	Central Sector	60	0	510	0
	State Sector	0	0	0	1200
	Private Sector	0	0	0	195
Tamil Nadu	Central Sector	0	0	0	0
	State Sector	30	180	0	60
	Private Sector	0	0	0	0
Telangana	Central Sector	0	0	0	0
	State Sector	0	0	0	270
	Private Sector	0	0	0	0
Uttarakhand	Central Sector	0	1280	400	0
	State Sector	0	0	304	0
	Private Sector	0	400	0	330
West Bengal	Central Sector	0	0	0	292
	State Sector	0	0	900	9
	Private Sector	0	0	0	0
Total		4301	7886	5544	5479

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF POWER

LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.2676
ANSWERED ON 02.08.2018

POWER PLANTS IN PRIVATE SECTORS

2676. SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE:

Will the Minister of POWER
be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the power plants being operated/under construction in the private sector at present in the country, State-wise;

(b) whether the Government exercises any control over the said private power companies in terms of providing benefits/ facilities to their staff/workers; and

(c) 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) : At present, 138 nos. of private power plants with Installed Capacity of 89,994.3 MW are in operation; and 44 nos. projects having capacity of 27,861 MW are under construction in the country. The state-wise list of the existing and under construction private sector power plants in the country are given at Annex–I and II respectively.

(b) & (c) : Government of India extends various benefits under Labour Laws to the workers working in factories, establishment, institutions including those in private power plants. Some of the important Acts governing social security and other benefits for workers are listed as under:-

(i) The Employees' Act, 1923
(ii) Payment of Wages Act, 1936
(iii) Minimum Wages Act, 1948
(iv) Employees' State Insurance Act. (ESI Act) 1948
(v) The Factories Act, 1948
(vi) The Employees' Provident Fund and Miscellaneous Provisions Act 1952
(vii) The Maternity Benefit Act, 1961
(viii) Payment of Bonus Act, 1965
(ix) The Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition Act), 1970
(x) The Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972

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ANNEX-I

ANNEX REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PART (a) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 2676 ANSWERED IN THE LOK SABHA ON 02.08.2018.

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State-wise list of Existing Power Plants in Private Sector in the Country as on 30.06.2018

Sl. No	State	Name of Project	Capacity (MW)
1	Andhra Pradesh	LVS POWER DG	36.80
2		GAUTAMI CCPP	464
3		KONDAPALLI ST-3 CCPP	742
4		GODAVARI CCPP	208
5		GREL CCPP (Rajahmundry)	768
6		JEGURUPADU CCPP Ph II	220
7		KONASEEMA CCPP	445
8		KONDAPALLI CCPP	350
9		KONDAPALLI EXTN CCPP	366
10		PEDDAPURAM CCPP	220
11		GMR Energy Ltd - Kakinada	220
12		VEMAGIRI CCPP	370
13		VIJJESWARAM CCPP	272
14		PAINAMPURAM TPP	1320
15		SIMHAPURI TPS	600
16		THAMMINAPATNAM TPS	300
17		VIZAG TPP	1040
18		SGPL TPP	1320
19	Assam	Adamtilla CCPP	9
20		Baskhandi CCPP	15.50
21	Chhattisgarh	BANDAKHAR TPP	300
22		CHAKABURA TPP	30
23		KASAIPALLI TPP	270
24		KATGHORA TPP	35
25		SVPL TPP	63
26		TAMNAR TPP	2400
27		UCHPINDA TPP	1080
28		AKALTARA TPS	1800
29		AVANTHA BHANDAR	600
30		BARADARHA TPS	1200
31		PATHADI TPP	600
32		OP JINDAL TPS	1000
33		RAIKHEDA TPP	1370
34		BALCO TPS	600
35		RATIJA TPS	100
36		SALORA TPP	135
37		SWASTIK KORBA TPP	25
38		NAWAPARA TPP	600
39		BINJKOTE TPP	600
40	Delhi	RITHALA CCPP	108
41	Goa	GOA CCPP	48
42	Gujarat	BARODA CCPP	160
43		DGEN MEGA CCPP	1200
44		ESSAR CCPP	515
45		PEGUTHAN CCPP	655
46		SUGEN CCPP	1147.50
47		UNOSUGEN CCPP	382.50

48		MUNDRA UMTPP	4000
49		MUNDRA TPS	4620
50		SALAYA TPP	1200
51		SURAT LIG. TPS	500
52		SABARMATI (D-F STATIONS)	362
53		SABARMATI (C STATION)	60
54	Haryana	MAHATMA GANDHI TPS	1320
55	Himachal Pradesh	ALLAIN DUHANGAN HPS	192
56		BASPA HPS	300
57		BUDHIL HPS	70
58		KARCHAM WANGTOO HPS	1000
59		MALANA HPS	86
60		MALANA-II HPS	100
61		CHANJU-I HPS	36
62	Jharkhand	JOJOBERA TPS	240
63		MAHADEV PRASAD STPP	540
64		MAITHON RB TPP	1050
65	Karnataka	BELLARY DG	25.20
66		UDUPI TPP	1200
67		TORANGALLU TPS(SBU-I)	260
68		TORANGALLU TPS(SBU-II)	600
69	Kerala	COCHIN CCPP	174
70	Madhya Pradesh	ANUPPUR TPP	1200
71		BINA TPS	500
72		MAHAN TPP	600
73		NIGRI TPP	1320
74		SEIONI TPP	600
75		NIWARI TPP	45
76		SASAN UMTPP	3960
77	Maharashtra	TROMBAY CCPP	180
78		MANGAON CCPP	388
79		BHANDARDHARA HPS ST-II	34
80		BHIRA HPS	150
81		BHIRA PSS HPS	150
82		BHIVPURI HPS	75
83		KHOPOLI HPS	72
84		DHARIWAL TPP	600
85		WARDHA WARORA TPP	540
86		AMARAVATI TPS	1350
87		BELA TPS	270
88		BUTIBORI TPP	600
89		DAHANU TPS	500
90		GEPL TPP Ph-I	120
91		JSW RATNAGIRI TPP	1200
92		MIHAN TPS	246
93		NASIK (P) TPS	1350
94		TIRORA TPS	3300
95		TROMBAY TPS	1250
96		GMR WARORA TPS	600
97		SHIRPUR TPP	150
98	Odisha	DERANG TPP	1200
99		KAMALANGA TPS	1050
100		STERLITE TPP	1200
101		UTKAL TPP (IND BARATH)	350

102	Punjab	TALWANDI SABO TPP	1980
103		GOINDWAL SAHIB	540
104		RAJPURA TPP	1400
105	Rajasthan	JALIPA KAPURDI TPP	1080
106		KAWAI TPS	1320
107	Sikkim	CHUZACHEN HPS	110
108		JORETHANG LOOP	96
109		DIKCHU HPS	96
110		TASHIDING HPS	97
111	Tamil Nadu	SAMAYANALLUR DG	106
112		B. BRIDGE D.G	200
113		SAMALPATTI DG	105.70
114		KARUPPUR CCPP	119.80
115		P.NALLUR CCPP	330.50
116		VALANTARVY CCPP	52.80
117		ITPCL TPP	1200
118		TUTICORIN (P) TPP	300
119		MUTHIARA TPP	1200
120		NEYVELI TPS(Z)	250
121	Uttarakhand	GAMA CCPP	225
122		KASHIPUR CCPP	225
123		SRINAGAR HPS	330
124		VISHNU PRAYAG HPS	400
125	Uttar Pradesh	ANPARA C TPS	1200
126		LALITPUR TPS	1980
127		BARKHERA TPS	90
128		KHAMBARKHERA TPS	90
129		KUNDARKI TPS	90
130		MAQSOODPUR TPS	90
131		ROSA TPP Ph-I	1200
132		UTRAULA TPS	90
133		PRAYAGRAJ TPP	1980
134	West Bengal	HALDIA TPP	600
135		BUDGE BUDGE TPS	750
136		SOUTHERN REPL. TPS	135
137		TITAGARH TPS	240
138		Hiranmaye TPP	300

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ANNEX-II

ANNEX REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PART (a) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 2676 ANSWERED IN THE LOK SABHA ON 02.08.2018.

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Details of Under Construction Power Projects in Private Sector in the country

Sl. No.	State	Project Name	Unit No	Capacity (MW)
1	*Andhra Pradesh*	Bhavanapadu TPP Ph-I	U-1	660
			U-2	660
2	*Andhra Pradesh*	Thamminapatnam TPP stage -II	U-3	350
			U-4	350
3	*Ar. Pradesh*	Gongri(Dirang Energy)	2x72	144
4	Bihar	Siriya TPP (Jas Infra. TPP)	U-1	660
			U-2	660
			U-3	660
			U-4	660
5	*Chhattisgarh*	Akaltara TPP (Naiyara)	U-4	600
			U-5	600
			U-6	600
6	*Chhattisgarh*	Binjkote TPP	U-3	300
			U-4	300
7	*Chhattisgarh*	Lanco Amarkantak TPP-II	U-3	660
			U-4	660
8	*Chhattisgarh*	Singhitarai TPP	U-1	600
			U-2	600
9	*Chhattisgarh*	Uchpinda TPP	U-4	360
10	*Chhattisgarh*	Salora TPP	U-2	135
11	*Chhattisgarh*	Deveri (Visa) TPP	U-1	600
12	*Himachal Pradesh*	Bajoli Holi (GMR)	3x60	180
13	*Himachal Pradesh*	Sorang (HSPCL)	2x50	100
14	*Himachal Pradesh*	Tangnu Romai (TRPG)	2x22	44
15	*Himachal Pradesh*	Tidong-I (NSL Tidong)	100	100
16	*Jharkhand*	Matrishri Usha TPP Ph-I	U-1	270
			U-2	270
17	*Jharkhand*	Matrishri Usha TPP Ph-II	U-3	270
			U-4	270
18	*Jharkhand*	Tori TPP Ph-I	U-1	600
			U-2	600
19	*Jharkhand*	Tori TPP Ph-II	U-3	600
20	*Jammu & Kashmir*	Ratle (RHEPPL)	4x205 + 1x30	850
21	*Maharashtra*	Amravati TPP Ph-II	U-1	270
			U-2	270
			U-3	270
			U-4	270
			U-5	270
22	*Maharashtra*	Lanco Vidarbha TPP	U-1	660
			U-2	660
23	*Maharashtra*	Nasik TPP Ph-II	U-1	270
			U-2	270
			U-3	270
			U-4	270
			U-5	270

24	*Maharashtra*	Bijora Ghanmukh TPP	U-1	300
			U-2	300
25	*Maharashtra*	Shirpur TPP	U-2	150
26	*Madhya Pradesh*	Mahan TPP	U-2	600
27	*Madhya Pradesh*	Gorgi TPP	U-1	660
28	*Madhya Pradesh*	Niwari TPP	U-2	45
29	*Madhya Pradesh*	Maheshwar (SMHPCL)	10x40	400
30	*Odisha*	Ind Barath TPP	U-2	350
31	*Odisha*	KVK Nilanchal TPP	U-1	350
			U-2	350
			U-3	350
32	*Odisha*	Lanco Babandh TPP	U-1	660
			U-2	660
33	*Odisha*	Malibrahmani TPP	U-1	525
			U-2	525
34	*Sikkim*	Bhasmey (Gati Infrastructure)	3x17	51
35	*Sikkim*	Rangit-IV (JAL Power)	3x40	120
36	*Sikkim*	Rangit-II (Sikkim Hydro)	2x33	66
37	*Sikkim*	Rongnichu (Madhya Bharat)	2x48	96
38	*Sikkim*	Teesta St. VI (LANCO)	4x125	500
39	*Sikkim*	Panan (Himagiri)	4x75	300
40	*Tamil Nadu*	Tuticorin TPP (Ind- Barath)	U-1	660
41	*Tamil Nadu*	Tuticorin TPP St-IV	U-1	525
42	*Uttarakhand*	Phata Byung (LANCO)	2x38	76.00
43	*Uttarakhand*	Singoli Bhatwari (L&T)	3x33	99.00
44	*West Bengal*	Hiranmaye Energy Ltd	U-3	150

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF POWER

LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.2686
ANSWERED ON 02.08.2018

SUBSIDY FOR ELECTRICITY

2686. PROF. K.V. THOMAS:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has instructed the State Governments to give subsidy for the electricity to domestic users through bank accounts;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the number of domestic users who will be benefited by this direction of the Government, especially in Kerala?

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) : Supply and Distribution of electricity at affordable rate and providing subsidy, if any, to consumers in a State/ UT falls within the purview of respective State Government/State Electricity Regulatory Commission and State Power Utility(ies). The Government of India supplement the efforts of the State Governments through various measures for improvement in power sector to provide reliable and affordable electricity to all consumers.

The State Government can give subsidy to any class of consumers including domestic consumers, to the extent they consider appropriate as per provision of Section 65 of the Electricity act, 2003 as well Clause 8.3 of the Tariff Policy. The draft amendments to tariff policy, circulated for stakeholders comments on 30.5.2018, stipulates that in case State Government decides to subsidise any category of consumers, the relief shall be passed on to such consumers through Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) mechanism. The number of consumers who get benefit of grant of subsidy depends upon the decision by State Government for the relevant year.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF POWER

LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.2705
ANSWERED ON 02.08.2018

UMPP PROJECTS IN ODISHA

2705. SHRIMATI RITA TARAI:
SHRI BALABHADRA MAJHI:
SHRIMATI PRATYUSHA RAJESHWARI SINGH:
SHRI LADU KISHORE SWAIN:

Will the Minister of POWER
be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry is aware that till date about Rs. 350 crore has been contributed by the State of Odisha for the UMPP project at Bedabahal and the State Government has submitted its views/ feedback on the Standard Bidding Document (SBD) if so, the details thereof and the progress made therein;

(b) the time by which his Ministry will finalize the bidding documents and initiate the bidding process of Bedabahal UMPP project without any further delay; and

(c) whether the delay in this regard would create difficulties for taking over physical possession of the land and if so, the details thereof and the action proposed to be taken thereon?

A N S W E R

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

(SHRI R. K. SINGH)

(a) : As on date, Government of Odisha has contributed about Rs.351 Crore towards the Commitment Advance, Cost of land, Charges for keeping safe custody of land and Miscellaneous expenses. Further, Government of Odisha has submitted its views/feedback on Standard Bidding Documents (SBDs).

(b) : Ministry of Power had constituted an Expert Committee for revising the Guidelines and SBDs for UMPPs. The views / feedback on SBDs by Odisha Govt. as considered appropriate were incorporated in the draft SBDs prepared by the Expert Committee. The Expert Committee has submitted the Draft Guidelines & SBDs to the Government. The combined guidelines for UMPPs based on Domestic coal, Imported coal and Linkage coal is under finalization. The bidding process for Odisha UMPP can be initiated after finalization of Guidelines and SBDs.

(c) : The land for the project is being acquired by Odisha Industrial Infrastructure Development Corporation (IDCO) on behalf of Orissa Integrated Power Limited, the Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV) for this project. IDCO would provide encumbrance free possession of land at the time of signing of lease.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF POWER

LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.2710
ANSWERED ON 02.08.2018

DISCOM LOSSES

2710. SHRIMATI MEENAKASHI LEKHI:

Will the Minister of POWER
be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any permissible limit for factoring in DISCOM losses in the tariff policy;

(b) if so, the detail thereof; and

(c) the steps being taken by the Government to remove human interface in billing, metering and collections?

A N S W E R

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

(SHRI R. K. SINGH)

(a) & (b) : Discom losses are the Aggregate Technical & Commercial (AT&C) losses which consist of the transmission and distribution losses (T&D losses) and billing & collection efficiency of Distribution Companies. As per Para 8.2.1 of the Tariff Policy 2016, need for reduction in AT&C loses has been emphasized. The draft amendments to tariff policy, circulated for stakeholders comments on 30.5.2018, stipulates that the State Electricity Regulatory Commissions and Joint Electricity Regulatory Commissions shall not consider AT&C losses exceeding 15% for determination of tariff after 31.03.2019.

(c) : The Central Government has taken various steps to reduce the human interface in billing, metering and collections in respect of supply of electricity. Under Integrated Power Development Scheme (IPDS) support has been provided to Discoms for development or strengthening of IT systems which enable Discoms to generate automated bills by the use of billing software. Under IPDS, projects of smart meters with an outlay of Rs 834.41 Crore have been sanctioned to 12 states. Discoms are also offering various options to the consumer for payment of their dues by means of online payment, use of e-payment wallets, use of payment Applications etc.Further, states have been requested to draw up a road map for shifting over to smart/prepaid meters within next three years. Smart meter would help eliminate the human interference in billing and metering. The use of smart meters in the pre-paid mode will do away with all the problems associated with meter reading, billing, collection and disconnection in case of non-payment.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF POWER

LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.2720
ANSWERED ON 02.08.2018

BENEFITS OF SAUBHAGYA SCHEME

2720. SHRIMATI KIRRON KHER:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the manner in which Saubhagya scheme proposes to ensure smooth transfer of electricity bill payment system from postpaid to prepaid and the extent to which the prepaid bills are likely to benefit consumers;

(b) whether this scheme tackles the problem of load shedding and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether the financial losses incurred by power distribution companies affect the implementation of this scheme 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) to (c) : Pradhan Mantri Sahaj Bijli Har Ghar Yojana - Saubhagya aims to electrify all un-electrified households in the country by March, 2019. There have been complaints of infrequent meter reading, bills not being served on time, or being served for two to three months at a time specially in the rural areas, inaccurate billing, etc. As the number of consumers increase with Saubhagya, these problems are likely to grow. Therefore, the States have been advised to take the help of technology, and shift to the prepaid system over the next three years. This will do away with the problems of meter reading and service of bills and in collection. This will also be pro poor, because the consumers will be able to recharge according to the funds available to them. This will also help the DISCOMs, as their collections will increase, and losses will come down. With more resources the DISCOMS will be in a better position to resume continuous and stable supply of electricity.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF POWER

LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.2752
ANSWERED ON 02.08.2018

NTPC'S NON-FOSSIL BASED RESOURCES

2752. DR. P. VENUGOPAL:

Will the Minister of POWER
be pleased to state:

(a) whether NTPC plans to have about 30% of the 130 GW target in its Corporate Plan, 2032 to be sourced from non-fossil fuel based resources if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether NTPC has also successfully tested the co-firing of biomass in its conventional coal fired boilers and is going ahead for burning upto 10% of biomass pellets in the boilers in one of its power projects; and

(c) 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 Corporate Plan 2032 drawn up by NTPC Ltd., it intends to be a 130 GW company with diversified fuel mix by 2032, 30% of which will be sourced from non-fossil based resources. The details of Non-fossil fuel based capacity by 2032 are as under:

Solar	**:**	**30 GW**
Hydro	**:**	**5 GW**
Nuclear	**:**	**2 GW**
Other RE	**:**	**2 GW**

(c) : NTPC has test fired up to 10% biomass pellets along with coal at its NTPC Dadri plant.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF POWER

LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.2756
ANSWERED ON 02.08.2018

DEFINITION OF AN ELECTRIFIED VILLAGE

†2756. SHRI JANAK RAM:

Will the Minister of POWER
be pleased to state:

(a) the definition of an electrified village;

(b) whether as per the assessment made by the Government around 18000 villages have been electrified and if so, the details thereof

(c) the percentage of houses in a village where electricity connections are required, minimum hours of supply and consumption of electricity, separately as per the definition stipulated by the Government for an electrified village;

(d) whether the Government proposes to specify such norms, if not specified so far, in the definition of an electrified village; 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) : 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,**
- **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.**

(b) : All the un-electrified inhabited census villages have been electrified on 28.04.2018.

(c) to (e) : Government of India has launched Pradhan Mantri Sahaj Bijli Har Ghar Yojana – Saubhagya for electrifying all un-electrified households in the country by 31st March, 2019. Further, all State Government and UT Administrations have agreed to ensure 24x7 power supply from 1st April, 2019. In view of these initiatives, definition of village electrification is no more relevant.

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