

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF POWER**

**LOK SABHA  
STARRED QUESTION NO.261  
ANSWERED ON 12.03.2020**

**POWER TRANSMISSION LINE PROJECT**

**\*261. SHRI JAMYANG TSERING NAMGYAL:**

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

- (a) whether the Zaskar and Nubra power transmission line project is still pending;**
- (b) if so, the reasons therefor;**
- (c) whether the Government proposes to expedite the completion of this project; and**
- (d) if so, the details of the strategy/action plan including time frame for completion of this project?**

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

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## STATEMENT

**STATEMENT REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PARTS (a) TO (d) OF STARRED QUESTION NO.261 ANSWERED IN THE LOK SABHA ON 12.03.2020 REGARDING POWER TRANSMISSION LINE PROJECT.**

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**(a) to (d) : Following transmission works in Ladakh region were approved by the Ministry of Power in January 2017 at an outlay of Rs 354.74 crore as per the Detailed Project Report (DPR) of transmission projects sent by the then State Government of Jammu and Kashmir vide letter no. DCP/J&K/Camp-gr/01-04 dated 25.10.2016 under the Prime Minister's Development Package for Jammu and Kashmir 2015:**

- i. 2 nos of 220/33 kV Grid Sub-stations: Diskit (Nubra) (50 MVA) and Padum (Zaskar) 50 MVA,**
- ii. 220 kV S/C transmission lines on D/C Tower (total 307 km) including Kargil-Padum (Zaskar) (207 km) and Phyang to Diskit (Nubra) (100 km)**
- iii. one no of 220 kV line bay each at 220/66 kV Phyang (Leh) Substation and 220/66 kV Kargil S/s**
- iv. 1x25 MVAR, 220/33 kV bus reactor at Padum along with 220 kV bay.**

**Jammu Kashmir Power Development Department (JKPDD), State Government of Jammu and Kashmir, appointed Rural Electrification Corporation Transmission Projects Company Ltd. (RECTPCL) as the Project Implementing Agency (PIA) for the aforesaid works in March 2017.**

**The above works are in advanced stage of awarding. The status of award of works is as under:**

- i. The works of design of 4 types of transmission towers and 9 types of foundations had been awarded to Power Grid Corporation of India Ltd and the above design work has been completed in February 2020.**
- ii. The fabrication of prototype sample towers as per design had been awarded to M/s Unitech in December 2019. The fabrication of prototype sample towers is targeted by 5<sup>th</sup> April 2020.**
- iii. The testing of fabricated prototype sample towers had been awarded to M/s Structural Engineering and Research Centre, Government of India in December 2019. The testing of fabricated prototype sample towers is targeted by 15<sup>th</sup> April 2020.**

- iv. The tenders for selection of EPC (Engineering Procurement and Construction) Contractors for Drass to Padum (Zaskar) and Phyang (Leh) to Diskit (Nubra) transmission lines and associated 2 Nos. 220 KV Sub-stations had already been floated by RECTPCL in October 2019 and November 2019 respectively and bidding process for award is targeted for completion in March 2020. Overall, the works are targeted for completion in 28 months after award of the EPC Contracts.**

**Earlier, on the request of JKPDD, the route of Zaskar transmission line was changed from Kargil-Padum to Drass-Padum due to Right of Way issues resulting in change in route alignment. Further, there was change in technical specifications due to topographical conditions like high altitude of 3000 to 5400 Meters above sea level, heavy snowfall with temperature upto (-) 45 Degree Celsius and avalanche prone area with high wind velocity. In the light of the above aspects, JKPDD has revised the cost of works. The Ministry is working out the modalities for mobilising additional resources for completion of the project.**

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**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF POWER**

**LOK SABHA  
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.2996  
ANSWERED ON 12.03.2020**

**ZERO EMISSION COAL POWER PLANTS**

**2996. SHRI PRATHAP SIMHA:**

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

- (a) whether India and the United States of America have signed an agreement for zero emission coal power plants;**
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and**
- (c) the time by which the projects under the said accord are likely to be started?**

**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) : No, Sir.**

**(b) & (c) : Do not arise.**

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**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF POWER**

**LOK SABHA  
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.2999  
ANSWERED ON 12.03.2020**

**UNELECTRIFIED VILLAGES**

**2999. SHRIMATI PRATIMA MONDAL:**

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

- (a) the number of villages which do not have power supply till now, State/UT-wise;**
- (b) the basis of defining a village to be an electrified village;**
- (c) the year by which every corner of the country will have electricity connection; and**
- (d) the funds allocated and utilised for the said purpose during the last three years and the current year?**

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

**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.**

**However, definition of village electrification has lost its significance since the launch of Saubhagya scheme in October, 2017 which provides for last mile connectivity and electricity connections to all un-electrified households in rural and all poor households in urban areas across the country. All States reported electrification of all households as on 31.03.2019, except few in LWE affected Bastar region of Chhattisgarh.**

**(d) : There is no upfront allocation made to any State under DeenDayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana (DDUGJY). Funds are released against sanctioned projects in installments based on the reported utilization of the previous installment(s) and fulfillment of stipulated conditionalities. Government of India disbursed Rs.36,737 crore, as grant, under DDUGJY during the last three years and current year i.e. 2016-17, 2017-18, 2018-19 & 2019-20 (up to 31.01.2020) for various works related to rural electrification.**

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**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF POWER**

**LOK SABHA  
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.3025  
ANSWERED ON 12.03.2020**

**UNDERUTILISATION OF THERMAL POWER PLANTS**

**†3025. SHRI RAVI KISHAN:  
SHRI RAVINDRA KUSHWAHA:**

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

- (a) whether only 48 percent capacity of thermal power plants is expected to be tapped by the year 2022 in the country;**
- (b) if so, the details thereof;**
- (c) whether any assessment has been made about financial loss due to underutilization of power generation capacity of thermal power plants;**
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and**
- (e) the reasons for underutilization of power generation capacity of thermal power plants and the corrective measures taken/proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard?**

**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 the extant National Electricity Plan, the installed capacity of Thermal power plants of the country, comprising of Coal based and Gas & Diesel based plants, is likely to be 243,037 MW in 2021-22 out of a total projected Installed Capacity of 479,419 MW. The Plant Load Factor (PLF) of Coal based capacity in 2021-22 is likely to be 56.5%.**

**(c) & (d) : Generators supplying power under Power Purchase Agreement (PPA) will not suffer financial loss due to underutilization of their power generation capacity as they are entitled to full recovery of fixed charges from the beneficiaries subject to achieving the normative availability.**

**(e) : The PLF/generation of thermal, (coal/lignite based) Stations depends on total electricity demand in the country which is affected by climate/weather conditions, growth of electricity demand in various sectors and generation from various other sources like hydro, nuclear, gas etc. Besides “Must Run Status” has been accorded to Renewable Energy projects (Solar, wind & Small Hydro). Power from such sources get dispatched on priority and is generally fully utilized. The generation from the hydro power plants is commensurate with availability of water and is generally fully utilized. Thus, 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, resulting in thermal Stations generally operating on low PLF. The PLF of gas based generation is low due to non-availability of gas in the country.**

**The government is exploring the possibility of use of cost effective energy storage system e.g. pumped storage hydro plant, Battery storage etc. so that the electricity generated during off peak period can be stored for use during peak period. This would lead to better utilisation of power generation capacity of thermal power plants.**

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**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF POWER**

**LOK SABHA  
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.3056  
ANSWERED ON 12.03.2020**

**ADITYA**

**3056. SHRI SANJAY SADASHIV RAO MANDLIK:  
SHRI GAJANAN KIRTIKAR:  
SHRI BIDYUT BARAN MAHATO:  
SHRI SUDHEER GUPTA:  
SHRI SHRIRANG APPA BARNE:**

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

- (a) whether the States are losing about one third of power supplied to their consumers as distribution losses;**
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;**
- (c) whether this has adversely affected not only the consumers but also the power generators and if so, the details thereof;**
- (d) whether the Government proposes to launch Atal Distribution System Improvement Yojana (ADITYA) to reduce India's average Aggregate Technical and Commercial losses (AT&C) from 21.4 per cent to 12 per cent and if so, the details thereof;**
- (e) the details of funds sanctioned and released for the said yojana; and**
- (f) the other steps taken/being taken by the Government to minimize the distribution losses?**

**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 the provisional data of 2018-19 made available by States/Union Territories (except three States and four Union Territories from which the data has not been received), the States were able to bill for only 84.27 percent of the power supplied. The losses in terms of units not billed comes to 15.73 percent. The reasons for these losses include technical losses; faulty meters; wrong-billing; and, pilferage, etc.**

**.....2.**

**(c) : High aggregate technical and commercial (AT&C) losses of distribution utilities beyond the permissible limits by regulators leads to financial losses of DISCOMs. This has an adverse impact upon the power sector value chain, including that on generation companies.**

**(d) : In the Budget speech of year 2020-21, Government have informed parliament that it would take measures to reform DISCOMs, and also that the Ministry of Power intends to promote smart metering.**

**(e) : The scheme regarding the above has not been approved as yet, so does not arise.**

**(f) : 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 take necessary steps for reducing the AT&C losses in their system. However, Government of India is assisting states/ utilities to achieve this objective by launching various schemes, which include Integrated Power Development Scheme (IPDS), DeenDayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana (DDUGJY) and UjwalDiscom Assurance Yojana (UDAY), to enable States to improve their Distribution infrastructure and systems so that AT&C losses are reduced. Under IPDS/DDUGJY, technical loss reduction measures such as creation /augmentation of sub-transmission & distribution infrastructure; metering of distribution transformers/feeders/ consumers; underground (UG) cabling; aerial bunched (AB) cables; and, IT enablement of distribution infrastructure have been envisaged.**

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**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF POWER**

**LOK SABHA  
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.3064  
ANSWERED ON 12.03.2020**

**GRID STABILITY**

**3064. SHRI K. MURALEEDHARAN:**

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

- (a) whether the Government proposes to bundle renewable with conventional power to address the issue of grid stability;**
- (b) if so, the details thereof;**
- (c) whether over 20,000 megawatt of power assets in India have been stranded since last one year for various reasons; and**
- (d) if so, the details thereof and 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 (b): Ministry of Power on 5<sup>th</sup> April 2018 had issued a mechanism to provide flexibility in generation and scheduling of Thermal Power Stations to reduce emissions. Under the mechanism, the thermal power generating company has the flexibility of using its thermal power or renewable power to supply firm power under existing contractual agreements.**

**This flexibility provides the generators an opportunity to optimally utilize generation from RE sources and also help in reducing emissions. Beneficiaries of the power will also get the firm power including Renewable power, which will help them to meet their RPO obligations. The net gain realized, if any, from supply of RE power in place of thermal power under existing PPA shall be passed on to the beneficiary in the ratio of 50 (Beneficiary) : 50 (Generator).**

**(c) & (d): There were 34 coal based thermal power projects with capacity of 40,130 MW which were under stress as per data provided by Department of Financial Services. Out of these, 14 projects with a total capacity of 16,450 MW have since been resolved. The following major reasons have been indentified for stress in power sector by the High Level Empowered Committee (HLEC) constituted by Government of India.**

- (i) Issues related to coal supply**
- (ii) Slow growth in power demand**
- (iii) Delayed payments by Discoms**
- (iv) Inability of the Promoter to infuse the equity and service debt**
- (v) Slow implementation of project by the developers**
- (vi) Issues related to Banks/Financial Intermediaries (FIs)**
- (vii) Aggressive Tariffs quoted by bidders in competitive bidding process**
- (viii) Regulatory and contractual disputes**
- (ix) Legal issues related to auctioned coal mines.**

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**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF POWER**

**LOK SABHA  
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.3082  
ANSWERED ON 12.03.2020**

**POWER PURCHASE CONTRACTS**

**3082. SHRI A.K.P. CHINRAJ:**

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

- (a) whether the Government proposes to set up a new tribunal solely to enforce power purchase contracts;**
- (b) if so, the details thereof;**
- (c) the total number of members to be nominated in the proposed tribunal;**
- (d) the nature, duty and the powers of the proposed tribunal; and**
- (e) the time by which the said tribunal is likely to beset up and functional?**

**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): Maintaining sanctity of contracts is a key factor for attractive investments in the sector. Some cases of reopening of some Power Purchase Agreements have been brought to the notice of Central Government. Government of India have made it clear to all parties that the sanctity of contracts must be maintained and the Government will take the necessary measures to enforce it.**

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**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF POWER**

**LOK SABHA  
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.3091  
ANSWERED ON 12.03.2020**

**MERGER OF NEEPCO WITH NHPC**

**3091. SHRI TAPIR GAO:**

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

- (a) whether the Government proposes to merge North Eastern Electric Power Corporation Limited(NEEPCO) with National Hydroelectric Power Corporation(NHPC);**
- (b) if so, the details thereof along with its terms and conditions;**
- (c) whether the Government also proposes to provide any job guarantees to the North East employees in NEEPCO; and**
- (d) 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) : No, Sir.**

**(b) to (d) : Does not arise in view of reply to part (a) above.**

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**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF POWER**

**LOK SABHA  
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.3130  
ANSWERED ON 12.03.2020**

**DECREASING DEMAND OF ELECTRICITY**

**†3130. SHRI MITESH RAMESHBHAI PATEL (BAKABHAI):**

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

- (a) whether the electricity demand has been decreasing in various parts of the country during the last one year;**
- (b) if so, the details along with the demand and supply of the electricity during the last two years; and**
- (c) the reasons for the decreasing demand of the electricity in the country?**

**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): The details of actual power supply position in the country during the last two years i.e., 2017-18 and 2018-19, and the comparative period April, 2019 – February, 2020 vis-à-vis April,2018 – February,2019, are given at Annexure. It can be seen that there has been no decrease of electricity demand in the country as a whole and the overall energy requirement in the country has been growing with commensurate growth in energy supplied also.**

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**ANNEXURE****ANNEXURE REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PARTS (a) TO (c) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 3130 ANSWERED IN THE LOK SABHA ON 12.03.2020.**

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**Details of actual power supply position in the country during the last two years i.e., 2017-18 and 2018-19, and the comparative period April,2019 – February,2020 vis-à-vis April, 2018 – February,2019**

<b>Year</b>	<b>Energy Requirement</b>		<b>Energy Supplied</b>		<b>Energy Not Supplied</b>	
	<b>(MU)</b>	<b>Growth (in %)</b>	<b>(MU)</b>	<b>Growth (in %)</b>	<b>(MU)</b>	<b>(%)</b>
<b>2017-18</b>	<b>1,213,326</b>	<b>6.2</b>	<b>1,204,697</b>	<b>6.1</b>	<b>8,629</b>	<b>0.7</b>
<b>2018-19</b>	<b>1,274,595</b>	<b>5.0</b>	<b>1,267,526</b>	<b>5.2</b>	<b>7,070</b>	<b>0.6</b>
<b>2018-19 (upto February,2019)</b>	<b>1,166,087</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1,159,170</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>6,917</b>	<b>0.6</b>
<b>2019-20 (upto February,2020)*</b>	<b>1,190,746</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>1,184,672</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>6,074</b>	<b>0.5</b>

**\* Provisional**

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**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF POWER**

**LOK SABHA  
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.3174  
ANSWERED ON 12.03.2020**

**SUBSIDIES ON ELECTRICITY**

**3174. SHRI ANURAG SHARMA:**

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

- (a) whether the Government is aware that there is a general trend evolving amongst States to lure voters by providing subsidies on electricity and if so, the details thereof;**
- (b) whether cheaper or free electricity will prove to be a burden on the Government exchequer and if so, the details thereof;**
- (c) whether the Government has advised or likely to advise all States/UTs to desist from offering such sops which are bad economically; and**
- (d) 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) to (d) : Electricity is a concurrent subject. Section 61(g) of the Electricity Act, 2003 provides that the Appropriate Commission shall be guided by the objective that the tariff progressively reflects the efficient and prudent cost of supply of electricity.**

**As per provisions of Section 65 of the Electricity Act, 2003, State Governments can provide subsidy to any consumer or class of consumers in the tariff determined by the State Electricity Regulatory Commission. In such case(s) the concerned State Government need to pay, such subsidy in advance and in such manner as may be specified by the State Commission to compensate the person affected by the grant of subsidy. Thus, the subsidy amount is to be paid from the state government finances in accordance with the provisions of Electricity Act, 2003.**

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**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF POWER**

**LOK SABHA  
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.3195  
ANSWERED ON 12.03.2020**

**CSR FUNDING BY POWER PSUS**

**3195. SHRI LORHO S. PFOZE:**

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

- (a) the quantum of funds that have been spent by the power PSUs under their CSR funds across the country including North East region during the last three financial years, PSU and States/UT-wise; and**
- (b) the quantum of funds that have been spent by the power PSUs under their CSR funds in Manipur during the last three financial years, District and PSU-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): The details of quantum of funds that have been spent by the Power PSUs under their CSR funds across the country including North East region during the last three financial years, PSU and State/UT-wise is given at Annexure-I.**

**(b): The quantum of funds that have been spent by the power PSUs under their CSR funds in Manipur during the last three financial years, District and PSU-wise is given at Annexure-II.**

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**ANNEXURE-I**

**ANNEXURE REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PART (a) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 3195 ANSWERED IN THE LOK SABHA ON 12.03.2020.**

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**The details of quantum of funds that have been spent by the Power PSUs under their CSR funds across the country including North Eastern Region during the last three (3) financial years**

(Rs. in Cr.)

Sl. No.	Name of States/UTs	PFC	REC	NTPC	NHPC	SJVN	THDC	NEEPCO	PGCIL	POSOCO
1.	Andhra Pradesh	9.85	2.14	52.10	0	0	0	0	17.85	0
2.	Bihar	31.01	15.72	57.13	20.91	5.35	0	0	34.23	0
3.	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0.01	0	0	0	0
4.	Chhattisgarh	19.80	0	114.58	0	0	0	0	8.37	0
5.	Delhi	5.00	18.08	18.25	0	0.07	0.05	0.0005	61.06	1.87
6.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.07	0
7.	Goa	0.75	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
8.	Gujarat	12.50	12.50	23.40	50.00	0	0	0	16.27	0
9.	Haryana	0	5.63	4.07	135.78	0.12	0	0	17.51	0
10.	Himachal Pradesh	1.94	0.74	1.69	413.02	92.17	0	0	6.57	0
11.	Jammu & Kashmir	0.75	0.65	0	112.30	0	0	0	3.47	0
12.	Jharkhand	43.91	2.19	3.23	0	0	0	0	8.69	0
13.	Karnataka	0	4.44	2.70	0	0	0	0	11.52	0.17
14.	Kerala	0	0.49	13.06	3.72		0	0	3.83	0
15.	Madhya Pradesh	1.69	5.14	72.87	0	0	0.06	0	10.52	0
16.	Maharashtra	7.39	0	19.16	2.10	1.00	0	0	22.66	0.47
17.	Arunachal Pradesh		0	0	89.75	0.91	0	4.08	0.39	0
18.	Assam		0	7.16	409.07	0	0	3.95	9.37	0
19.	Manipur		0.59	0	14.28	0	0	0	2.72	0
20.	Meghalaya		1.65	0	0	0	0	5.12	0.05	0.08
21.	Mizoram		0.01	0	0	0	0	0.71	0.53	0
22.	Nagaland		1.65	0	0	0	0	1.07	0.08	0
23.	Tripura		0	0	0	0	0	1.40	0.01	0
24.	Odisha		3.66	70.84	4.60	0	0	0	13.79	0
25.	Punjab	0	0.36		0	0.10	0	0	0.63	0
26.	Rajasthan	6.35	4.39	13.64	0	0	0	0	8.52	0
27.	Sikkim	0.65	0	0	33.49	0	0	0	2.27	0
28.	Tamil Nadu	0	15.58	0.07	0	0	0	0	2.37	0
29.	Telangana	2.46	1.26	50.00	0	0	0	0	3.13	0
30.	Uttar Pradesh	29.73	22.13	139.62	24.46	1.82	2.68	0	83.22	0
31.	Uttarakhand	0	0.33	3.70	12.07	14.62	46.29	0	36.23	0
32.	West Bengal	0	0	34.14	89.71	0	0	0.0023	21.57	0.18
33.	Puducherry	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.82	0
34.	Pan India	178.01	92.23	103.40	0	0	0	0	0	1.49
35.	Others	0	11.09	0	0	0	0	0	92.45	0

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**ANNEXURE-II**

**ANNEXURE REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PART (b) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 3195 ANSWERED IN THE LOK SABHA ON 12.03.2020.**

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**The quantum of funds that have been spent by the power PSUs under their CSR funds in Manipur during the last three (3) financial years**

Name of CPSUs	Name of District	Funds utilized in CSR activities in Manipur (Rs. in crore)		
		2018-19	2017-18	2016-17
<b>Power Finance Corporation Limited</b>	<b>Pan Manipur</b>	<b>0.28</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Rural Electrification Corporation</b>	<b>Ukhrul District</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.59</b>
<b>NHPC Limited</b>	<b>ChauraChandpur</b>	<b>7.779</b>	<b>1.713</b>	<b>4.795</b>
<b>Power Grid Corporation of India Limited</b>	<b>Bishnupur, ImphalEst, Imphal West, Senapati, Thoubal, Ukhrul, Churachandpur, Chandel, Tamenglong, Jiribam</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1.12</b>
	<b>Bishnupur, ImphalEst, Imphal West, Senapati, Thoubal, Ukhrul, Jiribam</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1.59</b>	<b>0</b>
	<b>Imphal</b>	<b>0.01</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>

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**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF POWER**

**LOK SABHA  
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.3197  
ANSWERED ON 12.03.2020**

**HYDRO ELECTRIC POWER PROJECTS IN JAMMU AND KASHMIR**

**3197. SHRI HASNAIN MASOODI:**

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

- (a) the details of the Hydro Electric Projects (HEPs) functional and under construction in Jammu and Kashmir, District-wise;**
- (b) the capacity of the HEPs established and sanctioned by the Union Government in Jammu and Kashmir;**
- (c) the steps taken by the Government for upgradation of 6.6 KV power transformer to 33 KV power transformer in Jammu and Kashmir; and**
- (d) whether there are electricity dues of various Government departments, private companies and consumers in Jammu and Kashmir?**

**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) : 11 no. of Hydro Electric Projects/ Power Stations (above 25 MW) totaling to 3360 MW are established and functional in Jammu and Kashmir. The district-wise details of these power stations are given at Annexure-I.**

**Presently, 5 nos. of hydroelectric projects (above 25 MW) aggregating to 1709.50 MW are under construction in Jammu and Kashmir. The district wise details of these Projects is given at Annexure-II.**

**.....2.**

**(c) : The distribution of electricity falls under the purview of the respective State Governments / State Power Utility and it is the responsibility of respective distribution utility to upgrade and strengthen their Distribution systems including the distribution transformer to ensure quality and reliable power to all its consumers.**

**Government of India is assisting the States/UTs including UT of J&K under various ongoing schemes such as Integrated Power Development Scheme (IPDS) and DeenDayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana (DDUGJY) for 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 etc.**

**(d) : Power Development Department, Government of Jammu and Kashmir have intimated the details of Electricity dues of various categories of consumers as follows:**

**(Rs. in Crore)**

<b>Tariff category</b>	<b>Total Arrears (KPDCL)</b>	<b>Total Arrears (JPDCL)</b>	<b>Total Arrears</b>
<b>State/Central(Govt. Departments)</b>	<b>1864.20</b>	<b>4070.84</b>	<b>5935.04</b>
<b>Industrial/Commercial</b>	<b>581.81</b>	<b>880.52</b>	<b>1462.33</b>
<b>Domestic</b>	<b>828.39</b>	<b>1095.95</b>	<b>1924.34</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>3274.40</b>	<b>6047.31</b>	<b>9321.71</b>

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**ANNEXURE-I****ANNEXURE REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PARTS (a) & (b) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 3197 ANSWERED IN THE LOK SABHA ON 12.03.2020.**

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**DETAILS OF H.E.STATIONS (I. C. ABOVE 25 MW ) IN UT OF J&K (as on 29.02.2020)**

Sl. No.	SECTOR/ UTILITY/ STATION	District	INSTALLED CAPACITY AS ON 29.02.2020 (MW)	DESIGN ENERGY (MU)
	<b>JAMMU &amp; KASHMIR</b>			
	<b>CENTRAL SECTOR</b>			
	<b>NHPC</b>			
1	Dulhasti	<b>KISHTWAR</b>	390.00	1907.00
2	Salal-I	<b>REASI &amp; UDHAMPUR</b>	345.00	3082.00
3	Salal-II		345.00	
4	Sewa-II	<b>MAHASKA</b>	120.00	533.52
5	Uri	<b>BARAMULLA</b>	480.00	2587.38
6	Uri -II		240.00	1124.00
7	Kishanganga	<b>BANDIPORA</b>	330.00	1705.62
	<b>Total NHPC</b>		<b>2250.00</b>	<b>10939.52</b>
	<b>STATE SECTOR</b>			
	<b>JKSPDC</b>			
8	Baglihar	<b>RAMBAN</b>	450.00	2643.00
9	Baglihar II		450.00	1302.30
10	Lower Jhelum	<b>BARAMULLA</b>	105.00	533.00
11	Upper Sindh II	<b>GANDERBAL</b>	105.00	355.00
	<b>Total JKSPDC</b>		<b>1110.00</b>	<b>4833.30</b>
	<b>Total J&amp;K</b>		<b>3360.00</b>	<b>15772.82</b>

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**ANNEXURE-II****ANNEXURE REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PARTS (a) & (b) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 3197 ANSWERED IN THE LOK SABHA ON 12.03.2020.**

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**List of Under Construction Hydro Electric Projects in the Jammu & Kashmir (above 25 MW)**

<b>Sl.</b>	<b>Name of Scheme</b>	<b>Sector</b>	<b>District</b>	<b>I.C.</b>	<b>Cap. Under</b>	<b>River/Basin</b>	<b>Likely</b>
<b>No.</b>	<b>(Executing Agency)</b>			<b>(No. x MW)</b>	<b>Execution( MW)</b>		<b>Commissioning</b>
	<b>Jammu &amp; Kashmir</b>						
<b>1</b>	<b>PakaiDul (CVPPL)</b>	<b>JV of central PSU and State PSU</b>	<b>Kishtwar</b>	<b>4x250</b>	<b>1000.00</b>	<b>Marusadar/ Chenab / Indus</b>	<b>2024-25 (Dec'24)</b>
<b>2</b>	<b>Parnai (JKSPDC)</b>	<b>State</b>	<b>Poonch</b>	<b>3x12.5</b>	<b>37.50</b>	<b>Jhelum/ Indus</b>	<b>2021-22 (Feb'22)</b>
<b>3</b>	<b>Lower Kalnai (JKSPDC)</b>	<b>State</b>	<b>Kishtwar</b>	<b>2x24</b>	<b>48.00</b>	<b>Chenab/ Indus</b>	<b>2023-24 *</b>
<b>4</b>	<b>Kiru (CVPPL)</b>	<b>JV of central PSU and State PSU</b>	<b>Kishtwar</b>	<b>4x156</b>	<b>624.00</b>	<b>Chenab/ Indus</b>	<b>2023-24 (Sept.'24)</b>
	<b>Total: Jammu &amp; Kashmir</b>				<b>1709.50</b>		
<b>*Subject to restart of works</b>							

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**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF POWER**

**LOK SABHA  
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.3200  
ANSWERED ON 12.03.2020**

**ONGOING POWER PROJECTS**

**3200. SHRI HEMANT TUKARAM GODSE:  
SHRI DIPSINH SHANKARSINH RATHOD:**

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

- (a) the details of the ongoing power projects along with the power produced by them within the country including Maharashtra;**
- (b) the funds sanctioned, allocated and utilized under these projects during the last three years and the current year across the country including Maharashtra;**
- (c) the details of the cost fixed initially for these projects along with the target set for completing the projects;**
- (d) whether some of the projects are facing huge cost/time overrun;**
- (e) if so, the details thereof and the reasons there for along with the action taken by the Government for timely completion of these projects in future without cost overrun; and**
- (f) the time by which the said projects are 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 (d) : As on 29th February, 2020, the installed generation capacity in the country was about 369 GW, including installed generation capacity of 13,661 MW in the State Sector in Maharashtra. Power generation during the current year (April – February 2020) and the last three years is as under:**

<b>Year</b>	<b>Electricity Generation at All India Level (Billion Units)</b>	<b>Electricity Generation from State Sector of Maharashtra (Billion Units)</b>
<b>2016-17</b>	<b>1,241.689</b>	<b>49.921</b>
<b>2017-18</b>	<b>1,308.146</b>	<b>52.415</b>
<b>2018-19</b>	<b>1,376.095</b>	<b>52.029</b>
<b>2019-20 (Upto February)</b>	<b>1,281.264</b>	<b>47.925</b>

As per Electricity Act 2003, generation is a de-licensed activity. Investment in setting up of power projects is made by the concerned developers. Therefore, no funds are sanctioned / allocated by the Government of India in this regard, except contribution in equity of the Central Public Sector Units for setting up of such projects on a case-to-case basis. No power is generated by the under construction power projects, the generation of power starts only after completion and commissioning of the power projects.

The details of the under construction Thermal and Hydro Power Projects, along with their original and anticipated cost as well as original and anticipated schedule of commissioning are given in Annexure-I and Annexure-II respectively.

(e) & (f): Some of the under construction power projects are having time/cost overrun. Major reasons for time overrun in thermal and hydro projects are given as under:

**Thermal**

- Slow civil works, delay in Balance of Plants equipment/systems,
- Contractual issues,
- Law & order problem,
- Other customer/ project developer(s) issues,
- Delay in handing over the units by BHEL,
- Delay in finalization and subsequent changes in the scope for R&M (Renovation & Modernisation),
- Changes in layout plan,
- Non-availability of spares

**Hydro**

- Delay in Land Acquisition
- Environment and Forest issues
- Rehabilitation & Resettlement issues
- Natural Calamities
- Law & order problem & Local issues
- Contractual issues
- Geological uncertainties/surprises
- Difficult Terrain & Poor Accessibility
- Funds constraints with developers
- Force Majeure Risk
- Inter-state issues

The major reasons for cost overrun are; increase in interest rate, increase in general price index and changes in the scope of project.

**In order to ensure timely completion of the above projects, the following monitoring mechanisms are in place in Government:**

- (i) Ministry of Power/Central Electricity Authority (CEA) monitors the process 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 and identify issues critical for commissioning of projects and help in resolving them.**
- (ii) 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.**
- (iii) Project Monitoring Group (PMG) under Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade (DPIIT) resolves issues / bottlenecks faced by developers by taking up with Central / State Government authorities.**
- (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.**

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## ANNEXURE REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PARTS (a) TO (d) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 3200 ANSWERED IN THE LOK SABHA ON 12.03.2020.

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Details of under construction Thermal Power Projects along with their original and anticipated cost as well as original and anticipated schedule of commissioning

Sl. No.	Project Name	Unit No.	Capacity (MW)	Original Commissioning Schedule	Anticipated Commissioning Schedule	Original Cost (in Rs. crore)	Latest Cost(in Rs. crore)
<b>CENTRAL SECTOR</b>							
1	Barh STPP-I	U-1	660	Aug-09	Apr-20	8693	21312.1
		U-2	660	Jun-10	Apr-21		
		U-3	660	Apr-11	May-22		
2	Nabi Nagar TPP	U-4	250	Nov-13	Apr-20	5352.51	9996.59
3	New Nabi Nagar TPP	U-2	660	Jul-17	Apr-20	13624.02	17304.3
		U-3	660	Jan-18	Mar-22		
4	North Karanpura STPP	U-1	660	Feb-18	Oct-20	14367	15164.05
		U-2	660	Aug-18	Oct-21		
		U-3	660	Feb-19	Mar-22		
5	Gadarwara STPP	U-2	800	Sep-17	Jan-20	11638.55	12865.92
6	Khargone STPP	U-2	660	Sep-19	Mar-20	9870.51	11148.86
7	Darlipalli STPP					12532.44	13740.53
		U-2	800	Jun-18	Jun-20		
8	Neyveli New TPP					5907.11	5907.11
		U-2	500	Mar-18	Mar-20		
9	Telangana STPP St- I	U-1	800	Jan-20	Jul-20	10599	11811
		U-2	800	Jul-20	Jul-21		
10	Lara STPP	U-2	800	May-17	Jan-20	11846	12739.82
11	Meja STPP	U-2	660	Dec-16	Jun-20	10821	12176.28
12	Tanda TPP St II	U-6	660	Feb-20	Apr-20	9188.98	10016.1
13	Ghatampur TPP	U-1	660	Apr-20	Feb-22	17237.8	17237.8
		U-2	660	Oct-20	Feb-23		
		U-3	660	Oct-20	Aug-23		
14	Barsingar TPP ext	U-1	250	May-20	Apr-23	2112.59	2112.59
15	Bithnok TPP	U-1	250	May-20	Sep-23	2196.3	2196.3
16	Patratu STPP	U-1	800	Jan-22	May-22	17112	17113
		U-2	800	Sep-22	Sep-22		
		U-3	800	Dec-22	Dec-22		
17	Rourkela PP-II Expansion	U-1	250	Dec-18	Apr-22	1885.13	1885.13
18	Khurja SCTPP	U-1	660	Mar-23	Apr-23	11089.42	11089.42
		U-2	660	Sep-23	Sep-23		
19	Buxar TPP	U-1	660	Jul-23	Jul-23	10439.09	10439.09
		U-2	660	Jan-24	Jan-24		
<b>STATE SECTOR</b>							
1	Namrup CCGT	ST	36.15	Jan-12	Jan-20	411	693.73
2	Dr.Narla Tata Rao TPS St-V	U-1	800	Jun-19	Feb-20	5286.54	5286.54
3	Sri DamodaranSanjeeviah TPP St-II	U-1	800	Mar-19	Sep-20	4276.04	6034
4	Suratgarh SCTPP	U-7	660	Sep-16	Jan-20	7920	9161.35
		U-8	660	Dec-16	Sep-20		
5	Bhadradi TPP	U-1	270	Mar-17	Mar-20	5044	8536.98
		U-2	270	May-17	Sep-20		
		U-3	270	Jul-17	Mar-21		
		U-4	270	Sep-17	Mar-22		
6	Ennore exp. SCTPP (Lanco)	U-1	660	Jan-18	Jun-23	4956	5421.38
7	Ennore SCTPP	U-1	660	Jan-18	May-22	9800	9800
		U-2	660	Mar-18	Jul-22		

8	North Chennai TPP St-III	U-1	800	Mar-19	Sep-20	6376	6376
9	Uppur Super Critical TPP	U-1	800	Mar-19	Apr-22	12778	12778
		U-2	800	Oct-19	Aug-22		
10	Harduaganj TPS Exp-II	U-1	660	Jun-19	Apr-20	4826.49	5500.98
11	Yelahanka CCPP BY KPCL	GT+ST	370	Mar-18	Jan-20	1571.18	1571.18
12	Jawaharpur STPP	U-1	660	Sep-20	Dec-21	10566.27	10566.27
		U-2	660	Jan-21	Apr-22		
13	Obra-C STPP	U-1	660	Sep-20	Mar-22	10416	10416
		U-2	660	Dec-20	Apr-22		
14	Yadadri TPS	U-1	800	Sep-20	Sep-22	29965	29965
		U-2	800	Sep-20	Oct-22		
		U-3	800	Mar-21	Mar-23		
		U-4	800	Mar-21	Mar-23		
		U-5	800	Sep-21	Sep-23		
15	Panki TPS Extn.	U-1	660		Sep-23	-	-
16	Udangudi STPP Stage I	U-1	660	Feb-21	Apr-22	13076.705	-
		U-2	660	Feb-21	Jul-22		-
17	Bhusawal TPS	U-6	660	Nov-21	Nov-22	-	-
<b>PRIVATE SECTOR</b>							
1	Bhavanapadu TPP Ph-I	U-1	660	Oct-13	Uncertain	6571.94	9343.15
		U-2	660	Mar-14	Uncertain		
2	Thamminapatnam TPP stage -II	U-3	350	May-12	Dec-20	5005	5005
		U-4	350	Aug-12	Mar-21		
3	Akaltara TPP (Naiyara)	U-4	600	Apr-13	Apr-23	16190	27080
		U-5	600	Aug-13	Uncertain		
		U-6	600	Dec-13	Uncertain		
4	Siriya TPP (Jas Infra. TPP)	U-1	660	Aug-14	Uncertain	11120	11120
		U-2	660	Dec-14	Uncertain		
		U-3	660	Apr-15	Uncertain		
		U-4	660	Aug-15	Uncertain		
5	Binjkote TPP	U-3	300	Mar-14	Uncertain	5058	7940
		U-4	300	Jun-14	Uncertain		
6	LancoAmarkantak TPP-II	U-3	660	Jan-12	Uncertain	6886	10815.24
		U-4	660	Mar-12	Uncertain		
7	Singhitarai TPP	U-1	600	Nov-14	Uncertain	6200	8443.79
		U-2	600	Feb-15	Uncertain		
8	Salora TPP	U-2	135	Sep-11	Uncertain	1458.44	1458.44
9	Deveri (Visa) TPP	U-1	600	Aug-13	Uncertain	2618.7	3930
10	Matrishri Usha TPP Ph-I	U-1	270	Apr-12	Uncertain	2900	2900
		U-2	270	May-12	Uncertain		
11	Matrishri Usha TPP Ph-II	U-3	270	Oct-12	Uncertain	3182	3182
		U-4	270	Jan-13	Uncertain		
12	Tori TPP Ph-I	U-1	600	Jul-12	Uncertain	5700	5700
		U-2	600	Sep-12	Uncertain		
13	Tori TPP Ph-II	U-3	600	Dec-15	Uncertain	2500	2500
14	Amravati TPP Ph-II	U-1	270	Jul-14	Uncertain	6646	6646
		U-2	270	Sep-14	Uncertain		
		U-3	270	Nov-14	Uncertain		
		U-4	270	Jan-15	Uncertain		
		U-5	270	Mar-15	Uncertain		
15	LancoVidarbha TPP	U-1	660	Jul-14	Uncertain	6936	10433
		U-2	660	Nov-14	Uncertain		

<b>16</b>	<b>Nasik TPP Ph-II</b>	<b>U-1</b>	<b>270</b>	<b>Apr-13</b>	<b>Uncertain</b>	<b>6789</b>	<b>6789</b>
		<b>U-2</b>	<b>270</b>	<b>Jun-13</b>	<b>Uncertain</b>		
		<b>U-3</b>	<b>270</b>	<b>Aug-13</b>	<b>Uncertain</b>		
		<b>U-4</b>	<b>270</b>	<b>Oct-13</b>	<b>Uncertain</b>		
		<b>U-5</b>	<b>270</b>	<b>Dec-13</b>	<b>Uncertain</b>		
<b>17</b>	<b>BijoraGhanmukh TPP</b>	<b>U-1</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>Dec-16</b>	<b>Uncertain</b>	<b>3189</b>	<b>3450</b>
		<b>U-2</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>Mar-17</b>	<b>Uncertain</b>		
<b>18</b>	<b>Shirpur TPP</b>	<b>U-2</b>	<b>150</b>	<b>Apr-15</b>	<b>Jul-23</b>	<b>2413</b>	<b>2413</b>
<b>19</b>	<b>Gorgi TPP</b>	<b>U-1</b>	<b>660</b>	<b>Jun-13</b>	<b>Uncertain</b>	<b>3941</b>	<b>3941</b>
<b>20</b>	<b>IndBarath TPP (Odisha)</b>	<b>U-2</b>	<b>350</b>	<b>Dec-11</b>	<b>Jun-23</b>	<b>3150</b>	<b>4001</b>
<b>21</b>	<b>KVK Nilanchal TPP</b>	<b>U-1</b>	<b>350</b>	<b>Dec-11</b>	<b>Uncertain</b>	<b>4990</b>	<b>6000</b>
		<b>U-2</b>	<b>350</b>	<b>Feb-12</b>	<b>Uncertain</b>		
		<b>U-3</b>	<b>350</b>	<b>Feb-12</b>	<b>Uncertain</b>		
<b>22</b>	<b>LancoBabandh TPP</b>	<b>U-1</b>	<b>660</b>	<b>Apr-13</b>	<b>Uncertain</b>	<b>6930</b>	<b>10430</b>
		<b>U-2</b>	<b>660</b>	<b>Aug-13</b>	<b>Uncertain</b>		
<b>23</b>	<b>Malibrahmani TPP</b>	<b>U-1</b>	<b>525</b>	<b>Dec-12</b>	<b>Uncertain</b>	<b>5093</b>	<b>6330</b>
		<b>U-2</b>	<b>525</b>	<b>Feb-13</b>	<b>Uncertain</b>		
<b>24</b>	<b>Tuticorin TPP (Ind-Barath)</b>	<b>U-1</b>	<b>660</b>	<b>May-12</b>	<b>Uncertain</b>	<b>3595</b>	<b>3595</b>
<b>25</b>	<b>Tuticorin TPP St-IV</b>	<b>U-1</b>	<b>525</b>	<b>Sep-18</b>	<b>Sep-21</b>	<b>3514</b>	<b>3514</b>
<b>26</b>	<b>Hiranmaye Energy Ltd (India Power corporation (Haldia) TPP</b>	<b>U-3</b>	<b>150</b>	<b>May-16</b>	<b>Sep-23</b>	<b>2656</b>	<b>3307</b>

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## ANNEXURE REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PARTS (a) TO (d) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 3200 ANSWERED IN THE LOK SABHA ON 12.03.2020.

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Details of under construction Hydro Power Projects along with their original and anticipated cost as well as original and anticipated schedule of commissioning

Sl. No	Project Name	State/ UT	Unit No.	Capacity (MW)	Original Commissioning Schedule	Anticipated Commissioning Schedule	Time over run (months)	Original Cost (in Rs. crore)	Latest/Anticipated Cost (in Rs. crore)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
<b>CENTRAL SECTOR</b>									
1	TapovanVishnughad (4x130 = 520 MW)	Uttarakhand	1	130	2012-13	2021-22	105	2978.48	5867.38
			2	130	2012-13	2021-22			
			3	130	2012-13	2021-22			
			4	130	2012-13	2021-22			
2	LataTapovan (3x57 = 171 MW)	Uttarakhand	1	57	2017-18	2023-24	79	1527	1801.07
			2	57	2017-18	2023-24			
			3	57	2017-18	2023-24 (subject to re-start of works(4 years)			
3	Rammam-III (3x40= 120 MW)	West Bengal	1	40	2019-20	2022-23	38	1381.84	1592.34
			2	40	2019-20	2022-23			
			3	40	2019-20	2022-23			
4	Kameng (4x150 = 600 MW) 2 units taken in operation	Central	3	150	2009-10	2020-21	127	2496.9	6179.96
			4	150	2009-10 (Dec'09)	2020-21 (July'20)			
5	Naitwar Mori (2x30=60 MW)	Central	1	30	Oct.,21	2021-22 (Dec-2021)	14	648.33	648.33
			2	30	-	-			
6	Tehri PSS (4x250 = 1000 MW)	Uttarakhand	1	250	2010-11	2021-22	137	1657.6	5024.35
			2	250	2010-11	2021-22	139		
			3	250	2010-11	2022-23	141		
			4	250	2010-11	2022-23	143		
7	Parbati - II (4x200 = 800 MW)	Himachal Pradesh	1	200	2009-10	2021-22	147	3919.59	9394.8
			2	200	2009-10	2021-22			
			3	200	2009-10	2021-22			
			4	200	2009-10 (Sept'09)	2021-22 (Dec,21)			
8	Subansiri Lower (8x250 = 2000 MW)	Arunachal Pradesh/ Assam	1	250	2009-11	2023-24	162	6285.33	19496.34
			2	250	2009-11	2023-24			
			3	250	2009-11	2023-24			
			4	250	2009-11	2023-24			
			5	250	2009-11	2023-24			
			6	250	2009-11	2023-24			
			7	250	2009-11	2023-24			
			8	250	2009-11	2023-24			
9	Teesta Stage VI (4x125 = 500 MW)	Sikkim	1	125	2012-13	Under Sector	72	3283.08	7542
			2	125	2012-13	Till 08.03.2019			
			3	125	2012-13				
			4	125	2012-13 (Jul'12)				
			1	125	2023-24	Under Sector 2023-24		5748.04	5748.04
			2	125	2023-24	2023-24			
			3	125	2023-24	2023-24			
			4	125	2023-24	2023-24 (subject to re-start of works (5 years))			

10	VishnugadPipalkoti (4x111 = 444 MW)	Uttarakhand	1	111	2013-14	2022-23	114	2491.58	4397.8
			2	111	2013-14	2022-23			
			3	111	2013-14	2022-23			
			4	111	2013-14	2022-23			
11	PakalDul (4x250= 1000 MW) CVPP	Jammu & Kashmir	1	250	2020-21	2024-25	56	8112.12	8112.12
			2	250	2020-21	2024-25			
			3	250	2020-21	2024-25			
			4	250	2020-21 (Apr'20)	2024-25 (Dec'24)			
12	Ratle (4x205+1x30) = 850 MW	Jammu & Kashmir	1	205	2017-18	2023-24	72	5517.02	6275
			2	205	2017-18	2023-24			
			3	205	2017-18	2023-24			
			4	205	2017-18	2023-24			
			5	30	2017-18	2023-24 (subject to re-start of works(5 years))			
13	Kiru (4x156)=624 MW	Jammu & Kashmir	1 to 4	324	Sep-23	2023-24 (Aug-2024)	11	4287.59	4620.34
<b>STATE SECTOR</b>									
14	Parnai 3x12.5= 37.5 MW	Jammu & Kashmir	1	12.5	2017-18	2021-22	49	640.86 (Completion cost)	640.86 (Completion cost)
			2	12.5	2017-18	2021-22			
			3	12.5	2017-18 (Jan'18)	2021-22 (Feb,22)			
15	Lower Kalnai 2x24= 48 MW	Jammu & Kashmir	1	24	2017-18	2023-24	78	576.87 (Completion cost)	576.87 (Completion cost)
			2	24	2017-18 (Sep'17)	2023-24 (subject to re-start of works (4 years))			
16	Uhl-III (3x33.33 = 100 MW)	Himachal Pradesh	1	33.33	2006-07	2019-20	154	431.56	1281.52
			2	33.33	2006-07	2019-20	155		
			3	33.33	2006-07	2019-20	156		
17	SawraKuddu (3x37 =111MW)	Himachal Pradesh	1	37	2011-12	2020-21	101	558.53	1181.9
			2	37	2011-12	2020-21	102		
			3	37	2011-12	2020-21	103		
18	ShongtomKarcham (3x150 = 450 MW)	Himachal Pradesh	1	150	2016-17	2023-24	81	2807.83	2807.83
			2	150	2016-17	2023-24	83		
			3	150	2016-17	2024-25	85		
19	Pallivasal 2x30 = 60 MW	Kerala	1	30	2010-11	2021-22	129	222	550
			2	30	2010-11	2021-22			
20	Thottiyar (1x30+1x10)= 40MW	Kerala	1	30	2012-13	2020-21	104	136.79	280
			2	10	2012-13	2020-21			
21	Shahpurkandi 3x33+3x33+1x8  206 MW	Punjab	1	33	2015-16	2022-23	74	1835.5 (Power Component)	1938.74 (Power Component)
			2	33	2015-16	2022-23 2022-23			
			3	33	2015-16	2022-23 2022-23			
			4	33	2015-16	2022-23 2022-23			
			5	33	2015-16	2022-23 2022-23			
			6	33	2015-16	2022-23 (May, 22)			
			7	8	2015-16				
22	Koyna Left Bank PSS 2x40 = 80 MW	Maharashtra	1	40	2014-15	2022-23	101	245.02	1494.94
			2	40	2014-15	(subject to re-start of works (4 years))			
23	Vyasi 2x60=120 MW, UJVNL	Uttarakhand	1	60	2014-15	2020-21	75	936.23	936.23
			2	60	2014-15	2020-21			



24	Polavaram (12x80 = 960 MW)	Andhra Pradesh	1	80	2016-17	2021-22	60	3013.68  (Power Component)	5338.95  (Power Component)
			2	80	2016-17	2021-22			
			3	80	2016-17	2021-22			
			4	80	2016-17	2021-22			
			5	80	2016-17	2021-22			
			6	80	2016-17	2022-23			
			7	80	2017-18	2022-23			
			8	80	2017-18	2022-23			
			9	80	2017-18	2022-23			
			10	80	2017-18	2022-23			
			11	80	2017-18	2022-23			
			12	80	2017-18	2022-23			
25	Kundah PSP (Phase-I, Phase-II & Phase-III) (4x125=500 MW)	Tamil Nadu	1	125	2021-22	2022-23	9	1216.59	
			2	125	2021-22	2022-23			
			3	125	2021-22	2022-23			
			4	125	2021-22	2022-23			
<b>PRIVATE SECTOR</b>									
26	Tidong-I 2x50 =100 MW	Himachal Pradesh	1	50	Under 2013-14	Developer Till 04.09.2018	94	543.15	1286.27
			2	50	2013-14 (Dec'13)	56 Developer Under 2021-22			
			1	50	2021-22	2021-22			
			2	50	2021-22	(Oct. 21)			
27	TangnuRomai-I (2x22 = 44 MW)	Himachal Pradesh	1	22	2014-15	2022-23	105	255	641.89
			2	22	2014-15 (Jun'14)	2022-23 (subject to re-start of works(4 years))			
28	Sorang (2x50 = 100 MW),	Himachal Pradesh	1	50	2011-12	2020-21 2020-21	119	586	-
			2	50	2011-12				
29	SingoliBhatwari (3x33 = 99 MW)	Uttarakhand	1	33	2012-13	2020-21	89	666.47	1694
			2	33	2012-13	2020-21			
			3	33	2012-13	2020-21			
30	PhataByung (2x38 = 76 MW), LANCO	Uttarakhand	1	38	2012-13	2021-22	117	520	1132
			2	38	2012-13	2021-22 (subject to re-start of works(3 years))			
31	Maheshwar (10x40 = 400 MW)	Madhya Pradesh	1	40	2001-02	2020-22 (subject to re-start of works(1-½ years))	240	1569.27	8121
			2	40	2001-02				
			3	40	2001-02				
			4	40	2001-02				
			5	40	2001-02				
			6	40	2001-02				
			7	40	2001-02				
			8	40	2001-02				
			9	40	2001-02				
			10	40	2001-02				
32	Rangit-IV HE Project (3X40 = 120 MW)	Sikkim	1	40	2011-12	2022-23	134	726.17	1692.6
			2	40	2011-12	2022-23			
			3	40	2011-12 (Jan'12)	2022-23 (subject to re-start of works(3-½ year))			

33	Bhasmey (2x25.5 =51 MW)	Sikkim	1 2	25.5 25.5	2012-13 2012-13	2022-23 2022-23 (subject to re- start of works(3 years))	129	408.5	746.01
34	Rongnichu (2x48 =96 MW)	Sikkim	1 2	48 48	2014-15 2014-15	2020-21 2020-21	74	491.32	1187.45
35	Bajoli Holi  3x60= 180 MW	Himachal Pradesh	1 2 3	60 60 60	2018-19 2018-19 2018-19	2020-21 2020-21 2020-21	29	1696.93	2525
36	Rangit-II 2x33= 66 MW	Sikkim	1 2	33 33	2015-16 2015-16	2022-23 2022-23 (subject to re- start of works(2- ½ years))	95	496.44	496.44
37	Panan 4x75= 300 MW	Sikkim	1 2 3 4	75 75 75 75	2018-19 2018-19 2018-19 2018-19	2023-24 2023-24 2023-24 2023-24 (subject to re- start of works(4- ½ years))	60	1833.05	2615
38	Kutehr 3x80=240 MW	Himachal Pradesh	1 to 3	240		2024-25	-	-	-

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**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF POWER**

**LOK SABHA  
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.3205  
ANSWERED ON 12.03.2020**

**ELECTRICITY SUPPLY TO VILLAGES**

**3205. SHRI. RAMESH CHANDRA MAJHI:**

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

- (a) the number of villages/households connected and yet to be connected to electricity, State/UT-wise;**
- (b) whether every household in villages has electricity facility and if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;**
- (c) the average electricity consumption per household in villages, State/UT-wise; and**
- (d) the details of villages electrified along with the allocation made therefor during the last two years to provide electricity to households across the country, State/UT-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 States, all inhabited census villages in the country stand electrified as on 28.04.2018. Further, all the States reported electrification of all households, on Saubhagya portal, as on 31.03.2019, except few households in LWE affected Bastar region of Chhattisgarh. Subsequently, seven States reported 19,09,679 households which were un-willing earlier but later willing to get electricity connection. Out of these, 11,67,080 households have been electrified up to 28.02.2020. The State-wise details are given at Annexure-I.**

**(c): As reported by the States, State-wise Per Capita Electricity Consumption is given at Annexure-II.**

**(d): All the States reported electrification of all inhabited census villages on 28.04.2018. State-wise detail of villages electrified in last two years is given at Annexure-III. There is no upfront allocation made to any State under DeenDayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana (DDUGJY) and Pradhan MantriSahajBijliHarGhar Yojana- Saubhagya. Funds are released against sanctioned projects in installments based on the reported utilization of the previous installment(s) and fulfillment of stipulated conditionalities. Government of India disbursed Rs.29,729.93 crore as grant for various works related to rural electrification in the last two years under DDUGJY and Saubhagya. The State/UT-wise details are given at Annexure-IV.**

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**ANNEXURE-I**

**ANNEXURE REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PARTS (a) & (b) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 3205 ANSWERED IN THE LOK SABHA ON 12.03.2020.**

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**STATE-WISE WILLING UN-ELECTRIFIED HOUSEHOLDS IDENTIFIED BEFORE 31.03.2019 UNDER SAUBHAGYA SCHEME**

	<b>State</b>	<b>Un-electrified HHs (un-willing earlier)</b>	<b>Households electrified from 01.04.2019 to 28.02.2020</b>	<b>Balance (as on 28.02.2020)</b>
<b>1</b>	<b>Assam</b>	<b>2,00,000</b>	<b>1,54,618</b>	<b>45,382</b>
<b>2</b>	<b>Chhattisgarh</b>	<b>40,394</b>	<b>21,480</b>	<b>18,914</b>
<b>3</b>	<b>Jharkhand</b>	<b>2,00,000</b>	<b>1,31,880</b>	<b>68,120</b>
<b>4</b>	<b>Karnataka</b>	<b>39,738</b>	<b>26,687</b>	<b>13,051</b>
<b>5</b>	<b>Manipur</b>	<b>1,141</b>	<b>1,980</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>6</b>	<b>Rajasthan*</b>	<b>2,28,403</b>	<b>2,12,786</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>7</b>	<b>Uttar Pradesh</b>	<b>12,00,003</b>	<b>6,17,649</b>	<b>5,82,354</b>
	<b>Total</b>	<b>19,09,679</b>	<b>11,67,080</b>	<b>7,27,821</b>

\* State has informed that cumulative progress of electrification of willing households from 01.04.2019 to 31.12.2019 is 2,12,786 & reported 100% electrification.

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**ANNEXURE REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PART (c) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 3205 ANSWERED IN THE LOK SABHA ON 12.03.2020.**

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**Per Capita Electricity Consumption for the year 2018-19**

<b>State/UT</b>	<b>Per Capita Consumption (kWh)</b>
<b>Chandigarh</b>	<b>978</b>
<b>Delhi</b>	<b>1548</b>
<b>Haryana</b>	<b>2082</b>
<b>Himachal Pradesh</b>	<b>1418</b>
<b>Jammu &amp; Kashmir</b>	<b>1322</b>
<b>Punjab</b>	<b>2046</b>
<b>Rajasthan</b>	<b>1282</b>
<b>Uttar Pradesh</b>	<b>606</b>
<b>Uttarakhand</b>	<b>1467</b>
<b>Chhattisgarh</b>	<b>1961</b>
<b>Gujarat</b>	<b>2378</b>
<b>Madhya Pradesh</b>	<b>1084</b>
<b>Maharashtra</b>	<b>1424</b>
<b>Daman &amp; Diu</b>	<b>7758</b>
<b>Dadra &amp; Nagar Haveli</b>	<b>15179</b>
<b>Goa</b>	<b>2274</b>
<b>Andhra Pradesh</b>	<b>1480</b>
<b>Telangana</b>	<b>1896</b>
<b>Karnataka</b>	<b>1396</b>
<b>Kerala</b>	<b>757</b>
<b>Tamil Nadu</b>	<b>1866</b>
<b>Puducherry</b>	<b>1745</b>
<b>Lakshadweep</b>	<b>554</b>
<b>Bihar</b>	<b>311</b>
<b>Jharkhand</b>	<b>938</b>
<b>Odisha</b>	<b>1628</b>
<b>West Bengal</b>	<b>703</b>
<b>Sikkim</b>	<b>873</b>
<b>Andaman- Nicobar</b>	<b>597</b>
<b>Arunachal Pradesh</b>	<b>703</b>
<b>Assam</b>	<b>341</b>
<b>Manipur</b>	<b>371</b>
<b>Meghalaya</b>	<b>881</b>
<b>Mizoram</b>	<b>617</b>
<b>Nagaland</b>	<b>356</b>
<b>Tripura</b>	<b>514</b>
<b>All India</b>	<b>1181</b>

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**ANNEXURE-III**

**ANNEXURE REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PART (d) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 3205 ANSWERED IN THE LOK SABHA ON 12.03.2020.**

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**State-wise electrification of inhabited census villages under DDUGJY during the last two years i.e. 2017-18 & 2018-19.**

	<b>State</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>1</b>	<b>Arunachal Pradesh</b>	<b>1,134</b>
<b>2</b>	<b>Assam</b>	<b>572</b>
<b>3</b>	<b>Bihar</b>	<b>596</b>
<b>4</b>	<b>Chhattisgarh</b>	<b>379</b>
<b>5</b>	<b>Jammu &amp; Kashmir</b>	<b>97</b>
<b>6</b>	<b>Jharkhand</b>	<b>729</b>
<b>7</b>	<b>Karnataka</b>	<b>25</b>
<b>8</b>	<b>Madhya Pradesh</b>	<b>49</b>
<b>9</b>	<b>Maharashtra</b>	<b>80</b>
<b>10</b>	<b>Manipur</b>	<b>170</b>
<b>11</b>	<b>Meghalaya</b>	<b>369</b>
<b>12</b>	<b>Mizoram</b>	<b>14</b>
<b>13</b>	<b>Nagaland</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>14</b>	<b>Odisha</b>	<b>925</b>
<b>15</b>	<b>Rajasthan</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>16</b>	<b>Uttar Pradesh</b>	<b>31</b>
<b>17</b>	<b>Uttarakhand</b>	<b>73</b>
<b>18</b>	<b>West Bengal</b>	<b>5</b>
	<b>Total</b>	<b>5,251</b>

**All the States reported electrification of all inhabited census villages on 28.04.2018.**

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**ANNEXURE REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PART (d) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 3205 ANSWERED IN THE LOK SABHA ON 12.03.2020.**

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**State-wise Grant disbursed under DeenDayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana (DDUGJY) and Pradhan MantriSahajBijliHarGhar Yojana- Saubhagya during the financial year 2017-18 & 2018-19.**

<b>Name of the State</b>	<b>Funds released (Rs. Crore)</b>
<b>Andhra Pradesh</b>	<b>342.20</b>
<b>Arunachal Pradesh</b>	<b>379.59</b>
<b>Assam</b>	<b>1952.08</b>
<b>Bihar</b>	<b>3489.12</b>
<b>Chhattisgarh</b>	<b>892.66</b>
<b>Gujarat</b>	<b>324.39</b>
<b>Haryana</b>	<b>67.47</b>
<b>Himachal Pradesh</b>	<b>15.48</b>
<b>J&amp;K*</b>	<b>637.14</b>
<b>Jharkhand</b>	<b>2376.65</b>
<b>Karnataka</b>	<b>655.36</b>
<b>Kerala</b>	<b>159.25</b>
<b>Ladakh</b>	<b>23.10</b>
<b>Madhya Pradesh</b>	<b>1956.78</b>
<b>Maharashtra</b>	<b>780.05</b>
<b>Manipur</b>	<b>114.61</b>
<b>Meghalaya</b>	<b>310.41</b>
<b>Mizoram</b>	<b>111.32</b>
<b>Nagaland</b>	<b>118.12</b>
<b>Orissa</b>	<b>1970.70</b>
<b>Punjab</b>	<b>57.02</b>
<b>Rajasthan</b>	<b>2130.85</b>
<b>Sikkim</b>	<b>39.04</b>
<b>Tamil Nadu</b>	<b>245.81</b>
<b>Telangana</b>	<b>120.96</b>
<b>Tripura</b>	<b>410.28</b>
<b>Uttar Pradesh</b>	<b>8095.88</b>
<b>Uttarakhand</b>	<b>338.88</b>
<b>West Bengal</b>	<b>1609.29</b>
<b>Goa</b>	<b>3.27</b>
<b>D&amp;N Haveli</b>	<b>0.90</b>
<b>Puducherry</b>	<b>0.01</b>
<b>Andaman Nicobar</b>	<b>1.26</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>29729.93</b>

**\*This includes amount disbursed under additional Infra and Saubhagya for J&K & Ladakh UTs**

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**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF POWER**

**LOK SABHA  
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.3213  
ANSWERED ON 12.03.2020**

**GAP BETWEEN DEMAND AND SUPPLY OF POWER**

**3213. SHRI K. NAVASKANI:**

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

- (a) whether the gap between the demand and supply of power in the country can be bridged by optimum utilisation of the power generation capacity of the hydel power sector and if so, the reaction of the Government thereto;**
- (b) whether the construction work of hydel power projects in the country is facing a number of bottlenecks, both natural and man-made;**
- (c) if so, the details thereof and the steps being taken by the Government to remove these bottlenecks;**
- (d) whether the operational time period of the Hydel power projects have been extended for increasing power generation and accordingly their status have been upgraded; and**
- (e) if so, the details thereof for the last three years, project and State-wise and the other steps being taken by the Government to augment power generation capacity of the hydel power projects?**

**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) : At present, there is sufficient installed generation capacity to meet power demand of our country. Hydropower, being a flexible source of power, can help in optimal utilisation of other sources of power, particularly the intermittent renewable energy sources like solar and wind power, by providing critical balancing power to the grid.**

**(b)& (c) : The major bottlenecks encountered in development of hydro power projects are( i) natural calamities, (ii) difficult terrain & poor accessibility, (iii) geological uncertainties, (iv) issues related to land acquisition, rehabilitation & resettlement issues, (v) local agitations/ resistance, (vi) environment and forest clearance, (vii) inter-state issues, (viii) contractual problems, (ix) financing constraints of developers, (x) lack of long term financing instruments, (xi) court cases etc.**

**Government of India, in March 2019, approved a number of measures to counter these challenges and to promote hydropower in the country. These include:-**

- (i) Declaring Large Hydro Power (LHPs) (> 25 MW projects) as Renewable Energy source.**
- (ii) Hydropower Purchase Obligation (HPO) as a separate entity within Non Solar RPO**
- (iii) Tariff rationalization measures to bring down tariff in the initial years**
- (iv) Budgetary Support for Flood Moderation**
- (v) Budgetary Support for Enabling Infrastructure, i.e. roads/bridges.**

**(d)&(e) : The operational time period of hydro power projects is extended by atleast 25 years by undertaking Renovation, Modernization, Uprating and Life Extension (RMU&LE) measures. During the last three years and the current year (i.e from 2016-17 till December 2019), RMU&LE activities were completed for 10 power stations (3 in Central Sector and 7 in State Sector) of capacity 2132.2 MW. This resulted in an additional benefit of 218.8 MW, apart from extended life of 25 years. Details, in this regard, are given at Appendix.**

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**APPENDIX**

**APPENDIX REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PARTS (d) & (e) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 3213 ANSWERED IN THE LOK SABHA ON 12.03.2020.**

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<b>State-wise list of Hydro RMU&amp;LE schemes completed during last three years (i.e. 2016-17, 2017-18, 2018-19 and the current year 2019-20 upto December)</b>					
<b>Sl. No</b>	<b>Project, Agency, Inst. Cap. (No. X MW)</b>	<b>Capacity covered under RMU &amp;LE (No. X MW)</b>	<b>Benefits (MW)</b>	<b>Category</b>	<b>Year of Completion</b>
<b>Central Sector</b>					
<b>1</b>	<b>Ganguwal (1x29.25+2x24.2) &amp; Kotla BBMB (1x29.25+2x24.2)</b>	<b>1x24.2 (U-2) 1x24.2 (U-3)</b>	<b>48.4 (LE)</b>	<b>RM&amp;LE</b>	<b>2017-18</b>
<b>2</b>	<b>Dehar Power House (Unit-3), BBMB (6x165)</b>	<b>1x165</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>R&amp;M</b>	<b>2017-18</b>
<b>3</b>	<b>Salal, NHPC (6x115)</b>	<b>5x115</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>R&amp;M</b>	<b>2019-20</b>
<b>State Sector</b>					
<b>4</b>	<b>Sumbal Sindh, J&amp;KSPDC (2x11.3)</b>	<b>2x11.3</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>R&amp;M</b>	<b>2016-17</b>
<b>5</b>	<b>Khatima, UJVNL (3x13.8)</b>	<b>3x13.8</b>	<b>41.40 (LE)</b>	<b>RM&amp;LE</b>	<b>2016-17</b>
<b>6</b>	<b>Sharavathy Generating Station (PhB), KPCL (10x103.5)</b>	<b>10x103.5</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>R&amp;M</b>	<b>2016-17</b>
<b>7</b>	<b>Jaldhaka St.I, WBSEDCL (3x9)</b>	<b>3x9</b>	<b>27 (LE)</b>	<b>RM&amp;LE</b>	<b>2016-17</b>
<b>8</b>	<b>Sholayar – I TANGEDCO (2x35)</b>	<b>2x35</b>	<b>70 (LE) + 14 (U)</b>	<b>RMU&amp;LE</b>	<b>2019-20</b>
<b>9</b>	<b>Sholayar – KSEB (3x18)</b>	<b>1x18 (Unit-3)</b>	<b>18 (LE)</b>	<b>RM&amp;LE</b>	<b>2019-20</b>
<b>10</b>	<b>Idukki 1<sup>st</sup> Stage KSEB (3x130)</b>	<b>1x130 (Unit-3)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>R&amp;M</b>	<b>2019-20</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>2132.2 MW</b>	<b>204.8(LE) + 14 (U)</b>		

**Abbreviations: R&M – Renovation & Modernisation; U – Uprating; LE – Life Extension;**

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**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF POWER**

**LOK SABHA  
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.3215  
ANSWERED ON 12.03.2020**

**INCREASING DEMAND OF ELECTRICITY**

**†3215. DR. BHARATIBEN DHIRUBHAI SHIYAL:  
SHRI SHANKAR LALWANI:**

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

- (a) whether the demand of power would rise three times by the year 2040 and if so, the details thereof;**
- (b) whether the Government has formulated any plan to meet the rising demand of power;**
- (c) if so, the details thereof;**
- (d) whether the under investment in transmission, electricity, higher losses to power distribution utilities and depletion of ground water due to cheaper electricity resulting from the power plants owned by State Government are the major challenges of the power generation sector of the country; and**
- (e) if so, the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard?**

**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 19<sup>th</sup> Electric Power Survey (EPS) report brought out by Central Electricity Authority, the demand of electricity is likely to increase by 231 percent in terms of energy and 237 percent in terms of peak demand respectively by the year 2036-37, the period uptill which the survey has been conducted, as compared to 2018-19.**

**.....2.**

**(b) & (c): As per the National Electricity Plan (Generation) notified in 2018, the all India power generation installed capacity by the end of 2026-27 is projected to be 6,19,066 MW which includes both conventional and renewable sources. This projected installed generation capacity is expected to meet the demand projection for the year 2026-27 made by the 19<sup>th</sup> Electric Power Survey. The technology is fast changing and so is the generation mix. The optimum generation mix for 2026-27 will depend on the development of Storage technology and Renewable energy.**

**(d) & (e) : India has gradually moved from energy deficit country to near power surplus country. Country has power generation installed capacity of 369 GW against the peak demand of 183 GW occurred during the current year 2019-2020 (upto February 2020). We have developed adequate transmission system to transfer electricity across the country. Power generation sector in the country is facing challenges because of poor financial health of Discoms mainly due to higher losses of power distribution utilities. To improve financial position of Discoms, Government of India has taken various reform initiatives like UDAY (UjjawalDiscom Assurance Yojana), Integrated Power Development Scheme (IPDS) and DeenDayal Upadhyaya Gramin Jyoti Yojana (DDUGJY).**

**Electricity tariff for different class of consumers is determined by the State Commissions after considering all costs including power purchase costs from state generating plants. As per provisions of section 65 of the Electricity Act, State Governments can provide subsidy to consumers on determined by the State Commissions. Issue of depletion of ground water due to wasteful consumption of electricity has been recognized in the Tariff Policy issued by the Central Government. It recognizes the need for levy of reasonable user charges to the consumers. It provides that the subsidized rates of electricity should be permitted only up to a pre-identified level of consumption beyond which tariffs reflecting efficient cost of service should be charged from consumers.**

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