

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF POWER**

**LOK SABHA
STARRED QUESTION NO.203
ANSWERED ON 05.03.2020**

GROWING POWER DEMAND

***203. SHRIMATI NAVNEET RAVI RANA:**

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

- (a) whether the Power sector has not been able to induce and sustain the required capacity addition matching the ever growing power demand in the country and if so, the details thereof;**
- (b) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard;**
- (c) whether the Government has formulated any action plan in view of the fact that increasing power generation costs due to limited fuel availability, poor financial health of State Discoms and high Aggregate Technical and Commercial (AT&C) losses have contributed in suppressed demand projections by State Discoms;**
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and**
- (e) if not, the reasons therefor?**

A N S W E R

**THE MINISTER OF STATE (INDEPENDENT CHARGE) FOR POWER, NEW &
RENEWABLE ENERGY AND THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR SKILL DEVELOPMENT
& ENTREPRENEURSHIP**

(SHRI R.K. SINGH)

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

STATEMENT

STATEMENT REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PARTS (a) TO (e) OF STARRED QUESTION NO.203 ANSWERED IN THE LOK SABHA ON 05.03.2020 REGARDING GROWING POWER DEMAND.

(a) & (b): The growth in generation capacity has not only kept pace with but also surpassed the growth in demand. The growth in installed generation capacity had been around 11% during 2014 to 2016 whereas the growth of energy requirement during this period was around 5%. As on 31.01.2020, the installed generation capacity is around 368 GW, which is sufficient to meet the electricity demand in the country. The maximum peak demand occurred during the current year was around 183 GW. The details of growth in installed generation capacity, the energy availability and energy deficit is given at Annexure.

(c) to (e): Due to close co-ordination with Ministry of Coal and Railways, the coal supply to power plants have improved and as on 1.3.2020, the coal stock is around 37.5 million tons which is sufficient to run the plants for 21 days.

As a part of power sector reforms, Government of India has taken the following measures to improve the financial health of DISCOMs and facilitate reduction of AT&C losses in the distribution network:

(i) UDAY (Ujwal DISCOM Assurance Yojana) with the objective of improving the operational and financial efficiency of the State DISCOMs, 27 States and 5 UTs had signed MoU and joined UDAY Scheme.

(ii) Integrated Power Development Scheme (IPDS) and Deendayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana (DDUGJY) were launched to enable States to improve their Distribution infrastructure systems and management of Discoms so that AT&C losses are reduced. Projects under IPDS/DDUGJY schemes envisage creation /augmentation of sub-transmission & distribution infrastructure, metering of distribution transformers/feeders/ consumers, underground (UG) and aerial bunched (AB) cables including IT enablement of distribution infrastructures for reduction of AT&C losses.

ANNEXURE

**ANNEXURE REFERRED TO IN PARTS (a) & (b) OF THE STATEMENT LAID IN
REPLY TO STARRED QUESTION NO. 203 ANSWERED IN THE LOK SABHA ON
05.03.2020 REGARDING GROWING POWER DEMAND.**

Growth in Installed Generation Capacity vis-à-vis Energy Availability

Installed Generation Capacity			Energy Details						
As on	Installed Generation Capacity	% Growth in Installed Generation Capacity	Period	Energy Requirement	Energy Availability	Energy Deficit		% Growth in Energy Requirement	% Growth in Energy Availability
	(MW)			(MU)	(MU)	(MU)	(%)		
31-3-2014	248,554	11.3	2013-14	1,002,257	959,829	-42,428	-4.2	0.7	5.6
31-3-2015	274,904	10.6	2014-15	1,068,923	1,030,785	-38,138	-3.6	6.7	7.4
31-3-2016	305,162	11.0	2015-16	1,114,408	1,090,850	-23,558	-2.1	4.3	5.8
31-3-2017	326,833	7.1	2016-17	1,142,928	1,135,334	-7,595	-0.7	2.6	4.1
31-3-2018	344,002	5.3	2017-18	1,213,326	1,204,697	-8,629	-0.7	6.2	6.1
31-3-2019	356,100	3.5	2018-19	1,274,595	1,267,526	-7,070	-0.6	5.0	5.2
31-1-2020	368,690	5.6	2019-20 (Upto January)	1,087,253	1,081,677	-5,576	-0.5	1.4	1.4

***Note: There is sufficient power generation capacity available in the electricity grid. Thus, there is no supply side constraint. The energy deficit indicated above is mainly on account of the constraints in the distribution network and the financial constraints of the Distribution licensee.**

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF POWER**

**LOK SABHA
STARRED QUESTION NO.205
ANSWERED ON 05.03.2020**

CHARGING INFRASTRUCTURE FOR ELECTRIC VEHICLES

***205. SHRI GIRISH BHALCHANDRA BAPAT:**

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

- (a) whether the Government is encouraging people to use electric vehicles instead of gasoline/diesel vehicles;**
- (b) whether any action plan has been prepared to provide infrastructure like charging stations etc. for the said vehicles; and**
- (c) if so, the details thereof including plan for proper upkeep /maintenance of these charging stations?**

A N S W E R

THE MINISTER OF STATE (INDEPENDENT CHARGE) FOR POWER, NEW & RENEWABLE ENERGY AND THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR SKILL DEVELOPMENT & ENTREPRENEURSHIP

(SHRI R.K. SINGH)

(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.205 ANSWERED IN THE LOK SABHA ON 05.03.2020 REGARDING CHARGING INFRASTRUCTURE FOR ELECTRIC VEHICLES.

(a): **Yes, Sir. Government is providing incentives to the consumers for adoption of Electric Vehicles (EVs). Some of the incentives are as follows:**

- (i) **The Government has launched the National Electric Mobility Mission Plan (NEMMP) 2020 which provides for the vision and roadmap for the faster adoption of electric vehicles and their manufacturing in the country. This plan has been designed to enhance national fuel security, to provide affordable and environmentally friendly transportation and to enable the Indian automotive industry to achieve global manufacturing leadership.**
- (ii) **Under Phase-I of Faster Adoption and Manufacturing of (Hybrid & Electric Vehicles in India (FAME-India) Scheme, the Department of Heavy Industry sanctioned about 500 Charging Stations/ Infrastructure for about Rs. 43 Crore (approx.) in cities like Bangalore, Chandigarh, Jaipur and NCR of Delhi.**
- (iii) **Phase-II of FAME-India Scheme will mainly focus on supporting electrification of public & shared transportation, and aims to support through incentives about 7000 e-Buses, 5 lakh e-3 Wheelers, 55000 e-4 Wheeler Passenger Cars and 10 lakh e-2 Wheelers. In addition, creation of charging infrastructure will be also supported to address range anxiety among users of electric vehicles. The scheme provides for INR 1000 Crores for installation of Charging Infrastructure for Electric Vehicles for year 2019-22. Under Phase-II of Fame India Scheme, Department of Heavy Industry has sanctioned 2,636 EV Charging Stations amounting to Rs 500 Crore (Approx.) in 62 cities across 24 States/UTs till date.**
- (iv) **Recent initiatives taken by the Government to promote Electric Vehicles:**
 - ✓ **GST on EVs has been reduced from 12% to 5%**
 - ✓ **Income tax rebate of up to INR 1.5 lakhs on interest payable on loans for purchase of EVs**
 - ✓ **Customs duty exemptions on parts exclusively used in EVs (e-drive assembly, on-board charger, e-compressor, and charging gun)**

(b) & (c): Yes, Sir, following actions have been taken to facilitate installation of charging infrastructure for electric vehicles:

- (i) No license requirement for charging of Electric Vehicles: Ministry of Power on 13.04.2018 has issued clarification on Charging Infrastructure for Electric Vehicles with reference to the provisions of the Electricity Act, 2003.**
- (ii) Charging Infrastructure for Electric Vehicles – Revised Guidelines and Standards: The Government of India have, after extensive consultations with State Governments, different departments/agencies of Central Government and the stakeholders issued “Charging Infrastructure for Electric Vehicles – Guidelines and Standards” dated 14.12.2018, which was further revised on 01.10.2019 to roll out EV Public Charging Infrastructure as national priority.**
- (iii) Grid Connectivity and Safety regulations: Central Electricity Authority (CEA) has issued amendments to following regulations of CEA:**
 - 1. Central Electricity Authority (Technical Standards for Connectivity to the Distributed Generation Resources) Amendment Regulations, 2019.**
 - 2. Central Electricity Authority (Measures relating to Safety and Electric Supply) Amendment Regulations, 2019.**
- (iv) Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs (MoHUA) has issued following amendments to building by-laws and Urban and Regional Development Plan Formulation for facilitation of Charging Infrastructure for Electric Vehicles:**
 - a. Amendments in Model Building Bye-Laws (MBBL – 2016) for Electric Vehicle Charging Infrastructure.**
 - b. Amendments in Urban and Regional Development Plans Formulation and Implementation Guidelines (URDPFI – 2014) for Electric Vehicle Charging Infrastructure.**
- (v) EESL and NTPC have installed Public Charging Stations (PCS) at various locations. EESL has installed 68 PCS while NTPC has installed 72 PCS in various cities across the country.**

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF POWER**

**LOK SABHA
STARRED QUESTION NO.216
ANSWERED ON 05.03.2020**

INSTALLATION OF HYDROPOWER PLANTS

***216. SHRI N. REDDEPPA:**

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

- (a) whether the Government is taking steps and exploring the possibility of installing/setting up hydropower plants at some prominent dams in the States to reduce the use of thermal power which is increasing pollution in the country due to burning of the coal;**
- (b) if so, the details thereof during the last three years and the current year, State-wise; and**
- (c) the role of National Hydroelectric Power Corporation (NHPC) in identifying some sites for hydroelectricity projects in the river basins to meet the future requirements?**

A N S W E R

THE MINISTER OF STATE (INDEPENDENT CHARGE) FOR POWER, NEW & RENEWABLE ENERGY AND THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR SKILL DEVELOPMENT & ENTREPRENEURSHIP

(SHRI R.K. SINGH)

(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.216 ANSWERED IN THE LOK SABHA ON 05.03.2020 REGARDING INSTALLATION OF HYDROPOWER PLANTS.

(a) & (b) : Yes, Sir. Government of India, in March, 2019, approved a number of measures for promoting hydropower in the country and improving viability of the Sector. These include:-

- (i) Declaring Large Hydro Power (LHPs) (> 25 MW projects) as Renewable Energy source.**
- (ii) Hydro Purchase Obligation**
- (iii) Tariff rationalization measures**
- (iv) Budgetary Support for Flood Moderation/Storage Hydro Electric Projects (HEPs).**
- (v) Budgetary Support towards Cost of Enabling Infrastructure, i.e. roads/bridges.**

The feasibility of installing hydropower plant at any dam location is considered at the time of conceiving the hydro projects. Installation of additional hydro units in existing dams is also considered wherever feasible.

(c): Potential sites of Hydropower Projects are identified by Central Electricity Authority (CEA) on the basis of studies conducted by it to assess the hydropower potential of the country. The identified sites are allotted by the respective State Government to the various developers, including NHPC Limited, for development of hydropower projects.

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF POWER**

**LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.2314
ANSWERED ON 05.03.2020**

ELECTRICITY TO DHANIS

†2314. SHRI RAHUL KASWAN:

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

- (a) whether the Government proposes to provide electricity connection to every farmstead (Dhani) and house in the country;**
- (b) if so, the funds allocated for the same, State/UT-wise including Rajasthan;**
- (c) whether during the last more than one year, domestic connection is not being given to poor people who have deposited Demand Note amount;**
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and**
- (e) the number of farmsteads (Dhanis) and houses electrified during the last three years, State/UT-wise including Rajasthan along with the number of people yet to be benefited?**

A N S W E R

THE MINISTER OF STATE (INDEPENDENT CHARGE) FOR POWER, NEW & RENEWABLE ENERGY AND THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR SKILL DEVELOPMENT & ENTREPRENEURSHIP

(SHRI R.K. SINGH)

(a): Government of India had launched Pradhan Mantri Sahaj Bijli Har Ghar Yojana - SAUBHAGYA in October, 2017 with the aim to achieve universal household electrification by providing last mile connectivity and electricity connections to all households in rural and all poor households in urban areas across the country. All the States reported electrification of all households, on Saubhagya portal, as on 31.03.2019; except a few in LWE affected Bastar region of Chhattisgarh.

(b): Projects of Rs.14,014.40 crore have been sanctioned under Saubhagya, including Rajasthan. The State-wise details are given at Annexure-I.

(c) to (e): Release of electricity connection is an ongoing process. States keep releasing connections as per their extant policies and rules. Government of India supplement the efforts of State through its various schemes including DeenDayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana, Saubhagya, Integrated Power Development System (IPDS), etc. Under various GoI Schemes 3,02,16,258 electricity connections have been released in the last three years. The State-wise details are given at Annexure-II.

ANNEXURE-I

ANNEXURE REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PART (b) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 2314 ANSWERED IN THE LOK SABHA ON 05.03.2020.

Saubhagya: State-wise Projects sanctioned

Sr. No.	Name of State/UT	Sanctioned Cost (Rs. Crore)
1	Arunachal Pradesh	323.32
2	Assam	972.87
3	Bihar	925.63
4	Chhattisgarh	647.63
5	Haryana	18.20
6	Himachal Pr.	5.93
7	J&K	133.43
8	Jharkhand	887.11
9	Karnataka	78.67
10	Kerala	90.00
11	Madhya Pradesh	872.65
12	Maharashtra	405.89
13	Manipur	120.79
14	Meghalaya	275.73
15	Mizoram	45.63
16	Nagaland	64.06
17	Odisha	524.76
18	Punjab	1.77
19	Rajasthan	571.91
20	Sikkim	2.24
21	Telangana	35.05
22	Tripura	417.54
23	Uttar Pradesh	6188.24
24	Uttarakhand	149.35
25	West Bengal	259.06
	Total	14017.40

ANNEXURE-II

ANNEXURE REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PARTS (c) TO (e) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 2314 ANSWERED IN THE LOK SABHA ON 05.03.2020.

Household Electrification, under Government of India Schemes, in last 3 years

Sl. No	State	Household Electrified from 2016-17 to 2018-19			
		2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	Total
1	Andhra Pradesh	4,16,593	3,54,876	99,981	871,450
2	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	47,089	47,089
3	Assam	13	2,93,919	16,34,313	1,928,245
4	Bihar	7,79,552	9,45,641	28,10,025	4,535,218
5	Chhattisgarh	12,373	1,68,634	5,93,907	774,914
6	Gujarat	0	16,561	25,569	42,130
7	Haryana	0	3,497	51,184	54,681
8	Himachal Pradesh	0	1,424	10,948	12,372
9	Jammu & Kashmir	713	0	3,87,501	388,214
10	Jharkhand	2,687	1,28,779	14,05,319	1,536,785
11	Karnataka	89,004	66,791	2,97,265	453,060
12	Kerala	9,097	239	0	9,336
13	Madhya Pradesh	2,84,748	12,79,863	8,34,516	2,399,127
14	Maharashtra	0	1,82,896	13,35,026	1,517,922
15	Manipur	0	626	1,02,002	102,628
16	Meghalaya	74	0	1,99,839	199,913
17	Mizoram	447	0	27,970	28,417
18	Nagaland	0	473	1,32,034	132,507
19	Odisha	42,028	1,85,545	23,17,096	2,544,669
20	Puducherry	0	0	912	912
21	Punjab	0	0	3,477	3,477
22	Rajasthan	71,643	2,86,648	16,50,181	2,008,472
23	Sikkim	0	0	14,900	14,900
24	Tamil Nadu	1,192	2,954	0	4,146
25	Telangana	0	24,652	4,91,281	515,933
26	Tripura	23,221	17,307	1,37,208	177,736
27	Uttar Pradesh	4,82,521	15,72,659	68,47,566	8,902,746
28	Uttarakhand	0	5,006	2,43,791	248,797
29	West Bengal	26,857	1,95,468	5,38,137	760,462
	Total	22,42,763	57,34,458	2,22,39,037	3,02,16,258

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF POWER**

**LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.2317
ANSWERED ON 05.03.2020**

24X7 POWER SUPPLY

2317. SHRI SAUMITRA KHAN:

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

- (a) whether the Government has set up a deadline for providing 24x7 power to all and if so, the details thereof;**
- (b) the list of States which have achieved 24x7 power to all its citizens;**
- (c) whether the Government proposes to come up with UDAY 2.0 to improve the health of DISCOMs and if so, the details thereof;**
- (d) whether there is any scheme to install electricity meters in all households;
and**
- (e) if so, the details thereof?**

A N S W E R

THE MINISTER OF STATE (INDEPENDENT CHARGE) FOR POWER, NEW & RENEWABLE ENERGY AND THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR SKILL DEVELOPMENT & ENTREPRENEURSHIP

(SHRI R.K. SINGH)

(a)& (b): Distribution of electricity to the consumers is responsibility of State Governments and State Distribution Utilities. Government of India has undertaken a joint initiative with State Governments/ Union Territories, with an objective to provide 24x7 power to all households, industry and other electricity consuming entities, along with adequate power to the agricultural consumers. All States and Union Territories have signed MoUs with Government of India to ensure 24x7 power supply from 1st April 2019 onwards. The list of States which have achieved 24X7 power to all its citizen is given at Annexure.

(c): While electricity is a concurrent subject, the distribution of electricity including operational and financial efficiencies of Distribution utilities is being handled by the States. The Government of India has indicated through the Budget speech of 2020-21, its commitment to continue DISCOM reforms in wake of their financial stress.

(d) & (e): Installing electricity meters is the responsibility of the distribution utilities of the States. Government of India is supplementing the efforts of States to strengthen the distribution infrastructure through its schemes including Pradhan Mantri Sahaj Bijli Har Ghar Yojana (Saubhagya), Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana (DDUGJY) and Integrated Power Development Scheme (IPDS). Consumer metering is one of the important components of both the schemes. The details of consumer meters sanctioned and installed under both the schemes is given below:

	DDUGJY (incl. Saubhagya) (in Nos.)	IPDS (in Nos.)
Meters Sanctioned	1,50,22,613	86,86,847
Meters Installed	1,35,66,412	80,29,707

ANNEXURE

ANNEXURE REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PARTS (a) & (b) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 2317 ANSWERED IN THE LOK SABHA ON 05.03.2020.

As per the status available for the month of Dec-2019 furnished by States in MIS of DDUGJY, the achievement of 24x7 Power for all is as below:

Item	Name of State*
24 Hrs of Supply in 8 States	Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Kerala, Maharashtra, Punjab, Tamil Nadu, Telangana, West Bengal
<24 to 23 Hrs of Supply in 6 States	Uttarakhand, Madhya Pradesh, Manipur, Tripura, Andhra Pradesh, Chhattisgarh
<23 to 20 Hrs of Supply in 5 States	Rajasthan, Odisha, Bihar, Meghalaya, Karnataka
< 20 Hrs of Supply in 10 States	Assam, Uttar Pradesh, Sikkim, Haryana, Jammu & Kashmir, Mizoram, Arunachal Pradesh, Nagaland, Jharkhand, Ladakh

*** Excluding Goa & UTs**

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF POWER**

**LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.2339
ANSWERED ON 05.03.2020**

REFORMS UNDER UDAY

2339. SHRI VISHNU DAYAL RAM:

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

- (a) the details of the Aggregate Technical and Commercial (AT&C) loss levels and the extent to which the States have been able to achieve the targeted AT&C reduction level of 15%, State/UT-wise;**
- (b) the details of the gap between costs and tariffs recorded and the extent to which such a gap has been eliminated, as targeted, State/UT-wise;**
- (c) the reasons for the dismal performance of the States in meeting the targets set as a part of Ujwal DISCOM Assurance Yojana (UDAY) reforms; and**
- (d) the steps proposed by the Government to rectify the situation and reform the DISCOMs?**

A N S W E R

THE MINISTER OF STATE (INDEPENDENT CHARGE) FOR POWER, NEW & RENEWABLE ENERGY AND THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR SKILL DEVELOPMENT & ENTREPRENEURSHIP

(SHRI R.K. SINGH)

(a) & (b) : State/UT-wise details of Aggregate Technical and Commercial (AT&C) losses and Gap between Average Cost of Supply (ACS) and Average Revenue Realized are at Annexure-A and B respectively.

(c) & (d) : The reasons for the shortfall by the States in meeting the targets are non-billing/wrong-billing; short fall in collection of revenues; tariffs not reflective of costs; non-payment/short payment by States against the subsidies announced by them, and non-payment of power dues by State Government Departments.

States have been advised to clear their Government Department dues and ensure monthly clearance of the same; put in place a strict system of energy accounting; timely payment of subsidy every month; campaign to reduce theft and AT&C Losses; and conversion of all consumer meters into smart prepaid meters/prepaid meters in a period of 3 years.

ANNEXURE-A

ANNEXURE REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PARTS (a) & (b) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 2339 ANSWERED IN THE LOK SABHA ON 05.03.2020.

Statewise AT&C Loss

(in %)

Sl. No	Stats / UTs	FY 2014-15	FY2015-16	FY2016-17	FY2017-18	FY2018-19
1	Andhra Pradesh	10.55	10.36	13.77	14.26	13.41
2	Arunachal Pradesh	67.83	54.58	53.64	58.36	NA
3	Assam	25.84	26.02	20.10	17.64	18.2
4	Bihar	43.99	43.30	41.57	33.05	27.39
5	Chhattisgarh	27.84	26.36	20.99	18.08	23.28
6	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	NA	NA	NA	NA	7.95
7	Daman and Diu	NA	NA	NA	NA	9.37
8	Goa	13.31	19.77	24.33	13.52	10.46
9	Gujarat	16.06	16.23	14.18	12.96	12.59
10	Haryana	32.52	29.27	26.42	21.78	17.45
11	Himachal Pradesh	16.84	9.68	11.48	11.08	8
12	Jammu & Kashmir	61.27	58.75	59.97	53.67	49.76
13	Jharkhand	47.85	33.34	35.95	32.48	31.95
14	Karnataka	18.71	17.13	16.82	15.61	14.1
15	Kerala	17.64	15.81	16.37	15.89	10.83
16	Madhya Pradesh	30.88	27.37	25.72	29.61	31.9
17	Maharashtra	19.25	21.74	22.73	18.97	16.94
18	Manipur	48.30	31.72	34.00	23.39	22.55
19	Meghalaya	40.00	45.98	38.81	39.77	32.59
20	Mizoram	33.51	35.18	24.98	22.44	68.35
21	Puducherry	13.34	22.43	21.34	19.77	16.41
22	Punjab	17.20	15.88	14.46	17.31	12.04
23	Rajasthan	29.28	31.59	27.33	24.05	21.29
24	Sikkim	42.37	43.89	46.52	32.48	33.04
25	Tamil Nadu	24.74	16.83	18.23	18.53	14.02
26	Telangana	13.23	14.01	15.19	19.91	11.77
27	Tripura	36.23	32.68	29.20	31.34	15.24
28	Uttar Pradesh	46.32	40.55	41.50	38.29	24.64
29	Uttarakhand	18.82	18.01	16.68	15.79	12.64
	National	25.72	23.96	23.56	22.31	18.19

(The progress shown above from FY15 to FY18 is based on data provided by PFC on basis of annual/certified utility data and progress of FY19 and H1FY20 is based on provisional / unaudited data entered by States /DISCOMs on UDAY portal during respective years/quarters, which may vary from the year-end audited figures. The portal dynamically captures data as and when uploaded by States and remained unchanged)

NA: Data not Available

ANNEXURE-B

ANNEXURE REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PARTS (a) & (b) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 2339 ANSWERED IN THE LOK SABHA ON 05.03.2020.

Statewise ACS-ARR GAP

(in Rs/unit)

Sl.No	Stats / UTs	FY 2014-15	FY2015-16	FY2016-17	FY2017-18	FY2018-19
1	Andhra Pradesh	0.57	0.80	0.52	0.09	0.39
2	Arunachal Pradesh	3.54	0.49	1.95	2.13	NA
3	Assam	0.77	0.23	0.06	-0.32	-0.29
4	Bihar	0.66	0.46	0.51	0.79	0.49
5	Chhattisgarh	0.65	-0.01	0.15	0.09	0.04
6	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	NA	NA	NA	NA	-0.03
7	Daman and Diu	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.06
8	Goa	0.05	0.71	0.70	-0.06	0.28
9	Gujarat	-0.02	-0.02	-0.05	-0.06	-0.05
10	Haryana	0.41	0.16	0.04	-0.08	-0.05
11	Himachal Pradesh	0.09	-0.31	0.13	0.03	-0.02
12	Jammu & Kashmir	3.00	3.00	2.65	1.85	2.13
13	Jharkhand	0.41	0.93	1.39	0.16	0.54
14	Karnataka	-0.02	0.01	0.29	0.29	-0.03
15	Kerala	0.57	0.30	0.62	0.31	0.37
16	Madhya Pradesh	1.50	1.20	0.58	1.21	0.88
17	Maharashtra	0.04	0.21	0.06	-0.13	-0.04
18	Manipur	0.14	0.02	0.13	-0.11	0.24
19	Meghalaya	0.94	0.82	1.66	1.07	0.46
20	Puducherry	-0.36	-0.02	0.03	0.42	0.04
21	Punjab	0.22	0.53	0.65	0.48	0.05
22	Rajasthan	1.84	1.83	0.50	-0.09	-0.58
23	Sikkim	0.41	2.09	1.20	0.25	0.79
24	Tamil Nadu	1.49	0.67	0.50	0.89	0.85
25	Telangana	0.57	0.74	1.23	1.12	1.13
26	Tripura	0.53	0.42	-0.15	-0.21	0.05
27	Uttar Pradesh	0.83	0.29	0.33	0.45	0.22
28	Uttarakhand	0.23	0.10	0.24	0.18	0.22
29	Mizoram	3.58	2.06	2.12	-1.30	4.22
	National	0.58	0.48	0.37	0.3	0.27

(The progress shown above from FY15 to FY18 is based on data provided by PFC on basis of annual/certified utility data and progress of FY19 and H1FY20 is based on provisional/unaudited data entered by States/DISCOMs on UDAY portal during respective years/quarters, which may vary from the year-end audited figures. The portal dynamically captures data as and when uploaded by States and remained unchanged)

NA: Data not Available

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF POWER**

**LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.2350
ANSWERED ON 05.03.2020**

CLOSED POWER PROJECTS

2350. SHRI PRATHAP SIMHA:

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

- (a) whether various power projects in the country are lying closed at present and many of the power plants are also not generating power as per their capacity;**
- (b) if so, the details thereof along with the reasons therefor; and**
- (c) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to bring the closed power projects back into the state of operation and enhance the capacity of the plants engaged in generation of power along with the outcome thereof?**

A N S W E R

THE MINISTER OF STATE (INDEPENDENT CHARGE) FOR POWER, NEW & RENEWABLE ENERGY AND THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR SKILL DEVELOPMENT & ENTREPRENEURSHIP

(SHRI R.K. SINGH)

(a) & (b) : The details of power generation & plant load factor (PLF) of thermal Stations of 25 MW and above in the country during the current year 2019-20 (upto January 2020) is given at Annexure.

The generation capacity is created considering the peak demand, because of which there will always be some idle capacity. The PLF/generation of thermal, (coal/lignite based) Stations depends on total electricity demand in the country and generation from various other sources like Hydro, Nuclear, Gas and Renewables etc. Renewable Energy projects have been accorded "Must Run Status" and therefore get dispatched on priority and are generally fully utilized. The hydro power plants are generally fully utilized. The utilization of coal/lignite based plants depends on balance generation required from thermal Stations and the position of the particular plant in the merit order. For these reasons, the thermal Stations do not operate on full capacity.

(c): Several measures have been undertaken to relieve stressed power projects. These include amendments to the existing policy and legal issues regarding fuel and commercial linkages between the various stakeholders. Also, there are ongoing Renovation & Modernisation (R&M)/Life Extension (LE) interventions to enhance the capacity or improve the efficiency of the plants already engaged in power generation.

ANNEXURE

ANNEXURE REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PARTS (a) & (b) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 2350 ANSWERED IN THE LOK SABHA ON 05.03.2020.

Details of power generation & plant load factor (PLF) of thermal Stations of 25 MW and above in the country during the current year 2019-20 (upto January 2020)

CATEGORY	STATE	NAME OF STATIONS	FUEL	MONITORED CAPACITY (MW)	*GENERATION (M.U)	**% PLF
THERMAL	ANDHRA PRADESH	DAMODARAM SANJEEVAIAH TPS	COAL	1600.00	6259.59	53.27
	ANDHRA PRADESH	Dr. N.TATA RAO TPS	COAL	1760.00	9194.70	71.14
	ANDHRA PRADESH	PAINAMPURAM TPP	COAL	1320.00	8520.75	87.90
	ANDHRA PRADESH	RAYALASEEMA TPS	COAL	1650.00	5587.24	46.11
	ANDHRA PRADESH	SGPL TPP	COAL	1320.00	7190.57	74.17
	ANDHRA PRADESH	SIMHADRI	COAL	2000.00	8709.20	59.29
	ANDHRA PRADESH	SIMHAPURI TPS	COAL	600.00	0.00	0.00
	ANDHRA PRADESH	THAMMINAPATNAM TPS	COAL	300.00	0.00	0.00
	ANDHRA PRADESH	VIZAG TPP	COAL	1040.00	2517.32	32.96
	ASSAM	BONGAIGON TPP	COAL	750.00	3299.42	59.90
	BIHAR	BARAUNI TPS	COAL	710.00	130.71	2.51
	BIHAR	BARH II	COAL	1320.00	7258.60	74.88
	BIHAR	KAHALGAON TPS	COAL	2340.00	13678.71	79.60
	BIHAR	MUZAFFARPUR TPS	COAL	610.00	2531.95	56.52
	BIHAR	NABI NAGAR TPP	COAL	750.00	4012.35	72.85
	BIHAR	NABINAGAR STPP	COAL	660.00	1818.07	75.02
	CHHATTISGARH	AKALTARA TPS	COAL	1800.00	8539.50	64.60
	CHHATTISGARH	AVANTHA BHANDAR	COAL	600.00	132.60	3.01
	CHHATTISGARH	BALCO TPS	COAL	600.00	3019.70	68.53
	CHHATTISGARH	BANDAKHAR TPP	COAL	300.00	1693.37	76.86
	CHHATTISGARH	BARADARHA TPS	COAL	1200.00	5211.59	59.14
	CHHATTISGARH	BHILAI TPS	COAL	500.00	2410.18	65.64
	CHHATTISGARH	BINJKOTE TPP	COAL	600.00	2300.51	52.21
	CHHATTISGARH	CHAKABURA TPP	COAL	30.00	197.01	89.42
	CHHATTISGARH	DSPM TPS	COAL	500.00	3192.38	86.94
	CHHATTISGARH	KASAIPALLI TPP	COAL	270.00	1373.73	69.28
	CHHATTISGARH	KATGHORA TPP	COAL	35.00	0.00	0.00
	CHHATTISGARH	KORBA STPS	COAL	2600.00	16543.99	86.64
	CHHATTISGARH	KORBA-III	COAL	240.00	1112.90	63.14
	CHHATTISGARH	KORBA-WEST TPS	COAL	1340.00	7472.33	75.93
	CHHATTISGARH	LARA TPP	COAL	800.00	1813.11	62.49
	CHHATTISGARH	MARWA TPS	COAL	1000.00	3746.63	51.02
	CHHATTISGARH	NAWAPARA TPP	COAL	600.00	1845.80	41.89
	CHHATTISGARH	OP JINDAL TPS	COAL	1000.00	1998.35	27.21
	CHHATTISGARH	PATHADI TPP	COAL	600.00	2861.49	64.94
	CHHATTISGARH	RAIKHEDA TPP	COAL	1370.00	4961.09	49.31
	CHHATTISGARH	RATIJA TPS	COAL	100.00	581.76	79.22
	CHHATTISGARH	SALORA TPP	COAL	135.00	0.00	0.00
	CHHATTISGARH	SIPAT STPS	COAL	2980.00	18364.77	83.91
	CHHATTISGARH	SVPL TPP	COAL	63.00	232.70	50.29
	CHHATTISGARH	SWASTIK KORBA TPP	COAL	25.00	0.00	0.00
	CHHATTISGARH	TAMNAR TPP	COAL	2400.00	5858.29	33.24
	CHHATTISGARH	UCHPINDA TPP	COAL	1440.00	1963.39	18.57
	GUJARAT	GANDHI NAGAR TPS	COAL	630.00	1455.85	31.47
	GUJARAT	MUNDRA TPS	COAL	4620.00	25761.77	75.93
	GUJARAT	MUNDRA UMTTP	COAL	4000.00	22438.59	76.38
	GUJARAT	SABARMATI (D-F STATIONS)	COAL	362.00	2027.05	76.25
	GUJARAT	SALAYA TPP	COAL	1200.00	3573.08	40.54
	GUJARAT	SIKKA REP. TPS	COAL	500.00	2232.20	60.79
	GUJARAT	UKAI TPS	COAL	1110.00	4893.54	60.03
	GUJARAT	WANAKBORI TPS	COAL	2270.00	4717.03	35.85
	HARYANA	INDIRA GANDHI STPP	COAL	1500.00	3192.56	28.98
	HARYANA	MAHATMA GANDHI TPS	COAL	1320.00	5000.79	51.59
	HARYANA	PANIPAT TPS	COAL	920.00	1774.94	26.27
	HARYANA	RAJIV GANDHI TPS	COAL	1200.00	2095.58	23.78
	HARYANA	YAMUNA NAGAR TPS	COAL	600.00	2494.21	56.60
	JHARKHAND	BOKARO 'B' TPS	COAL	210.00	94.03	6.10
	JHARKHAND	BOKARO TPS 'A' EXP	COAL	500.00	2182.44	59.43
	JHARKHAND	CHANDRAPURA(DVC) TPS	COAL	630.00	2854.21	61.69
	JHARKHAND	JOJOBERA TPS	COAL	240.00	1261.39	71.57
	JHARKHAND	KODARMA TPP	COAL	1000.00	5452.89	74.25
	JHARKHAND	MAHADEV PRASAD STPP	COAL	540.00	2492.63	62.85
	JHARKHAND	MAITHON RB TPP	COAL	1050.00	5458.73	70.79

	JHARKHAND	TENUGHAT TPS	COAL	420.00	2073.88	67.24
	KARNATAKA	BELLARY TPS	COAL	1700.00	3283.47	26.30
	KARNATAKA	KUDGI STPP	COAL	2400.00	2669.92	15.15
	KARNATAKA	RAICHUR TPS	COAL	1720.00	6905.02	54.66
	KARNATAKA	TORANGALLU TPS(SBU-I)	COAL	260.00	952.48	49.88
	KARNATAKA	TORANGALLU TPS(SBU-II)	COAL	600.00	1626.01	36.90
	KARNATAKA	UDUPI TPP	COAL	1200.00	2460.06	27.91
	KARNATAKA	YERMARUS TPP	COAL	1600.00	0.00	0.00
	MADHYA PRADESH	AMARKANTAK EXT TPS	COAL	210.00	1406.36	91.19
	MADHYA PRADESH	ANUPPUR TPP	COAL	1200.00	5460.30	61.96
	MADHYA PRADESH	BINA TPS	COAL	500.00	2188.63	59.60
	MADHYA PRADESH	GADARWARA TPP	COAL	800.00	815.36	13.54
	MADHYA PRADESH	KHARGONE STPP	COAL	660.00	412.47	0.00
	MADHYA PRADESH	MAHAN TPP	COAL	1200.00	2915.89	33.09
	MADHYA PRADESH	NIGRI TPP	COAL	1320.00	5474.81	56.48
	MADHYA PRADESH	NIWARI TPP	COAL	90.00	207.13	34.81
	MADHYA PRADESH	SANJAY GANDHI TPS	COAL	1340.00	5300.59	53.86
	MADHYA PRADESH	SASAN UMTTP	COAL	3960.00	27652.01	95.08
	MADHYA PRADESH	SATPURA TPS	COAL	1330.00	4125.29	42.23
	MADHYA PRADESH	SEIONI TPP	COAL	600.00	2306.73	52.35
	MADHYA PRADESH	SHREE SINGAJI TPP	COAL	2520.00	6866.20	37.10
	MADHYA PRADESH	VINDHYACHAL STPS	COAL	4760.00	30002.54	85.83
	MAHARASHTRA	AMARAVATI TPS	COAL	1350.00	2867.19	28.92
	MAHARASHTRA	BELA TPS	COAL	270.00	0.00	0.00
	MAHARASHTRA	BHUSAWAL TPS	COAL	1210.00	4542.88	51.12
	MAHARASHTRA	BUTIBORI TPP	COAL	600.00	0.00	0.00
	MAHARASHTRA	CHANDRAPUR(MAHARASHTRA) STPS	COAL	2920.00	13251.03	61.79
	MAHARASHTRA	DAHANU TPS	COAL	500.00	2779.17	75.69
	MAHARASHTRA	DHARIWAL TPP	COAL	600.00	2723.76	61.81
	MAHARASHTRA	GEPL TPP Ph-I	COAL	120.00	0.00	0.00
	MAHARASHTRA	GMR WARORA TPS	COAL	600.00	3414.76	77.50
	MAHARASHTRA	JSW RATNAGIRI TPP	COAL	1200.00	6756.48	76.67
	MAHARASHTRA	KHAPARKHEDA TPS	COAL	1340.00	5798.75	58.92
	MAHARASHTRA	KORADI TPS	COAL	2400.00	7579.01	43.00
	MAHARASHTRA	MAUDA TPS	COAL	2320.00	8585.93	50.39
	MAHARASHTRA	MIHAN TPS	COAL	246.00	0.00	0.00
	MAHARASHTRA	NASIK (P) TPS	COAL	1350.00	0.00	0.00
	MAHARASHTRA	NASIK TPS	COAL	630.00	2139.93	46.25
	MAHARASHTRA	PARAS TPS	COAL	500.00	2194.97	59.78
	MAHARASHTRA	PARLI TPS	COAL	1170.00	1766.57	20.56
	MAHARASHTRA	SHIRPUR TPP	COAL	150.00	0.00	0.00
	MAHARASHTRA	SOLAPUR	COAL	1320.00	708.40	7.31
	MAHARASHTRA	TIRORA TPS	COAL	3300.00	19169.18	79.10
	MAHARASHTRA	TROMBAY TPS	COAL	750.00	3963.62	51.45
	MAHARASHTRA	WARDHA WARORA TPP	COAL	540.00	0.00	0.00
	ORISSA	DARLIPALI STPS	COAL	800.00	41.82	0.00
	ORISSA	DERANG TPP	COAL	1200.00	4105.95	46.59
	ORISSA	IB VALLEY TPS	COAL	1740.00	5069.18	56.47
	ORISSA	ICCL IMP	COAL	-	242.00	-
	ORISSA	KAMALANGA TPS	COAL	1050.00	4890.97	63.43
	ORISSA	NALCO IMP	COAL	-	36.93	-
	ORISSA	STERLITE TPP	COAL	1200.00	88.63	1.01
	ORISSA	TALCHER (OLD) TPS	COAL	460.00	2802.30	82.95
	ORISSA	TALCHER STPS	COAL	3000.00	15769.46	71.58
	ORISSA	UTKAL TPP (IND BARATH)	COAL	350.00	0.00	0.00
	PUNJAB	GH TPS (LEH.MOH.)	COAL	920.00	916.01	13.56
	PUNJAB	GOINDWAL SAHIB TPP	COAL	540.00	1313.28	33.12
	PUNJAB	RAJPURA TPP	COAL	1400.00	8031.20	78.11
	PUNJAB	ROPAR TPS	COAL	840.00	1050.09	17.02
	PUNJAB	TALWANDI SABO TPP	COAL	1980.00	8270.91	56.88
	RAJASTHAN	CHHABRA TPP	COAL	2320.00	11304.74	66.43
	RAJASTHAN	KALISINDH TPS	COAL	1200.00	4569.27	51.85
	RAJASTHAN	KAWAI TPS	COAL	1320.00	6842.05	70.58
	RAJASTHAN	KOTA TPS	COAL	1240.00	5635.07	61.88
	RAJASTHAN	SURATGARH TPS	COAL	1500.00	4171.16	37.86
	TAMIL NADU	ITPCL TPP	COAL	1200.00	5885.68	66.79
	TAMIL NADU	METTUR TPS	COAL	840.00	3863.79	62.63
	TAMIL NADU	METTUR TPS - II	COAL	600.00	2116.76	48.04
	TAMIL NADU	MUTHIARA TPP	COAL	1200.00	2749.45	31.20
	TAMIL NADU	NORTH CHENNAI TPS	COAL	1830.00	7428.91	55.28
	TAMIL NADU	TUTICORIN (JV) TPP	COAL	1000.00	3787.65	51.57
	TAMIL NADU	TUTICORIN (P) TPP	COAL	300.00	0.00	0.00
	TAMIL NADU	TUTICORIN TPS	COAL	1050.00	4380.59	56.81
	TAMIL NADU	VALLUR TPP	COAL	1500.00	4613.46	41.88
	TELANGANA	KAKATIYA TPS	COAL	1100.00	6074.83	75.20

TELANGANA	KOTHAGUDEM TPS	COAL	420.00	1993.08	64.62
TELANGANA	KOTHAGUDEM TPS (NEW)	COAL	1000.00	5870.96	79.94
TELANGANA	KOTHAGUDEM TPS (STAGE-7)	COAL	800.00	3561.57	60.62
TELANGANA	RAMAGUNDEM - B TPS	COAL	62.50	332.38	72.41
TELANGANA	RAMAGUNDEM STPS	COAL	2600.00	14356.90	75.19
TELANGANA	SINGARENI TPP	COAL	1200.00	7561.48	85.80
UTTAR PRADESH	ANPARA C TPS	COAL	1200.00	6663.37	75.61
UTTAR PRADESH	ANPARA TPS	COAL	2630.00	14963.53	77.47
UTTAR PRADESH	BARKHERA TPS	COAL	90.00	90.84	13.74
UTTAR PRADESH	DADRI (NCTPP)	COAL	1820.00	5762.14	43.11
UTTAR PRADESH	HARDUAGANJ TPS	COAL	605.00	2834.58	63.80
UTTAR PRADESH	KHAMBARKHERA TPS	COAL	90.00	79.81	12.07
UTTAR PRADESH	KUNDARKI TPS	COAL	90.00	125.18	18.94
UTTAR PRADESH	LALITPUR TPS	COAL	1980.00	6930.36	47.66
UTTAR PRADESH	MAQSODPUR TPS	COAL	90.00	101.45	15.35
UTTAR PRADESH	MEJA STPP	COAL	660.00	1050.67	21.67
UTTAR PRADESH	OBRA TPS	COAL	1094.00	3034.88	37.77
UTTAR PRADESH	PARICHHA TPS	COAL	1140.00	3504.52	41.86
UTTAR PRADESH	PRAYAGRAJ TPP	COAL	1980.00	7440.13	51.17
UTTAR PRADESH	RIHAND STPS	COAL	3000.00	19157.23	86.95
UTTAR PRADESH	ROSA TPP Ph-I	COAL	1200.00	5296.12	60.10
UTTAR PRADESH	SINGRAULI STPS	COAL	2000.00	12849.65	87.48
UTTAR PRADESH	TANDA TPS	COAL	1100.00	3114.85	64.05
UTTAR PRADESH	UNCHAHAHAR TPS	COAL	1550.00	7349.05	64.56
UTTAR PRADESH	UTRAULA TPS	COAL	90.00	119.42	18.07
WEST BENGAL	BAKRESWAR TPS	COAL	1050.00	5609.87	72.75
WEST BENGAL	BANDEL TPS	COAL	330.00	804.99	33.22
WEST BENGAL	BUDGE BUDGE TPS	COAL	750.00	4819.37	87.50
WEST BENGAL	D.P.L. TPS	COAL	660.00	1932.55	39.87
WEST BENGAL	DURGAPUR STEEL TPS	COAL	1000.00	5197.14	70.77
WEST BENGAL	DURGAPUR TPS	COAL	210.00	341.03	22.11
WEST BENGAL	FARAKKA STPS	COAL	2100.00	10840.04	70.29
WEST BENGAL	HALDIA TPP	COAL	600.00	3835.72	87.05
WEST BENGAL	HIRANMAYE TPP	COAL	300.00	10.02	0.45
WEST BENGAL	KOLAGHAT TPS	COAL	1260.00	2640.78	28.54
WEST BENGAL	MEJIA TPS	COAL	2340.00	10571.81	61.52
WEST BENGAL	RAGHUNATHPUR TPP	COAL	1200.00	4426.23	50.23
WEST BENGAL	SAGARDIGHI TPS	COAL	1600.00	5589.21	47.57
WEST BENGAL	SANTALDIH TPS	COAL	500.00	2973.44	80.98
WEST BENGAL	SOUTHERN REPL. TPS	COAL	135.00	339.30	34.22
WEST BENGAL	TITAGARH TPS	COAL	240.00	0.00	0.00
GUJARAT	AKRIMOTA LIG TPS	LIGNITE	250.00	624.19	34.00
GUJARAT	BHAVNAGAR CFBC TPP	LIGNITE	500.00	364.78	9.93
GUJARAT	KUTCH LIG. TPS	LIGNITE	290.00	710.19	33.35
GUJARAT	SURAT LIG. TPS	LIGNITE	500.00	2799.89	76.25
RAJASTHAN	BARSINGAR LIGNITE	LIGNITE	250.00	1296.31	70.61
RAJASTHAN	GIRAL TPS	LIGNITE	250.00	0.00	0.00
RAJASTHAN	JALIPA KAPURDI TPP	LIGNITE	1080.00	4893.54	61.70
TAMIL NADU	NEYVELI (EXT) TPS	LIGNITE	420.00	2735.97	88.70
TAMIL NADU	NEYVELI NEW TPP	LIGNITE	500.00	153.60	0.00
TAMIL NADU	NEYVELI TPS- I	LIGNITE	500.00	2308.70	62.87
TAMIL NADU	NEYVELI TPS(Z)	LIGNITE	250.00	1174.87	63.99
TAMIL NADU	NEYVELI TPS-II	LIGNITE	1470.00	8541.65	79.12
TAMIL NADU	NEYVELI TPS-II EXP	LIGNITE	500.00	1345.23	36.63
	Grand Total		205242.50	830013.35	56.03

* PROVISIONAL BASED ON ACTUAL-CUM-ASSESSMENT

1. Gross Generation from Thermal stations of 25 MW and above only.

2. PLF FOR THERMAL STATIONS IS FOR COAL / LIGNITE BASED STATIONS OF 25 MW AND ABOVE ONLY after declaration of COD

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF POWER**

**LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.2351
ANSWERED ON 05.03.2020**

ELECTRICITY PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION

2351. PROF. SAUGATA RAY:

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

- (a) the details of assistance awarded to various States for modernization of various types of works of electricity production and distribution in the country during the last five years;**
- (b) whether the Government has noticed that some States are diverting the funds for some other purposes; and**
- (c) if so, the details thereof and the action taken thereon?**

A N S W E R

THE MINISTER OF STATE (INDEPENDENT CHARGE) FOR POWER, NEW & RENEWABLE ENERGY AND THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR SKILL DEVELOPMENT & ENTREPRENEURSHIP

(SHRI R.K. SINGH)

(a): Electricity generation is a delicenced activity. Government of India supplements the efforts of the State Governments by providing technical advice and suggestions in Renovation and Modernization (R&M)/Life extension (LE) related works for Power Plants. Under various central schemes like Integrated Power Development Scheme (IPDS), National Smart Grid Mission (NSGM), DeenDayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana (DDUGJY), Pradhan MantriSahajBijliHarGhar Yojana –Saubhagya, UjjwalDiscom Assurance Yojana (UDAY) and Power Sector Development Fund (PSDF), Government of India is providing technical and financial assistance to States for modernization of electricity system and strengthening of the distribution network/grid connectivity.

(b) & (c): No incident relating to diversion of funds allotted to the States under the central schemes for some other purpose has neither been reported nor come to the notice of Government of India.

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF POWER**

**LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.2366
ANSWERED ON 05.03.2020**

PRODUCTION OF ELECTRICITY

**†2366. SHRIMATI RANJANBEN DHANANJAYBHATT:
SHRI PRATHAP SIMHA:**

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

- (a) whether the power generation capacity is sufficient to meet the rapidly growing demand for power in the country;**
- (b) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;**
- (c) whether the Government has formulated any concrete action plan to increase the power generation in the near future;**
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and**
- (e) the steps taken by the Government in this direction till now?**

A N S W E R

THE MINISTER OF STATE (INDEPENDENT CHARGE) FOR POWER, NEW & RENEWABLE ENERGY AND THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR SKILL DEVELOPMENT & ENTREPRENEURSHIP

(SHRI R.K. SINGH)

(a) to (e) : Yes, Sir. During the period April, 2019 to January, 2020, the energy supplied in the country was 1,081,677 Million Units (MU) as against the energy requirement of 1,087,253 MU with a marginal gap of 0.5%. Even, this gap is generally on account of factors other than inadequacy of power availability in the country e.g. constraints in distribution network, financial constraints, commercial reasons, etc.

The following measures are taken by Government of India to increase power production:

- (i) Thermal and hydro power plants are at various stages of construction in the country;**
- (ii) 1,700 MW of nuclear power project are in an advance stage of planning; and**
- (iii) The Government has a target of 1,75,000 MW installed capacity from renewable sources, including solar, wind, biomass and small hydro.**

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF POWER**

**LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.2368
ANSWERED ON 05.03.2020**

DISTRIBUTION AND TRANSMISSION REFORMS

**2368. SHRI KANUMURU RAGHU RAMAKRISHANA RAJU:
SHRI Y.S. AVINASH REDDY:**

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

- (a) whether the Government proposes to introduce new policies to boost the generation of hydropower and electricity from bio-mass and bio-fuel;**
- (b) if so, the details thereof;**
- (c) the steps being taken by the Government to check the transmission bottlenecks and losses incurred thereby; and**
- (d) the reforms being brought in distribution and transmission of energy to achieve capacity utilisation of power grids?**

A N S W E R

THE MINISTER OF STATE (INDEPENDENT CHARGE) FOR POWER, NEW & RENEWABLE ENERGY AND THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR SKILL DEVELOPMENT & ENTREPRENEURSHIP

(SHRI R.K. SINGH)

(a)&(b) : Yes, Sir.

(I) For boosting the generation of Hydro Power, the Govt. of India on 8th March, 2019, approved a number of measures for promoting hydropower sector in the country which are as under:

- i. Declaring Large Hydro Power (LHPs) (>25 MW projects) as Renewable Energy source.**
- ii. Hydro Purchase Obligation (HPO) as a separate entity within Non-Solar Renewable Purchase Obligation (RPO).**
- iii. Tariff rationalization measures for bringing down hydro power tariff.**
- iv. Budgetary Support for Flood Moderation/Storage Hydro Electric Projects (HEPs).**
- v. Budgetary Support to Cost of Enabling Infrastructure, i.e. roads/bridges.**
 - (a) Rs. 1.5 crore per MW for projects upto 200 MW.**
 - (b) Rs. 1.0 crore per MW for projects above 200 MW.**

(II) For promotion of Biomass based generation, the Ministry of New and Renewable Energy notified a new biomass scheme on 11.05.2018 under the name “Scheme to Support Promotion of Biomass Based Cogeneration in Sugar Mills and Other Industries in the Country (up to March 2020). The scheme supports biomass cogeneration projects with Central Financial Assistance (CFA) @ Rs.25 Lakhs/MW of surplus exportable capacity and Rs.50 Lakhs/MW of installed capacity depending on the type of fuel used.

(c) : The Inter State Transmission System (ISTS) in the country has been planned to facilitate smooth transfer of power across state and regional boundaries all over the country. In this process, robust National Grid has been established leading to One Nation – One Grid – One Frequency, facilitating power transfer from the resource rich areas to major load centers of the country with reliability and security. The Cumulative inter-regional power transfer capacity of the National Grid is expected to increase from the present level of 1,00,550 MW to about 1,18,050 MW by 2022. As such, there is no constraint envisaged in transfer of power through ISTS network on long term basis.

To fulfill targets of RE capacity (175 GW) by 2022, various initiatives has been taken like Green Energy Corridors Scheme, Transmission for Ultra Mega Solar Power parks, Transmission planning for Renewable Energy Zones (66.5 GW) by 2022 etc.

The transmission losses in Inter-State Transmission System (ISTS) are of the order of 2.5 – 3% which are due to inherent design of the system and technical in nature. High capacity transmission corridors of Extra High Voltage level as well as energy efficient devices are installed to maintain the ISTS losses to minimum level.

(d) : Electricity is a concurrent subject and distribution of electricity falls under the purview of the respective State Government / State Power Utility. It is the responsibility of distribution licensees to plan their distribution system so as to provide 24x7 reliable power to all the consumers and to achieve capacity utilization of their power Distribution Grids.

Government of India has launched several schemes such as Integrated Power Development Scheme (IPDS), DeenDayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana (DDUGJY) and UjwalDiscom Assurance Yojana (UDAY) to enable States to improve their distribution infrastructure systems and management of Discoms. Under IPDS/DDUGJY Schemes, projects involving creation / augmentation of sub-transmission & distribution infrastructure, metering of distribution transformers/feeders/consumers, provision of underground and aerial bunched cables including IT enablement of distribution infrastructures etc. have been taken up.

In order to achieve the target of 24 X 7 “Power for All”, a well-knit network of Inter State Transmission System integrated with high capacity HVDC and 765kV interconnecting links has been developed which has facilitated seamless power transfer from the resource rich areas to major load centers of the country with reliability and security. In addition, the National Grid has facilitated access of power from cheaper energy sources to the load centers as well as development of vibrant power from market.

The Government has constituted Regional Power Committees – Transmission Planning (RPC-TPs) and reconstituted National Committee on Transmission (NCT) for fast track planning and approval of transmission system. These committees would meet on quarterly basis to assess the requirement of transmission system in the country.

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF POWER**

**LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.2377
ANSWERED ON 05.03.2020**

POWER TRANSMISSION INFRASTRUCTURE

2377. SHRI Y. DEVENDRAPPA:

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

- (a) whether the Government is aware that high and extra-high voltage underground electricity cable systems rated 220 kv and above have become part of the backbone of modern day power transmission infrastructure;**
- (b) if so, the details thereof;**
- (c) whether the Government has implemented such underground cable systems in any part of the country; and**
- (d) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?**

A N S W E R

THE MINISTER OF STATE (INDEPENDENT CHARGE) FOR POWER, NEW & RENEWABLE ENERGY AND THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR SKILL DEVELOPMENT & ENTREPRENEURSHIP

(SHRI R.K. SINGH)

(a): Underground cable systems of 220 kV and upto 400 kV voltage level are part of Indian Transmission Infrastructure. However, due to techno-economic reasons like higher reactive compensation requirement and higher cost compared to overhead system, underground cables are being used on case by case basis for short distances, where laying of overhead transmission lines is difficult particularly in urban areas and underground generation stations. Underground Cable systems of 220 kV and upto 400 kV, wherever they have been laid, are therefore, an integral part of the Modern Day Power Transmission Infrastructure.

(b) to (d) : Underground cable systems have been implemented by Central and State Utilities in various parts of the country. Based on information available, the details of such cable system implemented / under implementation in transmission system of the country is given at Annexure.

ANNEXURE REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PARTS (b) TO (d) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 2377 ANSWERED IN THE LOK SABHA ON 05.03.2020.

List of underground cable system (220kV & above) in different parts of the country.

Sl. No.	Name of Transmission element	Voltage level (kV)	Executing Agency	Length (Km)	Commissioning Date
1	In Gagangir, Z-Morh area of Srinagar (near Zojila pass) under Srinagar -Leh transmission system	220	PGCIL	6.2	Nov'18
2	Pugalur to North Trichur	320 (HVDC)	PGCIL	32	Under Execution
3	LILO of Padghe (MSEB) - Kharghar (MSEB) at Navi Mumbai (PG)	400	PGCIL	2	Jun'19
4	Sriganayakanahalli S/s - DG Plant Yelahanka Station (UG Cable)	220	KPTCL	6	Sep'18
5	Guindy - Porr GIS (Cable)	220	TANTRANSCO	8	Jul'18
6	Tiruverkadu - Ambattur 3 rd Main road S/s (UG Cable)	220	TANTRANSCO	5	Aug'17
7	Vyasarpadi - Pulianthoppe (UG Cable)	220	TANTRANSCO	1	Aug'17
8	Tondiarpet - Basin Bridge (UG Cable)	220	TANTRANSCO	2	Jul'17
9	Rohini theatre take off structure to CMRL Koyambedu 230kV GIS S/s (230 kV UG cable)	220	TANTRANSCO	1	Jun'17
10	PH Road - Koyambedu (UG Cable)	220	TANTRANSCO	1.5	May'17
11	Mylapore - Tharamani (UG Cable)	220	TANTRANSCO	13	Apr'17
12	Harsh Vihar - Patparganj line (U/G cable link)	220	DTL	15	Feb'17
13	HSR Layout - Nimhans S/S (UG Cable)	220	KPTCL	11	Feb'17
14	Chandrayanagutta - 220KV Imlibun GIS (UG Cable)	220	TSTRANSCO	5	Feb'17
15	Moulali - Osmania University	220	TSTRANSCO	4.5	Dec'16
16	LILO of Shapur Nagar - Gachilbowli feeder at GIS Erragadda SS	220	TSTRANSCO	10	May'15
17	Kadapperi - Guindy (UG Cable)	220	TANTRANSCO	14	Apr'15
18	Maharani Bagh- Gazipur (0.5kM cable on Maharani Bagh side & 8.5kM OH line)	220	DTL	10	Sep'14
19	Terminating tower point - HSR Layout (Cable work)	220	KPTCL	3	Jul'14
20	Elephantgate - Mylapore (UG cable)	220	TANTRANSCO	12	Oct'13
21	East Div Compound - Nimhans Station	220	KPTCL	5	May'12
22	Malakaram - Gunrock	220	APTRANSCO	16	Mar'12
23	Maharani Bagh - Trauma Centre/AIIMS (UG cable)	220	DTL	10	Jan'12
24	LILO of Mulund - Borivali at Bhandup	220	MSETCL	2	Dec'11
25	East Div Comp. - HAI in Bangalore.	220	KPTCL	8	Nov'11
26	245 kV XLPE UG cable Asifnagar-Karwan	220	Andhra Pradesh	3	Apr'2007
27	Guindy - R.A.Puram (UG Cable)	230	TANTRANSCO	8	Jun'19
28	Periapanachery - Porur (UG Cable)	230	TANTRANSCO	7	Nov'19

29	Nerul-Seawood TSS (U/G Cable Ckt -I)	220	MSETCL	1	Mar'19
30	Chandigarh S/s - Panchkula (PG) (incl. 10 KMs underground cable).	220	PGCIL	10	Under Execution
31	Zakhira - Devnagar D/C U/G	220	DTL	5	Under Execution
32	Dwarka-Budela (U/G) Cable	220	DTL	5	Under Execution
33	Dev Nagar - SubziMandi (U/G Cable)	220	DTL	5	Under Execution
34	IP-Park Street-Electric Lane (Cable)	220	DTL	5	Under Execution
35	Kashmirigate - Timer Pur (U/G Cable)	220	DTL	5	Under Execution
36	LILO of Electric Lane to Park Street at Dev Nagar (U/G Cable)	220	DTL	5	Under Execution
37	Masjid Moth - Tughlakabad (U/G) Cable	220	DTL	8	Under Execution
38	Tughlakabad - R.K.Puram (U/G Cable)	220	DTL	6	Under Execution
39	LILO of both ckt. Kawas - Navsari (PG) line at Vesu S/s (2220kV/g cable)	220	GETCO	2.5	Under Execution
40	Thuthiyoor - Kaloor (UG Cable)	220	KSEB	7	Under Execution
41	LILO of Aaret (RINFRAT) - Borivalli (MSETCL) (Proposed cable) at GoregaonFilmcity - 5 (UG Cable)	220	MSETCL	2.5	Under Execution
42	LILO of Aarey (RINFRAT) - Borivalli (RINFRAT) at GoregaonFilmcity - 5 (UG Cable)	220	MSETCL	2.5	Under Execution
43	Tondiarpet point Puleanthope (Manali& NCTPS stage-II) (UG Cable)	400	TANTRANSCO	10.5	Under Execution
44	Vellavedu - Guindy 400 kV S/S (U/G Cable)	400	TANTRANSCO	20	Under Execution
45	Basin Bridge - TNEB HQ (UG Cable)	230	TANTRANSCO	23	Under Execution
46	CMRL Central 230 kV SS to Pulianthope 400 kV SS (UG Cable)	230	TANTRANSCO	3.4	Under Execution
47	CMRL Central Jail to proposed Mambalam 230kV GIS SS (UG Cable)	230	TANTRANSCO	9	Under Execution
48	LILO of Tonidapet - Mylapore at TNEB HQ (UG Cable)	230	TANTRANSCO	1	Under Execution
49	Basin Bride - Pulianthope (UG Cable)	220	TANTRANSCO	2	Under Execution
50	LILO of 220kV XLPE UG cable Chandrayangutta - Imlibun to the proposed Chanchalguda	220	TSTRANSCO	1	Under Execution
51	Marripally common point- Hayatnagar S/S XLPE cable	220	TSTRANSCO	7	Under Execution
52	220kV Shivarampally SS- 132 kV Asifnagar SS 2nd circuit (220kV XLPE UG cable-3 km & OH line 0.5 km)	220	TSTRANSCO	3	Under Execution
53	LILO of 220kV XLPE UG Cable Chandrayanagutta- Imlibun to the proposed 220/33 kV ChanchalgudaGIS SS	220	TSTRANSCO	1	Under Execution
54	GSS Basni (Jodhpur) - GSS NPH (U/C) Jodhpur	220	RVPNL	3	Under Execution

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF POWER**

**LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.2386
ANSWERED ON 05.03.2020**

ELECTRIFICATION OF VILLAGES IN ODISHA

2386. MS. CHANDRANI MURMU:

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

- (a) the number of villages situated in Odisha which have yet not been electrified; and**
- (b) the time by which all the villages of Odisha will be electrified?**

A N S W E R

**THE MINISTER OF STATE (INDEPENDENT CHARGE) FOR POWER, NEW &
RENEWABLE ENERGY AND THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR SKILL DEVELOPMENT
& ENTREPRENEURSHIP**

(SHRI R.K. SINGH)

**(a) & (b) : As reported by the State of Odisha, all the inhabited census villages
stand electrified as on 28th April, 2018.**

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF POWER**

**LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.2390
ANSWERED ON 05.03.2020**

UNINTERRUPTED POWER SUPPLY

2390. MS. S. JOTHIMANI:

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

- (a) whether the Government proposes to provide uninterrupted power supply to the dyeing units and textile industries in Karur, Tamil Nadu; and**
- (b) if so, the details thereof?**

A N S W E R

THE MINISTER OF STATE (INDEPENDENT CHARGE) FOR POWER, NEW & RENEWABLE ENERGY AND THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR SKILL DEVELOPMENT & ENTREPRENEURSHIP

(SHRI R.K. SINGH)

(a) & (b) : As per Electricity Act, 2003, the supply of electricity is a licensed activity. The distribution licence is granted by the State Electricity Regulatory Commission. The electricity supply to any consumer in Tamil Nadu is undertaken by the Distribution licensee i.e. TANGEDCO.

As informed by the State, after the complete withdrawal of restriction and control measures from 05.06.2015, 24 hours uninterrupted power supply is being maintained throughout the State for all consumers including dyeing units and textile industries in Karur, Tamil Nadu.

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF POWER**

**LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.2433
ANSWERED ON 05.03.2020**

CONSUMPTION OF FUEL AND ENERGY

2433. SHRI SHIVAKUMAR C. UDASI:

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

- (a) the comprehensive steps being taken by the Government for decreasing the consumption of fuel and energy in the country;**
- (b) whether the Government proposes to purchase agricultural stubbles from the farmers for preventing environmental pollution and its utilization as fuel for power generation;**
- (c) if so, the details thereof;**
- (d) whether the Government has issued any guidelines to States to minimize the consumption of fuel and energy; and**
- (e) if so, the details thereof?**

A N S W E R

**THE MINISTER OF STATE (INDEPENDENT CHARGE) FOR POWER, NEW & RENEWABLE ENERGY
AND THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR SKILL DEVELOPMENT & ENTREPRENEURSHIP**

(SHRI R.K. SINGH)

(a) : The Bureau of Energy Efficiency (BEE), a statutory body under the Ministry of Power (MoP) has been taking many steps for conserving energy through various flagship programmes in the areas of industries, appliances, buildings, transport, agriculture and demand side management etc. In order to fulfill the goals envisaged under the Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) and foster long term sustainable development. Schemes / programmes being implemented by BEE are as follows:

- i. Standards & Labelling programme for Appliances**
- ii. Energy Conservation Building Code for Building sector**
- iii. Demand Side Management (DSM) – Agriculture DSM, Municipal DSM and Capacity Building of DISCOMs**
- iv. Energy Efficiency in Small and Medium Enterprises**
- v. Perform, Achieve and Trade scheme for large industries**
- vi. Transport – development of vehicle fuel economy standards**

Besides the above, Energy Efficiency Services Limited (EESL), a joint venture of PSUs under Ministry of Power is implementing the National LED Programme launched by the Hon'ble Prime Minister in January 2015 comprising of (i) Unnat Jyoti by Affordable LEDs for All (UJALA) to provide LED bulbs to domestic consumers and (ii) Street Lighting National Programme (SLNP) to replace 1.34 crore conventional street lights with smart and energy efficient LED street lights.

Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas (MoPNG), Government of India has notified the National Policy on Biofuels 2018 which inter-alia envisages usage of biofuels in the energy and transportation sectors of the country. The Policy aims to utilize, develop and promote domestic feedstock and its utilization for production of biofuels thereby increasingly substituting fossil fuels. Following programs for promotion of fuel conservation and fuel efficiency in the country are being carried out by Petroleum Conservation Research Association (PCRA) under the aegis of MoPNG:-

- (a) Activities in the Industrial Sector such as Energy Audits, Energy Management System audits, Fuel Oil Diagnostic Studies.**
- (b) Activities in Transport Sector such as imparting training for good driving habits and proper maintenance practices.**
- (c) Activities in Domestic Sector such as education of housewives/ cooks on good cooking habits, development of fuel efficient LPG stoves.**
- (d) Activities in Agricultural Sector such as conducting workshops, participation in agro fairs/ exhibitions, KisanMelas and through van publicities in rural/ semi urban areas.**
- (e) Activities for Mass Awareness for Conservation of Petroleum Products such as Saksham Campaigns (earlier known as Oil and Gas Conservation Fortnight), Social Media campaigns on TV, Radio and Newspapers, literature, Exhibitions etc.**
- (f) Activities in R&D such as R&D projects in Industrial/ Transport/ Agricultural/ Domestic sectors, biofuel development and development of technologies for solid waste management, development of Energy Efficient PNG burner and Mandatory BIS Certification of LPG Stove.**

(b) & (c) : Ministry of Power has issued an advisory to the power plants regarding biomass utilization for power generation through co-firing in pulverized coal fired boilers. NTPC Limited, a Public Sector Undertaking under Ministry of Power is already co-firing biomass pellets made from agricultural stubble to the tune of 60-70 Tonnes per day along with coal in its Dadri Power Station for generating power. Purchase of fuel including pellets is a continuous process and it will be procured based on its availability and requirement in the power plants.

(d) & (e): The following guidelines have been issued to State Governments to minimize the consumption of fuel and energy:-

- i) To adopt “Energy Conservation Building Code (ECBC)” for promoting energy efficiency in the building sector and establishing minimum energy performance standards at State level.**
- ii) Charging Infrastructure for Electric Vehicles (EVs) – Revised Guidelines and Standard were issued on 01.10.2019 to enable faster adoption of electric vehicles at State level.**
- iii) States have been advised to implement state-wide regulatory mechanism for mandating the use of BEE star labelled pump sets for every new agriculture pump connection.**

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF POWER**

**LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.2435
ANSWERED ON 05.03.2020**

ELECTRIFICATION UNDER SAUBHAGYA

2435. SHRIMATI POONAM MAHAJAN:

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

- (a) the details of urban electrification in Maharashtra under Pradhan Mantri Sahaj Bijli Har Ghar Yojana–Saubhagya during the last three years, region-wise;**
- (b) the details of rural electrification in the State of Maharashtra under the said scheme during the said period; and**
- (c) the funds allocated, released and utilised under the said scheme in Maharashtra during the said period, district-wise?**

A N S W E R

THE MINISTER OF STATE (INDEPENDENT CHARGE) FOR POWER, NEW & RENEWABLE ENERGY AND THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR SKILL DEVELOPMENT & ENTREPRENEURSHIP

(SHRI R.K. SINGH)

(a) & (b) : As reported by the State of Maharashtra on Saubhagya portal 4,14,042 and 11,03,880 households were electrified in urban and rural areas respectively, up to 31.03.2019, since the launch of Saubhagya in 2017. The District-wise details are given at Annexure.

(c) : Projects of Rs.405.89 crore had been sanctioned for the State of Maharashtra under Saubhagya. Funds are released for sanctioned projects in installments based on the reported utilisation of amount in the previous installment(s) and fulfillment of stipulated conditionalities. Under the scheme, cumulatively, Rs.189 crore has been disbursed as grant for the State of Maharashtra, up to 31.01.2020.

ANNEXURE

ANNEXURE REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PARTS (a) &(b) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 2435 ANSWERED IN THE LOK SABHA ON 05.03.2020.

District-wise electrification of households in Maharashtra since launch of Saubhagya up to 31.03.2019

District	Number of households electrified in urban areas	Number of households electrified in rural areas	Total household electrified
Ahmadnagar	5,519	41,454	46,973
Akola	4,857	11,443	16,300
Amravati	7,101	29,574	36,675
Aurangabad	17,253	35,671	52,924
Beed	2,719	19,966	22,685
Bhandara	755	16,387	17,142
Buldana	2,231	16,566	18,797
Chandrapur	5,381	15,210	20,591
Dhule	4,640	33,183	37,823
Gadchiroli	1,116	36,833	37,949
Gondiya	1,790	17,635	19,425
Hingoli	1,250	43,398	44,648
Jalgaon	10,039	72,578	82,617
Jalna	4,000	24,801	28,801
Kolhapur	5,869	27,107	32,976
Latur	2,774	30,463	33,237
Mumbai	8,185	0	8,185
Nagpur	6,447	38,485	44,932
Nanded	6,409	31,784	38,193
Nandurbar	7,563	97,820	1,05,383
Nashik	22,162	74,605	96,767
Osmanabad	2,034	14,332	16,366
Parbhani	1,944	12,734	14,678
Pune	1,17,938	79,428	1,97,366
Raigarh	5,950	55,718	61,668
Ratnagiri	2,074	21,309	23,383
Sangli	5,839	14,993	20,832
Satara	4,710	31,592	36,302
Sindhudurg	1,194	9,717	10,911
Solapur	8,101	24,136	32,237
Thane	1,27,663	79,548	2,07,211
Wardha	2,230	14,384	16,614
Washim	1,508	8,030	9,538
Yavatmal	4,797	22,996	27,793
Total	4,14,042	11,03,880	15,17,922

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF POWER**

**LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.2471
ANSWERED ON 05.03.2020**

DEMAND AND SUPPLY OF ELECTRICITY

2471. SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY:

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

- (a) whether the Government has conducted any assessment of the demand and supply of electricity and if so, the details thereof, State/UT-wise;**
- (b) the estimated requirement of electricity in the country during the years 2020-24, Year-wise;**
- (c) the quantity of electricity likely to be available from the existing and ongoing projects in the country between 2020-24, year-wise;**
- (d) whether the Government has taken steps to prevent NPAs in the power sector and ensure completion of ongoing projects on time; and**
- (e) if so, the details thereof?**

A N S W E R

THE MINISTER OF STATE (INDEPENDENT CHARGE) FOR POWER, NEW & RENEWABLE ENERGY AND THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR SKILL DEVELOPMENT & ENTREPRENEURSHIP

(SHRI R.K. SINGH)

(a) & (b): The 19th Electric Power Survey (EPS) report of Central Electricity Authority covers electricity demand projection for the year 2016-17 to 2026-27 as well as perspective electricity demand projection for the year 2031-32 and 2036-37 for each state/UTs. The estimated requirement of the country, state/UT-wise for the year 2020-21 to 2024-25 is given at Annexure-I.

(c): As per National Electricity Plan (NEP) published in March 2018, likely installed capacity to meet the projected energy demand is given at Annexure-II.

With this generation installed capacity, all India electricity demand of 1566 BU & 1836 BU projected as per 19th Electric Power Survey (EPS) in 2021-22 & 2024-25 respectively is likely to be fully met.

(d) & (e): The steps taken for timely completion of the power projects and prevention of NPAs are as given below:

- i. Ministry of Power/Central Electricity Authority (CEA) monitors the progress of under construction power projects through frequent site visits and interaction with the developers and equipment suppliers. CEA holds review meetings periodically with the developers and other stakeholders to identify issues critical for commissioning of projects and help in resolving them.**
- ii. Regular reviews are also undertaken by Ministry of Power, Ministry of Heavy Industries and Cabinet Secretariat to identify the constraint areas and facilitate faster resolution of inter-ministerial and other outstanding issues.**
- iii. In case of Central Power Sector Undertakings (CPSUs) projects, the project implementation parameters/ milestones are incorporated in the annual MoU signed between respective CPSU's and MoP and the same are monitored during the quarterly performance review meeting of CPSU's and other meetings held in MoP/CEA.**
- iv. Matters are taken up with State Government/District Administration for extending help to the project implementing agencies in resolving Right of Way (ROW) issues.**
- v. As and when required, issues are also reviewed in the PRAGATI portal of PMO for proactive governance and timely implementation.**
- vi. Payments to gencos are monitored through PRAAPTI portal and other means.**
- vii. Loans are provided on case to case basis to gencos in financial stress.**
- viii. Efforts have been made through various policy initiations and other measures to provide fuel linkages and Power Purchase Agreements leading to prevention of NPAs.**

ANNEXURE REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PARTS (a) & (b) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 2471 ANSWERED IN THE LOK SABHA ON 05.03.2020.

Estimated requirement of the country, state/UT-wise for the year 2020-21 to 2024-25

State/UTs	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25
Delhi	36573	37778	38997	40224	41557
Haryana	60336	63618	66747	70333	75110
Himachal Pradesh	11394	11866	12360	12876	13417
Jammu & Kashmir	18017	18819	19963	21161	22433
Punjab	68502	72392	76826	81369	86027
Rajasthan	87051	91216	95782	101200	108808
Uttar Pradesh	141426	150797	159412	167731	176477
Uttarakhand	18181	19406	20687	22029	23438
Chandigarh	2223	2304	2388	2475	2566
Northern Region	443704	468196	493162	519399	549833
Goa	5332	5593	5855	6120	6389
Gujarat	128368	136159	144186	152475	160989
Chhattisgarh	35559	37840	40155	42661	45315
Madhya Pradesh	94301	99871	104772	109727	114765
Maharashtra	180338	189983	200288	211307	223171
D. & N. Haveli	8775	9343	9920	10513	11120
Daman & Diu	2577	2712	2855	3006	3166
Western Region	455250	481501	508032	535810	564915
Andhra Pradesh	73090	78540	84429	90794	97181
Telangana	80700	84603	88130	91836	95776
Karnataka	81622	85932	90381	95042	99916
Kerala	29924	31371	32861	34393	35964
Tamil Nadu	130189	136643	144145	152357	161349
Puducherry	3521	3664	3809	3959	4114
Southern Region	399047	420753	443754	468380	494301
Bihar	35152	38416	41208	43926	46735
Jharkhand	29052	30649	32209	33850	35544
Odisha	31224	32164	33172	34163	35219
West Bengal	66634	69361	72222	75264	78463
Sikkim	607	638	669	702	737
Eastern Region	162669	171228	179480	187906	196698
Assam	12959	14051	15164	16355	17631
Manipur	1925	2103	2300	2515	2760
Meghalaya	2470	2566	2667	2771	2900
Nagaland	1059	1129	1200	1275	1356
Tripura	1525	1595	1661	1731	1796
Arunachal Pradesh	1345	1498	1669	1863	2081
Mizoram	799	866	937	1013	1095
North E. Region	22083	23809	25598	27523	29619
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	446	475	504	535	566
Lakshadweep	59	62	64	66	68
All India	1483257	1566023	1650594	1739618	1836001

ANNEXURE-II

ANNEXURE REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PART (c) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 2471 ANSWERED IN THE LOK SABHA ON 05.03.2020.

As per National Electricity Plan (NEP) published in March 2018, likely installed capacity to meet the projected energy demand

Fuel Type	Installed Capacity (MW)	
	2021-22	2026-27
Hydro	51,301	63,301
Coal + Lignite	2,17,302	2,38,150
Gas	25,735	25,735
Nuclear	10,080	16,880
Renewable	1,75,000	2,75,000
Total Capacity	4,79,418	6,19,066

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF POWER**

**LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.2472
ANSWERED ON 05.03.2020**

SHORTAGE OF FUEL SUPPLY

2472. SHRI KURUVA GORANTLA MADHAV:

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

- (a) whether the Government proposes to import coal to meet the shortage of fuel supply and if so, the details thereof along with the names of the countries from which it is being imported since the last three years;
- (b) the measures taken/to be taken to overcome the challenges in fuel supply;
- (c) the distribution details of the imported coal to the States during the said period; and
- (d) the other steps to be initiated or reforms planned by the Government for the modernization of power sector?

A N S W E R

THE MINISTER OF STATE (INDEPENDENT CHARGE) FOR POWER, NEW & RENEWABLE ENERGY AND THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR SKILL DEVELOPMENT & ENTREPRENEURSHIP

(SHRI R.K. SINGH)

(a) : As per the current import policy, coal is kept under Open General License (OGL) and consumers are free to import coal from the source of their choice as per their contractual prices on payment of applicable duty.

Power plants designed on imported coal, import coal to meet their fuel requirement. However, some power plants designed on domestic coal also import coal for blending purpose to meet shortfall, if any, keeping in view their cost economics.

Coal imported by coal based thermal power plants designed on domestic coal and designed on imported coal during last three years and current year is as under:

(Figures in MT)

Year	Import for blending	Import for power plants designed on imported coal	Total Import
2016-17	19.8	46.4	66.2
2017-18	17.0	39.4	56.4
2018-19	21.4	40.3	61.7
2019-20 (Apr'19-Jan' 20)	20.2	37.9	58.1

The list of countries from which coal, coke, coal product and lignite were imported during the last 3 years and current year (Apr'19- Nov'19) is at Annexure-I.

(b): The Government has taken following steps to check the shortage and augment coal supply to thermal power plants:

(i) Coal supplies to Power sector is monitored regularly by an Inter-Ministerial Sub Group comprising representatives from Ministries of Power, Coal, Railways, Shipping as well as from NITI Ayog, Central Electricity Authority, Coal India Limited etc. to take various operational decisions for meeting any contingent situations relating to Power Sector including critical coal stock position in power plants. Further, a committee comprising of Secretary (Coal), Secretary (Power) and Member (Traffic), Railway Board also review the coal transportation and supply on a regular basis.

(ii) Optimal utilization of captive modes of transport like Merry Go Round (MGR), Belts, Ropes to move coal to the concerned power plants.

(iii) In order to mitigate the coal shortage from supplies under Fuel Supply Agreement, coal is also being sourced from captive mines and other sources like e-auction, MoU (Bilateral/Bridge Linkage) etc.

(c): The State-wise receipt of imported coal during the last 3 years and current year (Apr'19- Jan'20) is at Annexure-II.

(d) : The following steps have been taken by the Government/ Power Developers for the modernization of power sector:

(i) The Ministry of Power had decided that 13th Plan Capacity addition from coal based generation shall be based on supercritical technology excluding those plants for which clearances had been granted based on sub-critical technology. The thermal efficiency of supercritical units is typically about 2% higher than that of subcritical units.

(ii) Government of India is providing financial assistance to the states under various schemes such as Integrated Power Development Scheme (IPDS)/R-APDRP and National Smart Grid Mission (NSGM) etc. for modernization of the Distribution system.

(iii) Renovation & Modernization of old plants to meet new environmental norms.

**ANNEXURE REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PART (a) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 2472
ANSWERED IN THE LOK SABHA ON 05.03.2020.**

LIST OF COUNTRIES

2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20 (Apr'19- Nov'19)
Australia	Australia	Australia	Australia
Belarus	Austria	Austria	Baharain Is
Canada	Canada	Bangladesh Pr	Bangladesh Pr
Chile	Chile	Belgium	Bhutan
China P Rp	China P Rp	Bhutan	Canada
Colombia	Colombia	Canada	China P Rp
Estonia	Denmark	Chile	Colombia
Germany	Egypt A Rp	China P Rp	Cyprus
Indonesia	Estonia	Colombia	Denmark
Iran	Finland	Cyprus	Egypt A Rp
Ireland	Germany	Denmark	Estonia
Italy	Indonesia	Egypt A Rp	Finland
Japan	Iran	Estonia	Germany
Latvia	Ireland	Finland	Hong Kong
Lithuania	Italy	Germany	Iceland
Macao	Japan	Hong Kong	Indonesia
Malaysia	Korea Rp	Indonesia	Iran
Mozambique	Kuwait	Iran	Ireland
Netherland	Latvia	Ireland	Japan
New Zealand	Lithuania	Italy	Latvia
Philippines	Malaysia	Japan	Lithuania
Poland	Mexico	Kazakhstan	Malaysia
Russia	Mozambique	Kenya	Mexico
Saudi Arab	Netherland	Korea Rp	Mozambique
South Africa	New Zealand	Latvia	Netherland
U Arab Emts	Philippines	Lithuania	New Zealand
U K	Poland	Malaysia	Nigeria
U S A	Russia	Malta	Philippines
Ukraine	Saudi Arab	Mexico	Poland
Vietnam Soc Rep	South Africa	Morocco	Qatar
Virgin Is Us	Spain	Mozambique	Russia
Unspecified	Thailand	Netherland	Saudi Arab
	U K	New Zealand	Singapore
	U S A	Oman	South Africa
	Vietnam Soc Rep	Philippines	Spain
		Poland	Switzerland
		Qatar	U Arab Emts
		Romania	U K
		Russia	U S A
		Saudi Arab	Venezuela
		Singapore	Vietnam Soc Rep
		South Africa	Virgin Is Us
		Spain	
		Sri Lanka Dsr	
		Switzerland	
		Thailand	
		Turkey	
		U Arab Emts	
		U K	
		U S A	
		Uzbekistan	
		Venezuela	
		Vietnam Soc Rep	

Source: DGCI&S, KOLKATA

ANNEXURE-II**ANNEXURE REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PART (c) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 2472 ANSWERED IN THE LOK SABHA ON 05.03.2020.**

(Figures in '000 Tonnes)

State-wise Receipt of Imported Coal by the Power Plants during 2016-17 to 2019-20 (APR-JAN)
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State	2019-20 (Apr-Jan)	2018-19	2017-18	2016-17
Delhi	0	0	0	0
Haryana	379	116	0	66
Punjab	1755	2108	1340	883
Rajasthan	0	604	1662	2919
Uttar Pradesh	409	56	0	24
Chhattisgarh	996	666	94	121
Gujarat	26295	28500	25837	30764
Madhya Pradesh	32	32	0	414
Maharashtra	8976	7235	6878	5974
Andhra Pradesh	6680	8224	8063	5417
Karnataka	2359	3740	3923	5550
Tamil Nadu	9418	9262	7847	12259
Telangana	0	0	0	0
Bihar	0	52	17	64
Jharkhand	89	245	0	11
Odisha	619	593	344	735
West Bengal	48	226	407	965
Assam	39	0	0	0
All States-Total	58093	61659	56412	66166

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF POWER**

**LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.2493
ANSWERED ON 05.03.2020**

IMPLEMENTATION OF DDUGJY IN RAJASTHAN

†2493. SHRI ARJUN LAL MEENA:

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

- (a) the names of places where DeenDayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana (DDUGJY) is being implemented in Rajasthan;**
- (b) whether the eligible beneficiaries of all the Gram Panchayats have been linked with the said yojana;**
- (c) if so, the names of such Gram Panchayats;**
- (d) the details of the Gram Panchayats which are yet to be linked along with the reasons therefor;**
- (e) the number of villages which have been electrified under the said scheme in Udaipur region along with the number of BPL families which are yet to be provided electricity connection; and**
- (f) the time by which this work is likely to be completed?**

A N S W E R

THE MINISTER OF STATE (INDEPENDENT CHARGE) FOR POWER, NEW & RENEWABLE ENERGY AND THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR SKILL DEVELOPMENT & ENTREPRENEURSHIP

(SHRI R.K. SINGH)

(a) to (f): Government of India launched the DeenDayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana (DDUGJY) in December, 2014 for rural electrification works across the country including all the Districts of Rajasthan. As reported by the State of Rajasthan all the inhabited census villages of the State stand electrified on 28.04.2018. Under DDUGJY, 380 census villages were electrified in Udaipur District. State reported electrification of all households, on Saubhagya portal, as on 31.03.2019. Subsequently, the State reported 2,12,786 households which were earlier unwilling and later willing for electrification including Udaipur District. State has reported completion of this work too.
