

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF POWER**

**LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.701
TO BE ANSWERED ON 17.09.2020**

REVISION OF ELECTRICITY SUBSIDIES TO FARMERS

†701. SHRI HIBI EDEN:

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

- (a) whether measures have been taken to revise the electricity subsidies to farmers to control the over-exploitation of resources;**
- (b) if so, the details thereof;**
- (c) whether measures have been taken to improve resource management of the farmers through pro-rat electricity tariff; 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): As per provisions of Section 65 of the Electricity Act 2003, the State Government can give subsidy in the tariff determined by the State Commission to any class of consumers, including farmers, to the extent they consider it appropriate. Many State Governments provide subsidy to the needy consumers, including farmers.

Recognising that economic pricing of electricity can be one of the major tools for sustainable use of ground water resources, the Tariff Policy 2016 emphasises the imperatives of using ground water resources in a sustainable manner while fixing agricultural tariff so as to prevent excessive depletion of ground water.

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF POWER**

**LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.703
TO BE ANSWERED ON 17.09.2020**

HIGH CARBON EMISSION POWER PLANTS

703. SHRIMATI KIRRON KHER:

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

- (a) whether the Government has identified the coal power plants with high carbon emission across the country;**
- (b) if so, the details thereof including the action taken by the Government to shut down these plants and if not, the reasons therefor;**
- (c) whether there has been a decrease in the demand for electricity and emission levels as compared to past years and if so, the details thereof; and**
- (d) the steps taken by the Government to ensure that Flue-Gas Desulfurization(FGD) and other emission related upgrades are done quickly, considering the sharp fall in demand of electricity?**

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): Power generation is a de-licensed activity; and the decision to retire power generating units is taken by the concerned utilities themselves based on techno-commercial considerations.

The Central Electricity Authority (CEA) has informed that a total of 164 coal based units with a capacity of 14121.38 MW have been retired from 01.04.2002 to 31.08.2020, as per the decisions taken by the concerned utilities themselves based on the techno-economic and commercial considerations. Further, the CEA has informed that 34 units with a capacity of 5139 MW have been identified, which have not submitted any plan for compliance of emission control norms. These units would be retired/shutdown as per phasing out plan and timelines given by the Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB)/ Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEF&CC) for compliance of emission norms .

(c): The CEA has informed that the demand for electricity in terms of Energy has been increasing over a period of time in the country as per the following details of actual power supply position during the last three years i.e. from 2017-18 to 2019-20. However, in the current year 2020-21, there was a slight contraction in demand

of electricenergy in the first quarter due to Covid-19 pandemic, which has now gradually picked up.

Year	Energy Supplied/consumed	Year on year Growth
	(MU)	(%)
2014-15	1,030,785	6.8
2015-16	1,090,850	5.8
2016-17	1,135,334	4.1
2017-18	1,204,697	6.1
2018-19	1,267,526	5.2
2019-20	1,284,444	1.3
2020-21 *	5,13,528	(-)4.0

* 2020-21 (Apr to Aug,2020 only)- period of pandemic due to Covid-19

The CEA compiles a CO₂ database for all grid connected Thermal Power Stations (TPSs) in the country and publishes the CO₂ database for the TPSs after the end of each financial year in terms of tonnes of CO₂ per Megawatt hour (TCo₂/MWh). The purpose of this database is to establish an authentic and consistent quantification of the CO₂ emission baseline. The emission factors for the last 5 years in tCO₂/MWh in respect of TPSs are mentioned below:

Emission Factors (tCO ₂ /MWh) (excl. Imports)	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20*
Weighted Average Emission Rate	0.83	0.82	0.83	0.82	0.82	0.82*

* Tentative

It is worthwhile to note that the share of non-fossil power generation in the country has increased from 20.9% in 2014-15 to 24.9% in 2019-20, which has led to reduction in overall emissions.

(d): In order to ensure uninterrupted power supply position in the country, a phased implementation plan for installation of Flue Gas De-Sulphurization (FGD) for control of Sulphur Oxides (SO_x), adoption of suitable technology for control of Particulate Matter (PM) and other parameters of emission control norms, had been prepared by the CEA in consultation with the stakeholders. Accordingly, the Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) has issued directions under section 5 of Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 to thermal power plants to comply with emission norms in a phased manner.

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF POWER**

**LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.704
TO BE ANSWERED ON 17.09.2020**

COAL POWER PLANTS

704. SHRI RAVNEET SINGH BITTU:

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

- (a) whether the coal power plants in the country are among the unhealthiest in the world damaging the health of the general public and also contributing to global warming phenomenon;**
- (b) if so, the details thereof;**
- (c) whether any steps like flue-gas treatment, closure of these unhealthy power plants with suitable alternatives etc. are being taken by the Government in this regard; 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) & (b) : Coal based Power Plants located all over the world including India, cause emission of carbon and various derivatives of carbon oxides due to combustion of fossil fuel and contribute to global warming. The carbon oxide emissions from Thermal Power Plants in the country is relatively higher for inferior quality of coal (high ash content), and further due to higher ambient air temperature and cooling water temperature in India the consumption of coal is more which results into increased emissions.

(c) & (d) : In order to ensure uninterrupted power supply position in the country, a phased implementation plan for installation of Flue Gas De-Sulphurization (FGD) for control of sulphur oxides (SO_x), adoption of suitable technology for control of Particulate Matter (PM) and other parameters of emission control norms, had been prepared by the Central Electricity Authority (CEA) in consultation with the stakeholders. Accordingly, the Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) has issued directions under section 5 of Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 to thermal power plants to comply with emission norms in a phased manner.

Decision to shut down or retire a unit is taken by the concerned power utilities based on its techno economic reason, non-compliance to environmental norms or any other reasons. Those thermal power plants which are not able to comply with emission control norms, are shutdown/ retired as per phasing plan and time lines given by the CPCB.

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF POWER**

**LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.705
TO BE ANSWERED ON 17.09.2020**

SHUTTING DOWN OF COAL FIRED PLANTS

705. SHRI SUNIL DATTATRAY TATKARE:

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

- (a) the details of all old problematic coal fired plants in the country, State-wise;**
- (b) whether shutting them down could ease the fixed cost burden on DISCOMs and provide space for new plants and renewable energy and if so, the details thereof;**
- (c) whether closing of coal plants older than 20years would save crores of rupees and further expenditure could be avoided by not going ahead with coal plants that are in the early stages of construction and if so, the details thereof; and**
- (d) the steps taken by the Government to save public exchequer money and move towards sustainable, clean and efficient source of energy?**

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 list of thermal power plants older than 20 years which have not submitted plan to adhere to the prescribed emission control norms is *enclosed*. These plants would be shutdown or retired as per Phasing out plan and time lines given by the Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) and Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEF&CC). The performance of Thermal Power Plants (TPPs) depend on its operation & maintenance, condition of equipment, technology of plant, technical parameters, station heat rate, quality of fuel etc. rather than the age of the plant.

(b): No, Sir, in the old thermal power plants fixed cost is negligible due to depreciation

(c): No, Sir.

(d) : In view of reply to (c) above, not applicable. However, in order to move towards sustainable, clean and efficient source of energy, Government has taken the following steps:

- i. Government has set an ambitious target of 175 GW Renewable energy (100 GW of Solar, 60 GW of Wind, 10 GW of biomass and 5 GW of small hydel) target by 2022.**
- ii. India has submitted its Intended Nationally Determined Contribution (INDC) to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change. In its INDC, India has pledged to improve the emissions intensity of its GDP by 33 to 35 per cent by 2030 below 2005 levels. It has also pledged to increase the share of non-fossil fuels-based electricity to 40 per cent by 2030.**
- iii. The main focus of coal based generation has been the efficiency improvement with use of higher steam parameters and this has led to reduced fuel consumption and reduced Green House Gas (GHG) emissions.**
- iv. Adoption of Supercritical Plants in Thermal Power Plants to enhance the efficiency of coal fired power generation, decrease coal consumption and lesser CO₂ emissions.**
- v. New Emission norms for coal based Thermal Power Plants (TPP) have been notified by MoEF&CC on 7thDecember, 2015 and directions have been issued by CPCB under section 5 of Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 to all TPP to comply with the new emission standards.**

ANNEXURE

ANNEXURE REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PART (a) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 705 TO BE ANSWERED IN THE LOK SABHA ON 17.09.2020.

List of thermal power units - not submitted plan to comply with emission control norms

Sr. No	Region	State	Sector	Organisation	Name of Project	Fuel Used	Unit No	Capacity (MW)	Date of Commissioning	Age
1	NR	Rajasthan	State Sector	RRVUNL	KOTA TPS	Coal	1	110.00	1/17/1983	37.56
2	NR	Rajasthan	State Sector	RRVUNL	KOTA TPS	Coal	2	110.00	7/13/1983	37.08
3	NR	Rajasthan	State Sector	RRVUNL	KOTA TPS	Coal	3	210.00	9/25/1988	31.87
4	NR	Rajasthan	State Sector	RRVUNL	KOTA TPS	Coal	4	210.00	5/1/1989	31.27
5	NR	Uttar Pradesh	State Sector	UPRVUNL	HARDUAGANJ TPS	Coal	7	105.00	3/31/1978	42.36
6	NR	Uttar Pradesh	State Sector	UPRVUNL	OBRA TPS	Coal	7	94.00	12/14/1974	45.66
7	NR	Uttar Pradesh	State Sector	UPRVUNL	PARICHHA TPS	Coal	1	110.00	3/31/1984	36.36
8	NR	Uttar Pradesh	State Sector	UPRVUNL	PARICHHA TPS	Coal	2	110.00	2/25/1985	35.45
9	WR	Chhattisgarh	State Sector	CSPGCL	KORBA-III	Coal	1	120.00	3/22/1976	44.39
10	WR	Chhattisgarh	State Sector	CSPGCL	KORBA-III	Coal	2	120.00	4/5/1981	39.35
11	WR	Chhattisgarh	State Sector	CSPGCL	KORBA-WEST TPS	Coal	1	210.00	3/30/1984	36.36
12	WR	Chhattisgarh	State Sector	CSPGCL	KORBA-WEST TPS	Coal	2	210.00	6/21/1983	37.14
13	WR	Chhattisgarh	State Sector	CSPGCL	KORBA-WEST TPS	Coal	3	210.00	3/26/1985	35.37
14	WR	Chhattisgarh	State Sector	CSPGCL	KORBA-WEST TPS	Coal	4	210.00	3/13/1986	34.41
15	SR	Andhra Pradesh	State Sector	APGENCO	Dr. N.TATA RAO TPS	Coal	1	210.00	11/1/1979	40.78
16	SR	Andhra Pradesh	State Sector	APGENCO	Dr. N.TATA RAO TPS	Coal	2	210.00	10/10/1980	39.83
17	SR	Andhra Pradesh	State Sector	APGENCO	Dr. N.TATA RAO TPS	Coal	3	210.00	10/5/1989	30.84
18	SR	Andhra Pradesh	State Sector	APGENCO	Dr. N.TATA RAO TPS	Coal	4	210.00	8/23/1990	29.96
19	SR	Andhra Pradesh	State Sector	APGENCO	Dr. N.TATA RAO TPS	Coal	5	210.00	3/31/1994	26.35
20	SR	Andhra Pradesh	State Sector	APGENCO	Dr. N.TATA RAO TPS	Coal	6	210.00	2/24/1995	25.45
21	SR	Tamil Nadu	State Sector	TANGEDCO	Thoothukudi TPS	Coal	1	210.00	7/9/1979	41.09
22	SR	Tamil Nadu	State Sector	TANGEDCO	Thoothukudi TPS	Coal	2	210.00	12/17/1980	39.65
23	SR	Tamil Nadu	State Sector	TANGEDCO	Thoothukudi TPS	Coal	3	210.00	4/16/1982	38.32

24	ER	Jharkhand	Central Sector	DVC	BOKARO `B` TPS	Coal	3	210.00	8/1/1993	27.02
25	ER	West Bengal	Central Sector	DVC	DURGAPUR TPS	Coal	4	210.00	9/1/1982	37.94
26	ER	West Bengal	State Sector	WBPDC	BANDEL TPS	Coal	1	60.00	9/1/1965	54.95
27	ER	West Bengal	State Sector	WBPDC	BANDEL TPS	Coal	2	60.00	10/1/1965	54.87
28	ER	West Bengal	State Sector	WBPDC	BANDEL TPS	Coal	5	210.00	10/8/1982	37.84
29	ER	West Bengal	Private Sector	CESC	TITAGARH TPS	Coal	1	60.00	3/17/1985	35.40
30	ER	West Bengal	Private Sector	CESC	TITAGARH TPS	Coal	2	60.00	12/12/1982	37.66
31	ER	West Bengal	Private Sector	CESC	TITAGARH TPS	Coal	3	60.00	4/26/1983	37.29
32	ER	West Bengal	Private Sector	CESC	TITAGARH TPS	Coal	4	60.00	1/16/1984	36.56
Total							32	5019.00		

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
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**LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.715
TO BE ANSWERED ON 17.09.2020**

MODERNIZATION OF HYDRO-ELECTRICPOWER PROJECTS

715. ADV. DEAN KURIAKOSE:

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

- (a) whether there is requirement of renovation/modernization of hydro-electric power projects in Kerala especially after the recent floods;**
- (b) if so, the details thereof;**
- (c) whether the Kerala State Electricity Board (KSEB)has sought more funds from the Central Electricity Regulatory Commission to cover the increased maintenance costs of the hydro-electric power plants; 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) & (b): After the floodsthat occurred in 2018, 2019 &the recent one in 2020, rehabilitation works were carried out for the restoration of the 19 Hydro-electric power plants, the details of which are given in the Annexure.

(c) & (d): Kerala State Electricity Board (KSEB) has not sought any funds from the Central Electricity Regulatory Commission (CERC) to cover the increased operation & maintenance cost of the Hydro-electric Power Plants.

ANNEXURE**ANNEXURE REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PARTS (a) & (b) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 715 TO BE ANSWERED IN THE LOK SABHA ON 17.09.2020.**

Details of Generating Stations of Kerala State Electricity Board Limited where restoration works completed after floods in the year 2018 & 2019

SI No.	Name of power station	Installed capacity in MW
1.	Idamalayar HEP	2x37.5 = 75
2.	Lower Periyar Power House HEP	3x60 = 180
3.	Pallivasal HEP	3x5+3x7.5=37.5
4.	Urumi II SHEP	3x0.8= 2.4
5.	Pozhithode SHEP	3x1.6=4.8
6.	PLBE SHEP	1x16= 16
7.	Poringalkuthu	4x9 = 36
8.	Panniar	2x16.2=32.4
9.	Malampuzha	1x2.5=2.5
10.	Peechi	1x1.25=1.25
11.	Vilangad	3x2.5=7.5
12.	Chimmony	1x2.5=2.5
13.	Adyanpara	2x1.5+0.5=3.5
14.	Madupatty	1x2=2
15.	Chembukadavu - 2	3x1.25=3.75
16.	Ranni-Perinadu	2x2=4
17.	Barapole	3x5=15
18.	Vellathooval*	2x1.8=3.6
19.	Perunthenaruvi	2x3=6

* Restoration work is going on.

Details of Generating Stations of Kerala State Electricity Board Limited where restoration works completed after floods in the year 2020

SI No.	Name of power station	Installed capacity in MW
1.	Ranni-Perinadu SHEP**	2x2=4
2.	Perunthenaruvi SHEP	2x3=6
3.	Vilangad SHEP	3x2.5=7.5
4.	Poozhithode SHEP	3x1.6=4.8

** Restoration work of second machine is going on.

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF POWER**

**LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.767
TO BE ANSWERED ON 17.09.2020**

THEFT OF POWER

†767. SHRI RAMCHARAN BOHRA:

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

- (a) whether power theft has an adverse effect on the development of power sector;**
- (b) if so, the details thereof;**
- (c) the action taken in this regard;**
- (d) whether the Government in consultation with the States proposes to prepare any plan to check power theft in the country; and**
- (e) if so, the details of the proposed punitive actions against the guilty?**

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. Power theft leads to loss of revenues to the Power Distribution utilities and thereby impairs their ability to supply uninterrupted, quality power supply to consumers. The aggregate technical and commercial (AT&C) losses of state power distribution utilities in the country in FY 2018-19 was 22.03%.

(c) to (e): There are specific provisions in the Electricity Act 2003(section 126 and sections 135 to 140) relating to theft and unauthorized use of electricity including stiff penal provisions and speedy trial for such offenses by Special Courts (Part XV of the Electricity Act 2003). Government of India has provided assistance to the States under the schemes DeenDayal Gram Jyoti Yojana and integrated power Development Scheme for strengthening of the distribution network with the aim of reducing theft and AT&C losses.

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF POWER**

**LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.800
TO BE ANSWERED ON 17.09.2020**

POWER PLANT UNDER NTPC

800. ADV. A.M. ARIFF:

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

- (a) whether the Union Government proposes to restart the production of electricity at the Rajiv Gandhi Combined Cycle Power Plant under NTPC in Kayamkulam in view of the drastic reduction in the price of Naphtha;**
- (b) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;**
- (c) whether the Union Government also proposes to convene a meeting of the stakeholders including that of Kerala Government and other power deficient states; 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): The Rajiv Gandhi Combined Cycle Power Plant (RGCCPP) of NTPC located at Kayamkulam is available to generate electricity at all times subject to the schedule given by the beneficiary State for supply of power. This being a single beneficiary State station with full power allocation to the State of Kerala, is not being operated at the moment because it is not receiving any schedule from Kerala. NTPC had offered to operate the station with reduced energy charge rate due to fall in Naphtha price. However, so far the station has not been scheduled for supply of power by Kerala. No request has been received for any meeting by the State of Kerala, which is the sole beneficiary of this project.

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF POWER**

**LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.802
TO BE ANSWERED ON 17.09.2020**

LOSSES TO DISCOMS

802. SHRI RANJEETSINGH HINDURAO NAIKNIMBALKAR:

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

- (a) whether the DISCOMs are running under huge losses and if so, the details thereof during the last three years, State/UT-wise;**
- (b) whether the Government has prepared any plan or strategy to reduce the losses of the DISCOMs and if so, the details thereof;**
- (c) whether the Government has done any study with regard to the cause of losses to the DISCOMs;and**
- (d) if so, the details thereof and the action 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) : The State/UT-wise Profit/ (Loss) for distribution utilities during the last three years is available at Annexure.

(b) to (d) : The evaluation of losses of DISCOMs is carried out and discussed with the States and their utilities continuously. There are several reasons for DISCOM losses, which include high AT&C losses; tariffs not being reflective of costs; uncovered revenue gaps; payment of subsidies by State not in accordance with announcements, etc.

Distribution of electricity, and management of operational and financial efficiency of DISCOMs is overseen by the respective states and their Utilities. Government of India have been assisting states under schemes such as DeenDayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana (DDUGJY), Integrated Power Development Scheme (IPDS) for bringing about loss reduction by measures such as separation of Feeders; IT enablement; metering of Feeders, Distribution transformers and consumers to facilitate energy accounting. In addition, for operational and financial turnaround of distribution utilities by reducing Aggregate Technical and Commercial (AT&C) losses, the Government initiated UjwalDiscom Assurance Yojana (UDAY).

.....2.

Certain reforms measures such as reduction of Aggregate Technical & Commercial (AT&C) losses; reduction of average cost of supply – average revenue realized (ACS-ARR) gap; and introduction of direct benefit transfer (DBT) for payment of subsidies have been linked by the Government to additional borrowing permissions of 0.25% of the State Gross Domestic Product (GSDP) to be accorded to the States in wake of COVID-19. Government have also linked the disbursements of the liquidity infusion package for the power sector in the wake of COVID-19 to reform measures such as digital payment of electricity bills; enabling self-assessment by consumers; states' undertaking to liquidate outstanding payments to DISCOMs; installation of smart prepaid or prepaid meters in government departments; timely payment of subsidies due; and an action plan to be provided by states to bring down their losses over the next three to four years.

ANNEXURE

ANNEXURE REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PART (a) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 802 TO BE ANSWERED IN THE LOK SABHA ON 17.09.2020.

Profit After Tax (PAT) of Distribution Utilities in States

(Figures in INR Crore)

States	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
Andhra Pradesh	(2,282)	(2)	(11,934)
Arunachal Pradesh	(324)	(429)	(428)
Assam	(34)	165	21
Bihar	(1,257)	(2,650)	(2,409)
Chhattisgarh	(422)	(279)	(42)
Delhi	404	491	799
Goa	(283)	26	(172)
Gujarat	275	426	184
Haryana	(193)	412	281
Himachal Pradesh	(111)	4	4
Jammu & Kashmir	(4,063)	(2,999)	(2,902)
Jharkhand	(1,741)	(212)	(751)
Karnataka	(1,119)	(522)	970
Kerala	(1,495)	(784)	(290)
Madhya Pradesh	(1,470)	(5,284)	(7,159)
Maharashtra	785	492	1,097
Manipur	(15)	(8)	(19)
Meghalaya	(343)	(287)	(203)
Mizoram	(147)	87	(83)
Nagaland	(62)	(62)	(325)
Odisha	(913)	(792)	(1,539)
Puducherry	(8)	6	(36)
Punjab	(2,836)	(907)	(38)
Rajasthan	(1,981)	2,173	2,607
Sikkim	(115)	(29)	(3)
Tamil Nadu	(4,349)	(7,761)	(12,623)
Telangana	(6,202)	(5,485)	(8,019)
Tripura	40	28	21
Uttar Pradesh	(3,322)	(5,002)	(6,032)
Uttarakhand	(289)	(229)	(553)
West Bengal	(25)	(40)	(45)
Grand Total	(33,894)	(29,452)	(49,623)

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF POWER**

**LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.804
TO BE ANSWERED ON 17.09.2020**

AGRICULTURAL IRRIGATION SUBMISSIBLE PUMPSET

804. SHRI L.S. TEJASVI SURYA:

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

- (a) the names and lists of Agricultural Irrigation Submersible Pumpset manufactures in the country with a 5-star rating;**
- (b) whether the list prepared is up to date and in line with the current market conditions and if so, the details thereof;**
- (c) whether the Government through Bureau of Energy Efficiency, proposes to issue fresh advisory to States on the procurement of Agricultural Irrigation Submersible Pump sets with 2-star or 3-star rating and if so, the details thereof;**
- (d) whether the achievement of 5-star rating of pumpsets by manufacturers in India is considered only aspirational and if so, the details thereof; and**
- (e) the measures taken to protect Indian manufacturers of pump sets, especially the southern States of 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) & (b) : List of manufacturers having 5-star rated pumpset models, registered under Standards and Labeling programme of the Bureau of Energy Efficiency (BEE), a statutory body under Ministry of Power, based on the data provided by manufacturers on the official portal of BEE up to 31st July 2020, is at Annexure.**
- (c) : There is no such proposal.**
- (d) : BEE had issued star rating plan for pumpsets in the year 2009. As per the practice, the star rating plan of various appliances is upgraded periodically. The star rating plan for pumpsets was last upgraded in February, 2020. The most efficient products available and commercially sold in the Indian Markets, are rated as 5-star, under the star rating plan. The manufacturers, from time to time, make efforts to develop more efficient models and apply for registering such efficient models in higher star rating category, based upon their energy performance standards.**
- (e) : The programme is technology agnostic and is designed in a manner to effect transition of pumpset market towards higher energy efficiency. The Indian Manufacturers are encouraged to produce more efficient pumpset models.**

ANNEXURE

ANNEXURE REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PARTS (a) & (b) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 804 TO BE ANSWERED IN THE LOK SABHA ON 17.09.2020.

List of Manufacturers having 5 Star pumpsets models registered under the Standards & Labeling Programme of BEE.

Sl. No.	Manufacturer Name	Address of manufacturer	Number of models in 5 star category
1	KSB Limited	E-3/4 MIDC Malegoan, Sinnar. Nasik 422113, Sinner, Maharashtra, 422113	14
2	LA-GAJJAR MACHINERIES PVT. LTD	4,SHREENATH ESTATE,BEHIND AMBA ESTATE,NAVNEET PRAKASHAN ROAD,RAKHIAL,AHMEDABAD, GUJRAT, 380023	1
3	AMRIT ENGINEERING PVT.LTD	2ND FLOOR, MOTILAL CENTRE,NR.DINESH HALL, ASHRAM ROAD, NAVRANGPURA, AHMEDABAD, GUJARAT- 380 009	15
4	C.R.I. PUMPS PRIVATE LIMITED	7/46-1, Keeranatham Road, Saravanampatty, Coimbatore, Tamil Nadu- 641035.	8
5	AQUASUB ENGINEERING	TUDIYALUR POST, COIMBATORE, Tamil Nadu- 641034	1
6	Duke Plasto Technique Pvt. Ltd.	N.H.14,Deesa High Way,O/P Hotel green Wood,Palanpur, Gujarat- 385510	1
7	Silver Engineering Co.	Rajkot-Gondal Highway, nr. Kishan petrol pump, b/h Magotteaux Ind. Pvt. Ltd., Kangsiyali,Rajkot, Gujarat- 360002	5
8	Shakti Pumps (India) Limited	Plot No. 401, Sector III,Industrial Area, Pithampur, District- Dhar, Madhya Pradesh-454774	1
9	VIKRAM PUMPS	S.F.No 483/2C - 4A, Ellaithottam Road, Krishnammal College Compound, East Peelamedu, Coimbatore, Tamil Nadu- 641004	3
10	DECCAN INDUSTRIES	NEW NO-1390 / OLD NO-259, SATHY ROAD, GANAPATHY, COIMBATORE, Tamil Nadu- 641006	8
11	Crompton Greaves Consumer Electricals Limited	PUMPS DIVISION, C-19, M.I.D.C., AHMEDNAGAR, Maharashtra- 414111	6
12	RIKIN PUMPS	SHED NO.5, SHRINATHJI ESTATE, B/H SATYANARAYAN WEIGH BRIDGE,GONDAL ROAD, RAJKOT, Gujarat- 360003	3
13	CALAMA TECHNOLOGIES PRIVATE LIMITED	"CALAMA HOUSE",NR.MALWA COLLEGE,BYE PASS,NIPANIA, INDORE, Madhya Pradesh- 452010	1
14	MONI AGRO INDUSTRIES	212/4 PALDA INDUSTRIAL AREA, PATHAR MUNDLA ROAD, INDORE, Madhya Pradesh- 452020	2
15	PAMPHILOS PUMPS PRIVATE LIMITED	Plot 8-14, Jaynath Industrial Estate 5, Kothariya Village Road,Lothda, Dist-Rajkot, Gujarat- 360022	1
Total			70

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF POWER**

**LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.818
TO BE ANSWERED ON 17.09.2020**

DEMAND OF POWER

818. SHRI SISIR KUMAR ADHIKARI:

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

- (a) whether the country needs an investment of more than US\$ 250 billion in power sector especially renewable energy over the next five years to fulfill the demand of power and if so, the details thereof;**
- (b) whether the power supply in the country is in continuous deficit during the last three fiscal years and if so, the details thereof;**
- (c) whether the average plant load factor also comedown from 64.46 percent in 2014-15 to 48.28 percent upto July 2020 therein; and**
- (d) the proposal of the Government to balance the demand and supply graph and achieve 100 percent supply growth in 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 National Infrastructure Pipeline (NIP) Report prepared by Department of Economic Affairs, Ministry of Finance, the projected capital expenditure in the power sector i.e. in generation, transmission and distribution segments, is Rs. 14,10,428 crore. In addition, the Government has set a target for installing 175 GW of renewable energy capacity in the country by 31st March 2022, against which cumulative renewable energy capacity of 88,793.39 MW has been installed up to 31st August 2020. To achieve the balance target of 86,206.61 MW, an investment of Rs. 4,74,136.35 crore has been estimated.

(b): No, Sir. There is no deficit of power generation capacity in the country. The installed generation capacity is around 372 GW whereas the peak demand so far has only been about 184 GW.

(c): The All India Average Plant Load Factor (PLF) of coal and lignite based power generating stations has come down from 64.46% in 2014-15 to 48.32% in 2020-21 (up to July 2020). The low PLF in the current year is primarily due to covid-19. However, with increasing demand of electricity every month since April 2020, the PLF has increased further to 49.01% in August 2020.

(d) : There is no deficit of power.

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF POWER**

**LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.819
TO BE ANSWERED ON 17.09.2020**

RURAL DEMAND OF POWER

**819. SHRI SYED IMTIAZ JALEEL:
SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI:**

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

- (a) whether the Government has assessed the demand and consumption of power in urban and rural areas during March-September, 2020;**
- (b) if so, the details thereof;**
- (c) whether rural demand of power has overpowered the urban demand in the recent past;**
- (d) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;**
- (e) the extent to which the migration of labourers in agricultural sector has been the factor of increased power demand in rural areas;**
- (f) whether the dip in power demand in industrial units, railways tourism and aviation sector are responsible for low power demand in urban areas and if so, the details thereof; and**
- (g) whether there is any sign in increase of power demand in urban areas during the last two months and 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 (c): The Central Electricity Authority (CEA) had assessed the State wise and month wise overall demand and supply as per the information received from the States and published the Load Generation Balance Report (LGBR) for the financial years 2019-20 and 2020-21, which includes the months of March 2020 to September 2020. Government of India or any of its organisations do not bifurcate the demand into rural and urban areas.

.....2.

(d) : The requirement for power depends upon many factors including weather and the extent of economic activity. Migration also has an impact on the consumption pattern of electricity.

(e) to (g) : The details of month wise demand and supply of electricity in terms of peak power and energy are furnished at annexure. The peak demand and the energy requirement had dropped by around 23-24% in the month of April 2020 w.r.t. April 2019 due to the effect of the covid pandemic. The peak demand and the energy requirement are increasing on a month to month basis since May 2020. There is a marginal increase in peak demand and energy requirement in the current month of September 2020 (up to 14th September 2020) vis a vis the corresponding period last year.

ANNEXURE

ANNEXURE REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PARTS (e) TO (g) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 819 TO BE ANSWERED IN THE LOK SABHA ON 17.09.2020.

Details of month wise demand and supply of power during March, 2020 to September, 2020 (Up to 14th September 2020)

Growth in Peak Demand and Peak Met (At All India Level)										
Month	March 2020 - September 2020				March 2019 - September 2019				Growth	
	Peak Demand	Peak Met	Surplus / Deficit (-)		Peak Demand	Peak Met	Surplus / Deficit (-)		Growth in Peak Demand	Growth in Peak Met
	MW	MW	MW	%	MW	MW	MW	%	%	%
March 2020	1,70,749	1,70,165	-584	-0.3	1,69,315	1,68,745	-570	-0.3	0.8%	0.8%
April 2020	1,33,200	1,32,733	-467	-0.4	1,77,424	1,76,810	-613	-0.3	-24.9%	-24.9%
May-2020	1,66,890	1,66,225	-664	-0.4	1,83,547	1,82,533	-1,014	-0.6	-9.1%	-8.9%
June-2020	1,66,686	1,64,982	-1,705	-1.0	1,83,804	1,82,454	-1,350	-0.7	-9.3%	-9.6%
July-2020	1,71,510	1,70,408	-1,101	-0.6	1,77,130	1,75,124	-2,006	-1.1	-3.2%	-2.7%
August-2020	1,67,535	1,67,499	-36	0.0	1,79,159	1,77,525	-1,634	-0.9	-6.5%	-5.6%
Sep. 2020 (Till 14-Sep)	1,75,021	1,74,331	-690	-0.4	1,74,999	1,73,158	-1,841	-1.1	0.0%	0.7%

Growth in Energy Requirement and Availability (At All India Level)										
Month	March 2020 - September 2020				March 2019 - September 2019				Growth	
	Energy Requirement	Energy Availability	Energy Surplus / Deficit (-)		Energy Requirement	Energy Availability	Energy Surplus / Deficit (-)		Growth in Energy Requirement	Growth in Energy Availability
	MU	MU	MU	%	MU	MU	MU	%	%	%
March-2020	99,382	98,952	-430	-0.4	1,08,508	1,08,355	-153	-0.1	-8.4%	-8.7%
April-2020	85,030	84,550	-480	-0.6	1,10,567	1,10,112	-455	-0.4	-23.1%	-23.2%
May-2020	1,02,651	1,02,089	-562	-0.5	1,20,659	1,20,020	-639	-0.5	-14.9%	-14.9%
June-2020	1,05,556	1,05,086	-471	-0.4	1,18,573	1,17,988	-585	-0.5	-11.0%	-10.9%
July-2020	1,12,341	1,12,147	-194	-0.2	1,17,226	1,16,485	-741	-0.6	-4.2%	-3.7%
August-2020	1,09,833	1,09,657	-177	-0.2	1,12,119	1,11,521	-598	-0.5	-2.0%	-1.7%
Sep. 2020 (Till 14-Sep)	53,192	53,170	-22	0.0	52,954	52,685	-269	-0.5	0.4%	0.9%

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF POWER**

**LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.822
TO BE ANSWERED ON 17.09.2020**

IRREGULARITIES IN BPTS

822. SHRI CHANDRA PRAKASH CHOUDHARY:

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

- (a) whether the cases of irregularities at a large scale have come to light in Bokaro Thermal Power Station (BTPS);**
- (b) if so, the details thereof;**
- (c) the number of cases in which action has been taken and the number of cases still pending along with the reasons for the same; and**
- (d) the action taken by the Government thereto?**

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): An incident of breaching of ash pond of Bokaro Thermal Power Station (BTPS) at Bokaro came to notice on 12.09.2019. A fact finding committee consisting of Executive Director Level Officers of DVC was formed to investigate the issue and to submit a report. Thereafter, a high level committee of DVC Board Members comprising of Member- Secretary & Member (Technical) and an external expert i.e. Member (Thermal), Central Electricity Authority (CEA) was formed. The high level committee found certain lapses by some officers. Disciplinary proceedings against these officers have been initiated as per extant rules.

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF POWER**

**LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.823
TO BE ANSWERED ON 17.09.2020**

DESTRUCTION OF POWER INFRASTRUCTURE

823. SHRI SAPTAGIRI SANKAR ULAKA:

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

- (a) whether the Government is aware of the scale of destruction of Power Infrastructure in Puri and other parts of the districts due to severe cyclonic storm“FANI”;**
- (b) if so, the details thereof;**
- (c) whether the Government proposes to replace bare conductors by UG cables instead of AB cables inthe coastal belt of the State of Odisha;**
- (d) if so, the details thereof along with the timeline fixed for the same; 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) & (b): As per the Memorandum submitted by the Government of Odisha to the Inter Ministerial Central Team constituted by Ministry of Home Affairs, the extent of damage to the power related infrastructure is to the tune of Rs. 1159.77 crores. The details of the same are given at Annexure.

(c) to (e): It is the responsibility of the Power Distribution Utility concerned to provide reliable power supply by laying of appropriate distribution infrastructure including laying of underground cables, if required, in their area of supply. Accordingly, appropriate decision regarding UG / AB cables will be taken by the Power Distribution Utility(ies) of Odisha.

Government of India supplements the efforts of the Power Distribution Utilities by providing financial assistance under various schemes launched from time to time. In recent times, Government of India have launched Integrated Power Development Scheme (IPDS) and DeenDayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana (DDUGJY) for strengthening and expansion of the power distribution infrastructure system. Under IPDS, financial assistance is provided for laying UG cables in identified areas. 30 Km of UG cable for the State of Odisha was sanctioned, out of which 14 Km has been commissioned.

ANNEXURE

ANNEXURE REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PARTS (a) & (b) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 823 TO BE ANSWERED IN THE LOK SABHA ON 17.09.2020.

Damages caused to the power infrastructure in the State of Odisha including Puri and other districts of the State

Sl. No	Description	Unit	Quantity	Estimated Loss indicated by Govt. of Odisha (Rs. in Crores)
1	Damages to 220 KV & 132 KV Towers & Lines			91.00
2	Damages to Power Transformers	Nos	26	17.77
3	Damaged 33 KV Lines	kms	6078	24.50
4	Damaged 11 KV & LT lines	kms	107132	535.66
5	Distribution Transformers Damaged	Nos	12042	120.42
6	Damages to Poles (upto 11 KV)	Nos	202690	81.07
7	Damages to Poles (33 KV)	Nos	16715	6.69
8	Damages to VCB, Insulators, switches Lighting arrester and labour cost etc	LS		282.66
	Total (Rs. in Crores)			1159.77

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF POWER**

**LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.831
TO BE ANSWERED ON 17.09.2020**

LAND ACQUIRED FOR SIPAT PROJECT

†831. SHRI ARUN SAO:

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

- (a) the total number of land owners and their total land acquired for the Sipat project of National Thermal Power Corporation (NTPC) in Chhattisgarh;**
- (b) the number of land oustees or their relatives provided with employment and the number of people who are yet to be provided with jobs in lieu of land;**
- (c) whether any rules or parameters have been setup to provide employment to the land oustees against the land acquisition for various plants under the Union Government and if so, the details thereof;**
- (d) whether NTPC Sipat is following these rules and parameters;**
- (e) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor; and**
- (f) the action taken in this regard so far?**

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) : A total of 2,318.84 acres of private land has been acquired from 3,765 land-owners (Khatodars) in respect of NTPC Sipat Project.

(b) to (f) : The details are as under:

(i) Provision of "Land for Land-LFL" was provided in the approved Rehabilitation Action Plan (RAP) 2000 of NTPC Sipat. Eligible Project Affected Persons (PAPs) under LFL were provided with "Rehabilitation Grant" in addition to the land compensation amount.

The land compensation amount was paid by NTPC through District administration for all 3,765 Khatodars. However, the Land for Land (LFL) option was opted by only 3725 out of 3765 khatedars and 40 did not opt for LFL. Out of 3,725

Khatedars, 624 were not eligible and 3101 Khatedars were eligible for Rehabilitation Grant [Since the cut off date and eligibility for Rehabilitation Benefit as per the approved R&R plan for Sipat was (i) a person whose land has been acquired for the project i.e. Khatedar and the said person has been residing in any of the affected villages and (ii) the person is a land owner since at least 1 year prior to the date of publication of Section 4 (1) of the notification under the LA Act 1894]. Rehabilitation grant and Land Compensation amount was received by 3011 Khatedars, and remaining 90 are pending due to individual disputes and court cases.

(ii) Out of economic opportunities arising due to project activities, over & above the entitled Land compensation and Rehabilitation Grant, as above, only one of the following additional benefit was also extended to individual PAPs amongst total of 3101 PAPs:

Additional Economic Opportunity	No. of PAPs
Permanent Employment	395
Secondary employment with contracting agencies	500
Shop allotment	16
Vehicle Hiring	33
PAPs engaged through Co-operative Societies	273
Sub Total	1217
PAP who have not availed any additional economic opportunity	1884
Total	3101

(iii) Under the Skill Development, ITI training to 248 Nos. of PAPs was provided. Out of 248 ITI trained PAPs, 228 have got permanent employment (included in above list of 395)

(iv) Further, employment to 626 PAPs was agreed on the request from peoples' representatives and the State Government in a Tripartite Meeting held in the year 2008 subject to eligibility as per NTPC's R&R policy, availability of vacancies, NTPC's recruitment policy and State Government's policy on reservation. Details of PAP recruitment from 2008 onwards is as follows:

S No.	Description	Number of Direct Employment
1.	Recruited as per minutes of Tripartite Meetings and Priority List forwarded by District Administration	395
2.	Considered but not issued offer due to dispute /lack of documents (seats kept blocked in view of pending legal cases in some instances)*	30
3.	Total posts for which recruitment has been conducted	425

*The offer of appointment could not be issued because of family disputes of PAPs, lack of submission of required documents by the candidates and pending legal cases etc.

(v) The remaining 201 vacancies include 47 unreserved /other categories and 154 reserved posts of Scheduled Tribes along with the backlog. There are no Scheduled Tribe (ST) candidates remaining in the Priority List forwarded by the District Administration. Therefore, guidance has been sought from the District Administration for filling up of remaining ST posts. Recruitment on the posts reserved for ST shall be done as per guidance from the District Administration in the matter. Recruitment is presently in process for 47 remaining posts (other than those earmarked for ST). However, due to non-availability of qualified candidates in the Priority List for posts such as Staff Nurse, Jr. Stenographer etc. NTPC Sipat has sought assistance from District Administration in arranging training of eligible PAPs for recruitment to these posts. Recruitment activity can be started only after imparting training to eligible PAPs.

(vi) Project specific R&R plans are developed keeping in view of Government Guidelines/ Policies and NTPC R&R Policy, in consultation with the stakeholders including District Administration. These R&R Plans have provisions for Rehabilitation Grant (RG) in form of Annuity in lieu of jobs or lump-sum one time RG to the Project Affected Families/ PAPs.

(vii) The Rehabilitation Action Plan (RAP 2000) of Sipat is based on NTPC's R&R policy. Since 2008, as per the Tripartite Meetings, NTPC has been conducting recruitment on the agreed posts giving preference to Project Affected Persons, in the Priority list provided by the District Administration.

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF POWER**

**LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.854
TO BE ANSWERED ON 17.09.2020**

ELECTRICITY CONNECTION TO EVERY HOUSEHOLD

**854. SHRI BIDYUT BARAN MAHATO:
SHRI SANJAY SADASHIVRAO MANDLIK:
SHRI SUDHEER GUPTA:
SHRI SHRIRANG APPA BARNE:**

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

- (a) whether the Government has set any target for providing electricity connection to every household in the country and if so, the details thereof;**
- (b) the details of the schemes being implemented in this regard and the status of implementation of the same;**
- (c) the funds earmarked and spent thereon during each of the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise;**
- (d) the number of households already electrified and yet to be electrified, State/UT-wise; and**
- (e) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to complete the work in time bound manner?**

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): Government of India had launched Pradhan Mantri Sahaj Bijli Har Ghar Yojana –“Saubhagya” in October, 2017 with an outlay of Rs.16,320 crore including Gross Budgetary Support (GBS) of Rs.12,320.00 crore from Government of India 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 had declared on Saubhagya portal that all the willing un-electrified households had been electrified as on 31.03.2019, except 18,734 households in LWE affected areas of Chhattisgarh. Since the launch of Saubhagya scheme, 2.63 crore households were electrified across the country up to 31.03.2019. State-wise list such households electrified is at Annexure-I.

.....2.

Subsequently, seven States reported 19.09 lakh un-electrified households which were un-willing earlier, but later willing to get electricity connection, identified before 31.03.2019. States have been asked to electrify these households under Saubhagya. Out of these, 15.65 lakh households have been electrified up to 31.08.2020. State-wise list of such households electrified is at Annexure-II.

There is no upfront allocation of funds for any State/District under Saubhagya scheme. Funds are released for sanctioned projects in installments based on the reported utilization of the amount released in the previous installment(s) and fulfillment of stipulated conditionalities. Accordingly, Rs.5,117 crore, has been disbursed as grant, under Saubhagya during the last three years and the current year up to 31.08.2020. The State/UT-wise grant disbursed under Saubhagya, is at Annexure-III.

ANNEXURE-I**ANNEXURE REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PARTS (a) TO (e) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 854 TO BE ANSWERED IN THE LOK SABHA ON 17.09.2020.**

**State-wise households electrified under Saubhagya since launch of the scheme
i.e. 11.10.2017 to 31.03.2019.**

Sl.No.	Name of the States	Number of households electrified
1	Andhra Pradesh	1,81,930
2	Arunachal Pradesh	47,089
3	Assam	17,45,149
4	Bihar	32,59,041
5	Chhattisgarh	7,49,397
6	Gujarat	41,317
7	Haryana	54,681
8	Himachal Pradesh	12,891
9	Jammu & Kashmir	3,77,045
10	Jharkhand	15,30,708
11	Karnataka	3,56,974
12	Ladakh	10,456
13	Madhya Pradesh	19,84,264
14	Maharashtra	15,17,922
15	Manipur	1,02,748
16	Meghalaya	1,99,839
17	Mizoram	27,970
18	Nagaland	1,32,507
19	Odisha	24,52,444
20	Puducherry	912
21	Punjab	3,477
22	Rajasthan	18,62,736
23	Sikkim	14,900
24	Tamil Nadu	2,170
25	Telangana	5,15,084
26	Tripura	1,39,090
27	Uttar Pradesh	79,80,568
28	Uttarakhand	2,48,751
29	West Bengal	7,32,290
	Total	2,62,84,350

ANNEXURE-II

ANNEXURE REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PARTS (a) TO (e) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 854 TO BE ANSWERED IN THE LOK SABHA ON 17.09.2020.

STATE-WISE WILLING UN-ELECTRIFIED HOUSEHOLDS IDENTIFIED BEFORE 31ST MARCH 2019 UNDER SAUBHAGYA SCHEME

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Un-electrified HHs (un-willing earlier)	Households electrified			Balance un-electrified HHs to be electrified (as on 31.08.2020)
			During 01.04.2019 to 31.03.2020	During 01.04.2020 to 31.08.2020	Total	
1	Assam	2,00,000	1,97,807	0	1,97,807	2,193
2	Chhattisgarh	40,394	29,534	7,341	36,875	3,519
3	Jharkhand	2,00,000	1,31,880	7,195	1,39,075	60,925
4	Karnataka*	39,738	26,824	0	26,824	0
5	Manipur*	1,141	5,367	0	5,367	0
6	Rajasthan*	2,28,403	2,12,786	0	2,12,786	0
7	Uttar Pradesh	12,00,003	7,88,083	1,58,135	9,46,218	2,53,785
	Total	19,09,679	13,92,281	1,72,671	15,64,952	3,20,422

* Karnataka, Manipur & Rajasthan States have confirmed 100% household electrification and balance actual HHs to be electrified is NIL.

ANNEXURE-III**ANNEXURE REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PARTS (a) TO (e) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 854 TO BE ANSWERED IN THE LOK SABHA ON 17.09.2020.**

State-wise & Year-wise Grant disbursed under Saubhagya Scheme since its launch in October, 2017 up to 31.08.2020**Rs. in crore**

Sl. No.	Name of the States	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21 till 31.08.2020	Total
1	Arunachal Pradesh	-	139	14	-	153
2	Assam	42	403	121	37	603
3	Bihar	115	199	136	17	468
4	Chhattisgarh	43	219	32	27	320
5	Haryana	-	-	3	-	3
6	Himachal Pradesh	-	1	3	-	4
7	J&K	2	51	-	-	53
8	Jharkhand	70	83	4	-	157
9	Karnataka	-	-	39	-	39
10	Kerala	15	-	26	13	55
11	Madhya Pradesh	260	147	-	-	407
12	Maharashtra	15	140	43	-	198
13	Manipur	6	35	33	10	84
14	Meghalaya	-	98	88	1	187
15	Mizoram	-	35	-	6	41
16	Nagaland	5	34	-	-	39
17	Orissa	76	168	-	-	245
18	Rajasthan	-	103	76	42	222
19	Sikkim	-	-	1	1	2
20	Telangana	-	-	15	-	15
21	Tripura	-	237	8	0	245
22	Uttar Pradesh	864	523	26	-	1,412
23	Uttarakhand	13	22	7	-	43
24	West Bengal	14	73	20	16	123
	Total	1,541	2,709	696	171	5,117

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF POWER**

**LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.867
TO BE ANSWERED ON 17.09.2020**

FINANCIAL STRESS FACED BY DISCOMs

**867. SHRIMATI SANGEETA KUMARI SINGHDEO:
DR. SUKANTA MAJUMDAR:
DR. JAYANTA KUMAR ROY:
SHRI VINOD KUMAR SONKAR:
SHRI BHOLA SINGH:
SHRI RAJA AMARESHWARA NAIK:**

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

- (a) whether DISCOMs have been facing financial stress due to low power consumption during the lockdown;**
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the action taken thereon;**
- (c) whether the Government has formulated revised Power Tariff Policy and if so, the details thereof;**
- (d) whether the Government proposes to bring Electricity (Amendment) Bill, 2020 and if so, the details thereof;**
- (e) whether there is urgent need for uniform power tariff structure across the country; and**
- (f) if so, the details thereof along with the steps being taken by the Government thereto?**

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): To alleviate the problems faced by Power Distribution Companies (DISCOMs) due to low power consumption during the lockdown imposed due to COVID-19, the Government decided to infuse liquidity of Rs.90000 Cr in the power sector through Power Finance Corporation (PFC) Ltd. and Rural Electrification Corporation (REC) Ltd. as a part of AatmaNirbhar Bharat Abhiyan. Against Rs.90000 Cr of liquidity infusion package announced by the Government, Rs.70,590 Cr worth of loans have been sanctioned and Rs.24,742 Cr has already been disbursed/released till 14-09-2020.

(c): The Government has proposed amendments in the Tariff Policy with the key focus being on ensuring sustainability of power sector, encouraging competition, addressing environmental concerns, performance improvement, efficiency and accountability of the Distribution Sector in addition to other issues.

(d): The Government has proposed draft amendments to the Electricity Act 2003 and the same were circulated for Stake Holders comments.

(e) & (f): Electricity is a concurrent subject. As per the provision of the Electricity Act, 2003, the responsibility for fixing retail supply tariff of electricity falls under the purview of respective State Electricity Regulatory Commissions. Retail supply tariff varies across the Distribution Licensees across the country. Tariff structures inherently vary across utilities since cost of service varies across various DISCOMs according to DISCOM specific power purchase agreements (PPAs), varying set of consumers/ class of consumers, geographical area, efficiency levels, including aggregate technical and commercial losses etc.As per provisions of the Electricity Act, 2003, the Regulatory Commissions undertake due diligence before approving the retail tariff of consumers in their DISCOM under guidance of the Tariff policy. The Tariff Policy, 2016 issued by Central Government provides that Appropriate Commission shall notify a roadmap in such a manner that tariffs are brought within $\pm 20\%$ of the average cost of supply.

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF POWER**

**LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.871
TO BE ANSWERED ON 17.09.2020**

STAR RATING TECHNIQUE

**†871. SHRI JOHN BARLA:
SHRIMATI RATHVA GITABENVAJESINGBHAI:
SHRI NAYAB SINGH:**

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

- (a) whether the “Star Rating” technique fulfils the objective of energy savings of high energy equipment sand appliances;**
- (b) if so, the details thereof;**
- (c) whether energy appliances have been categorized or classified accordingly and if so, the details thereof;**
- (d) the details of the appliances and equipment which have been labelled with star or have been selected for star rating;**
- (e) whether any technological change in the appliances and equipments has also been approved; and**
- (f) 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 Star Rating technique fulfils the objective of energy savings in high energy consuming equipment and appliances by optimizing the energy performance of these appliances and equipments. The Standards & Labeling Programme of Bureau of Energy Efficiency (BEE), a statutory body under the Ministry of Power, provides a rating from 1 to 5 star (5 star being the most efficient) for each registered appliance from the respective category, based on the energy performance criteria. The scheme has reported energy savings of 55.7 billion units (BU) of electricity in the year 2018-19.

(c) & (d) : 26 appliances have been covered under the Standards & Labelling Programme, out of which 10 are under the mandatory regime while the remaining 16 are under voluntary regime. Details of appliances and equipment covered under this Programme are furnished at Annexure.

(e) & (f) : BEE's Star Labelling Programme is technology agnostic. The programme rates an appliance based on its energy performance on a scale of 1 to 5, irrespective of technology used in the appliance. Keeping in view the advancements in technology, BEE periodically upgrades the energy performance of appliances, in order to enhance availability of more energy efficient appliances in the market. Based on the market transformation, appliances are also shifted from voluntary regime to the mandatory regime.

ANNEXURE

ANNEXURE REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PARTS (c) & (d) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 871 TO BE ANSWERED IN THE LOK SABHA ON 17.09.2020.

Details of appliances and equipment covered under Standards & Labeling Programme:

Sl.No	Mandatory Appliances	Sl.No	Voluntary Appliances
1	Room Air Conditioners	1	Induction Motors
2	Frost Free Refrigerator	2	Pump Sets
3	Tubular Florescent Lamp	3	Ceiling Fans
4	Distribution Transformer	4	LPG-Stoves
5	Room Air Conditioner (Cassette, Floor Standing)	5	Washing Machine
6	Direct Cool Refrigerator	6	Computer (Notebook/Laptops)
7	Color Television	7	Ballast (Electronic/Magnetic)
8	Electric Geysers	8	Office Equipment's (Printer, Copier, Scanner, MFD's)
9	Variable speed(Inverter) Air Conditioners	9	Diesel Engine Driven Mono-set Pumps
10	LED Lamps	10	Solid State Inverter
		11	Diesel Generator Sets
		12	Chillers
		13	Microwave Oven
		14	Light Commercial Air Conditioners
		15	Solar Water Heaters
		16	Deep Freezers

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF POWER**

**LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.911
TO BE ANSWERED ON 17.09.2020**

ACCESS TO ELECTRICITY

911. SHRI UTTAM KUMAR REDDYNALAMADA:

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

- (a) the number of households that have been electrified till date in the country and the number of households that do not have access to electricity, State/UT wise;**
- (b) whether all electrified households receive 24x7 electricity supply and if so, the details thereof;**
- (c) the number of households that do not receive 24x7 electricity supply, State/UT wise;**
- (d) the reasons for not being able to provide 24x7 electricity supply to all households across the country; and**
- (e) the average number of hours of electricity supplied to each household on a daily basis, 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): 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 had declared on Saubhagya portal that all the willing un-electrified households had been electrified as on 31.03.2019, except 18,734 households in LWE affected areas of Chhattisgarh. Since the launch of Saubhagya scheme, 2.63 crore households were electrified across the country up to 31.03.2019. The State-wise details are given at Annexure-I.

Subsequently, seven States reported 19.09 lakh un-electrified households which were un-willing earlier, but later willing to get electricity connection, identified before 31.03.2019. States have been asked to electrify these households under Saubhagya. Out of these, 15.65 lakh households have been electrified up to 31.08.2020. The State-wise details are given at Annexure-II.

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(b) to (d): All the States/UTs have signed a document on '24x7 Power of All' with the Government of India for providing 24x7 power supply to all households, industrial and commercial consumers from April, 2019 and adequate supply of power to agricultural consumers as per State policy.

Government of India supplements the efforts of the States to provide access to electricity through its various schemes including DeenDayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana (DDUGJY), Integrated Power Development Scheme (IPDS), Pradhan Mantri Sahaj Bijli Har Ghar Yojana - Saubhagya and Ujjwal Discom Assurance Yojana (UDAY).

(e): State-wise average hours of power supply, as reported by the States in rural areas, is given at Annexure-III.

ANNEXURE-I**ANNEXURE REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PART (a) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 911
TO BE ANSWERED IN THE LOK SABHA ON 17.09.2020.**

**State-wise households electrified under Saubhagya since launch of the scheme
i.e. 11.10.2017 to 31.03.2019.**

Sl.No.	Name of the States	Number of households electrified
1	Andhra Pradesh	1,81,930
2	Arunachal Pradesh	47,089
3	Assam	17,45,149
4	Bihar	32,59,041
5	Chhattisgarh	7,49,397
6	Gujarat	41,317
7	Haryana	54,681
8	Himachal Pradesh	12,891
9	Jammu & Kashmir	3,77,045
10	Jharkhand	15,30,708
11	Karnataka	3,56,974
12	Ladakh	10,456
13	Madhya Pradesh	19,84,264
14	Maharashtra	15,17,922
15	Manipur	1,02,748
16	Meghalaya	1,99,839
17	Mizoram	27,970
18	Nagaland	1,32,507
19	Odisha	24,52,444
20	Puducherry	912
21	Punjab	3,477
22	Rajasthan	18,62,736
23	Sikkim	14,900
24	Tamil Nadu	2,170
25	Telangana	5,15,084
26	Tripura	1,39,090
27	Uttar Pradesh	79,80,568
28	Uttarakhand	2,48,751
29	West Bengal	7,32,290
	Total	2,62,84,350

ANNEXURE-II

**ANNEXURE REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PART (a) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 911
TO BE ANSWERED IN THE LOK SABHA ON 17.09.2020.**

**STATE-WISE WILLING UN-ELECTRIFIED HOUSEHOLDS IDENTIFIED BEFORE 31ST MARCH
2019 UNDER SAUBHAGYA SCHEME**

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Un-electrified HHs (un-willing earlier)	Households electrified			Balance un-electrified HHs to be electrified (as on 31.08.2020)
			During 01.04.2019 to 31.03.2020	During 01.04.2020 to 31.08.2020	Total	
1	Assam	2,00,000	1,97,807	0	1,97,807	2,193
2	Chhattisgarh	40,394	29,534	7,341	36,875	3,519
3	Jharkhand	2,00,000	1,31,880	7,195	1,39,075	60,925
4	Karnataka*	39,738	26,824	0	26,824	0
5	Manipur*	1,141	5,367	0	5,367	0
6	Rajasthan*	2,28,403	2,12,786	0	2,12,786	0
7	Uttar Pradesh	12,00,003	7,88,083	1,58,135	9,46,218	2,53,785
Total		19,09,679	13,92,281	1,72,671	15,64,952	3,20,422

* Karnataka, Manipur & Rajasthan States have confirmed 100% household electrification and balance actual HHs to be electrified is NIL.

**ANNEXURE REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PART (e) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION
NO. 911 TO BE ANSWERED IN THE LOK SABHA ON 17.09.2020.**

Status of Power Supply to Rural Areas

SL. No.	Name of the States	Average Hours of Power Supply in a day to Rural Areas during August, 2020
1	Andhra Pradesh	23.72
2	Arunachal Pradesh	14.30
3	Assam	19.00
4	Bihar	20.27
5	Chhattisgarh	23.33
6	Gujarat	24.00
7	Haryana	16.82
8	Himachal Pradesh	24.00
9	Jammu & Kashmir	16.75
10	Jharkhand	18.39
11	Karnataka	18.97
12	Kerala	24.00
13	Ladakh	15.25
14	Madhya Pradesh	23.57
15	Maharashtra	24.00
16	Manipur	23.50
17	Meghalaya	18.50
18	Mizoram	15.00
19	Nagaland	20.00
20	Odisha	23.00
21	Punjab	24.00
22	Rajasthan	22.00
23	Sikkim	16.75
24	Tamil Nadu	24.00
25	Telangana	24.00
26	Tripura	23.50
27	Uttar Pradesh	18.21
28	Uttarakhand	18.21
29	West Bengal	24.00
