GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF POWER

LOK SABHA
STARRED QUESTION NO.35
ANSWERED ON 19.07.2018

SAUBHAGYA SCHEME

*35. SHRIMATI POONAMBEN MAADAM:

Will the Minister of POWER
be pleased to state:

(a) the aims and objectives of the Pradhan Mantri Sahaj Bijli Har Ghar Yojana "Saubhagya" and the type of assistance being provided by the Government to achieve the objectives of the scheme;

(b) whether the Government has fixed any dateline for the completion of the scheme, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) the names of the States with whom agreements have been signed under the scheme and the names of the States which have forwarded proposals/project reports as of now under the scheme;

(d) whether his Ministry has entrusted the Department of Posts to conduct a survey of un-electrified households in selected States and if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the budgetary outlay for "Saubhagya" scheme for 2018-19 and the quantum of funds allocated to each State?

A N S W E R

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

(SHRI R.K. SINGH)

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

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STATEMENT

STATEMENT REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PARTS (a) TO (e) OF STARRED QUESTION NO.35 ANSWERED IN THE LOK SABHA ON 19.07.2018 REGARDING SAUBHAGYA SCHEME.

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(a) & (b) : Government of India has launched Pradhan Mantri Sahaj Bijli Har Ghar Yojana –"Saubhagya" with an outlay of Rs.16,320 crore including a Gross Budgetary Support (GBS) of Rs.12,320 crore with the objective 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. Under Saubhagya, Government of India provides budgetary support towards 60% (85% for special category states) of the project cost. An additional budgetary support of 15% (5% for special category states) is available subject to achievement of 100% household electrification of all willing households by 31st December 2018. All remaining un-electrified households are targeted for electrification by March, 2019.

(c) : 24 States have submitted their 'Letter of Intent' for Saubhagya, 19 States namely Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Jammu & Kashmir, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Odisha, Punjab, Rajasthan, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand, West Bengal have submitted Detailed Project Reports (DPRs).

(d) : Ministry of Power had asked Department of Posts for survey of un-electrified households in five States viz. Assam, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh and Odisha. The survey covered 1,73,692 villages in above states.

(e) : For the year 2018-19, an amount of Rs.3,700 crore was provided for the scheme as GBS for electrification work under Saubhagya, out of which an amount of Rs.1954.50 crore has been released to 18 States as on 11.07.2018. The State-wise details are at Annexure. Government has also allowed for raising of funds of about Rs.6373 crore through Extra Budgetary Resources (EBR) during the FY 2018-19. Funds are released based on achievement of pre-defined milestones of the sanctioned projects.

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ANNEXURE

ANNEXURE REFERRED TO IN PART (e) OF THE STATEMENT LAID IN REPLY TO STARRED QUESTION NO. 35 ANSWERED IN THE LOK SABHA ON 19.07.2018 REGARDING SAUBHAGYA SCHEME.

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State-wise release of funds under SAUBHAGYA

As on 11.07.2018

Sl. No	State	Grant amount released (Rs. Crore)
1	Assam	162.68
2	Arunachal Pradesh	-
3	Bihar	115.40
4	Chhattisgarh	155.28
5	Haryana	-
6	Himachal Pradesh	0.82
7	J&K	1.81
8	Jharkhand	142.90
9	Kerala	15.20
10	Madhya Pradesh	336.98
11	Maharashtra	15.17
12	Manipur	5.85
13	Meghalaya	7.48
14	Mizoram	1.77
15	Nagaland	8.13
16	Odisha	76.36
17	Punjab	-
18	Rajasthan	-
19	Tripura	17.64
20	Uttar Pradesh	864.01
21	Uttarakhand	13.30
22	West Bengal	13.71
	Total	1,954.50

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF POWER

LOK SABHA
STARRED QUESTION NO.39
ANSWERED ON 19.07.2018

NATIONAL POWER DISTRIBUTION COMPANY

*39. SHRI T. RADHAKRISHNAN:
SHRI SUDHEER GUPTA:

Will the Minister of POWER
be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government plans to set up a national power distribution company;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the aims and objectives thereof;

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

(d) whether the Government also plans to impose penalty on power distribution companies who carry out load shedding in any area across the country and if so, the details in this regard; and

(e) the further steps taken/being taken by the Government to provide 24x7 power supply to each and every citizen of the country?

A N S W E R

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

(SHRI R.K. SINGH)

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

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STATEMENT

STATEMENT REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PARTS (a) TO (e) OF STARRED QUESTION NO.39 ANSWERED IN THE LOK SABHA ON 19.07.2018 REGARDING NATIONAL POWER DISTRIBUTION COMPANY.

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(a) to (c) : Recently, Ministry has received proposals in regard to setting up of a National Company in Distribution Sector. Some Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs) under the administrative jurisdiction of Ministry of Power, including NTPC Limited, NHPC Limited, and POWERGRID Corporation of India Limited already operate in Distribution related projects. Setting up of a dedicated Company for Distribution Sector is contingent upon its need assessments.

(d) : In the proposed draft amendments to the National tariff policy, 2016 provision for imposition of penalties on the Distribution companies for power cuts other than force majeure conditions or technical faults by appropriate commission has been included. The draft amendments are under inter-ministerial consultations.

(e) : Electricity is a concurrent subject and providing 24x7 electricity to all the consumers is the primary responsibility of concerned State Governments/Power Distribution Companies (DISCOMs). Government of India has taken a joint initiative with all the States/UTs for drawing up of State specific plans for providing 24x7 power supply to all households, industrial & commercial consumers and adequate supply of power to agricultural consumers as per State policy. All the State Governments and Union Territories have signed the “24x7 Power for All” document to provide electricity to all from 1st April, 2019. In addition, Government of India supplements the efforts of the States through its schemes including Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana (DDUGJY), Integrated Power Development Scheme (IPDS), Ujwal Discoms Assurance Yojana (UDAY) and Pradhan Mantri Sahaj Bijli Har Ghar Yojana – Saubhagya.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF POWER

LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.232
ANSWERED ON 19.07.2018

FLOUTING OF CONSUMER SAFETY STANDARDS BY LED BULB MANUFACTURING COMPANIES

232. SHRI ABHISHEK SINGH:

Will the Minister of POWER
be pleased to state:

(a) the norms and guidelines set by the Government for the manufacturing of lighting products in the country and the punishment given for non compliance of those norms and guidelines;

(b) whether it is a fact that many LED bulb manufacturing companies are not following the norms and guidelines about consumer safety standards; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

A N S W E R

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

(SHRI R. K. SINGH)

(a) : Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology (MeitY) has notified "Electronics and IT Goods (Requirement of Compulsory Registration) Order, 2012 (CRO)" in the Gazette of India vide notifications dated 3rd October, 2012 and 13th November,2014 under the provision of "Compulsory Registration Scheme" of Bureau of Indian Standard (BIS) Act 1986 mandating Indian safety standards for 30 electronics products categories. In Phase-II, through notification dated 11th May, 2015 three LED products were covered under CRO with immediate effect. In Phase-III, six more LED products have been covered under CRO, the order has come into force from 23rd May 2018.

As per the provisions of CRO, registration is granted by Bureau of Indian Standard (BIS) after successful completion of testing at BIS recognized labs as per applicable Indian Safety Standards. Accordingly, BIS has published the following Indian Standards on LED bulb :-

(i) IS 16102 (Part 1 Safety Requirements) 'Self-ballasted LED Lamps for General Lighting Services' under Electronics and IT Goods (Requirement for Compulsory Registration Order, 2012) published in 13th November 2014;

.....2.

(ii) IS 16102 (Part 2 Performance Requirements) 'Self-ballasted LED Lamps for General Lighting Services' for which Bureau of Energy Efficiency (BEE) has prescribed energy performance norms for LED bulbs, the LED bulbs are rated on a scale of 1 to 5 with star being the most efficient lighting product in terms of its energy performance in lumen output per watt and these norms have come into force from 28th June 2018. Any non-compliance of these norms makes the LED manufacturers/ importers/persons in trade liable to penalty in terms of section 26 of the Energy Conservation Act, 2001.

There are additional Indian standards published by BIS on various lighting products covered under Quality Control Orders and Compulsory Registration Orders 2014, which are given at Annexure.

(b) & (c) : As per the provisions of the CRO, registrations are granted by BIS and MeitY executes surveillance for the notified Goods registered by BIS. In case any complaint or non-compliance is observed on the notified products during surveillance, the cases are forwarded to BIS for necessary action as per provisions of BIS Act/ Rules. As per information provided by the MeitY, till date, three Registrations given under the Compulsory Registration Scheme were cancelled by BIS as a result of failure of test report.

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ANNEXURE

ANNEXURE REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PART (a) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 232 ANSWERED IN THE LOK SABHA ON 19.07.2018.

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List of additional Indian Standards published on various lighting products covered under Quality Control Orders and Compulsory Registration Orders issued by Government of India

1. IS 418 Tungsten filament general service electric lamps (upto100 W).
2. IS 10322 (Part 5/ Sec 1) Luminaries Part 5 Particular Requirements Sec 1 Fixed General purpose luminaries.
3. IS 10322 (Part 5/ Sec 3) Luminaires - Part 5: Particular Requirements Section 3 Luminaires for Road and Street Lighting.
4. IS 10322 (Part 5/ Sec 5) Luminaires - Part 5: Particular Requirements Section 5 Flood Lights .
5. IS 10322 (Part 5/ Sec 6) Luminaires - Part 5: Particular Requirements Section 6 Hamp Lamps.
6. IS 10322 (Part 5/ Sec 7) Luminaires - Part 5: Particular Requirements Section 7 Lighting Chains.
7. IS 10322 (Part 5/ Sec 8) Luminaires - Part 5: Particular Requirements Section 8 Luminaires for Emergency Lighting.
8. IS 15111 (Part 1) Self Ballasted Lamps for General Lighting Services Part 1 Safety Requirements.
9. IS 15111 (Part 2) Self Ballasted Lamps for General Lighting Services Part 2 : Performance Requirements.
10. IS 15885 (Part 2/ Sec 13) Safety of Lamp Control gear Part 2 Particular Requirements Section 13 d.c. or a.c. Supplied Electronic Control gear for LED Modules.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF POWER

LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.244
ANSWERED ON 19.07.2018

ACCESS TO ELECTRICITY

244. SHRI SHIVKUMAR UDASI:

Will the Minister of POWER
be pleased to state:

(a) whether every household in the electrified villages, towns and cities have access to electricity and if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;

(b) the average hours for which electricity is provided in villages, towns and cities per day, State-wise;

(c) the average power consumption per household in villages, towns and cities, State-wise; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government to ensure continuous electricity supply in villages, towns and cities during the last two years?

A N S W E R

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

(SHRI R. K. SINGH)

(a) : Electricity is in the concurrent list and providing electricity connection to consumers is the responsibility of the States/DISCOMs. However, the Central Government provides assistance to States under Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana (DDUGJY) for creation of necessary infrastructure for rural electrification. Government of India has launched Pradhan Mantri Sahaj Bijli Har Ghar Yojana – "Saubhagya" to achieve universal household electrification. The scheme provides last mile connectivity and electricity connections to all un-electrified households in rural and all poor un-electrified households in urban areas. All remaining un-electrified households are targeted for electrification by 31st March, 2019. All States and UTs are committed to supply 24x7 Power for all households from 1st April, 2019.

.....2.

(b) : As reported by States, the average power supply hours in rural areas is given at Annexure-I.

(c) : The average power consumption per household in villages, towns and cities are not maintained by Ministry of Power. However, as reported by the States/UTs for the Year 2016-17, the total Electricity consumed was 1061182.64 GWh and Per Capita Consumption was 1122 kWh in India. The State-wise Per Capita Consumption is given at Annexure-II.

(d) : Government of India has taken a joint initiative with all the States/UTs for providing 24x7 power for all households, industrial & commercial consumers and adequate supply of power to agriculture consumers as per State policy. All the State Governments and Union Territories have signed the '24x7 Power For All' document to provide electricity to all from 1st April, 2019. In addition, Government of India supplements the efforts of the States through its schemes including Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana (DDUGJY), Integrated Power Development Scheme (IPDS), Pradhan Mantri Sahaj Bijli Har Ghar Yojana- Saubhagya and UDAY.

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ANNEXURE-I

ANNEX REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PART (b) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 244 ANSWERED IN THE LOK SABHA ON 19.07.2018.

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Status of Power Supply to Rural Areas

MONTH : MAY, 2018

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Average hours of power supply in a day to rural areas
1	Andhra Pradesh	23.05
2	Arunachal Pradesh*	14.30
3	Assam	19.00
4	Bihar	18.21
5	Chhattisgarh	23.00
6	Gujarat	24.00
7	Haryana	13.63
8	Himachal Pradesh	24.00
9	Jammu & Kashmir	14.5
10	Jharkhand	16.77
11	Karnataka	18.96
12	Kerala*	23.00
13	Madhya Pradesh	23.04
14	Maharashtra*	23.32
15	Manipur	22.5
16	Meghalaya	21.50
17	Mizoram	10.00
18	Nagaland	20.00
19	Odisha	19
20	Punjab	24.00
21	Rajasthan	22.00
22	Sikkim*	17
23	Tamil Nadu	24.00
24	Telangana	24.00
25	Tripura	23.50
26	Uttar Pradesh*	17.85
27	Uttarakhand	23.91
28	West Bengal	24.00

** Arunachal Pradesh, January, 2018 month data, Sikkim, March, 2018 month data, UP, February, 2018 month data and Kerala, Maharashtra, April 2018 month data has been included.*

Source: CEA

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ANNEXURE-II

ANNEX REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PART (c) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 244 ANSWERED IN THE LOK SABHA ON 19.07.2018.

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Annual Per Capita Consumption of Electricity -State-wise	
(Utilities & Non Utilities)	
2016-17	
State/UTs	Per Capita Consumption (kWh)
Chandigarh	1128
Delhi	1574
Haryana	1975
Himachal Pradesh	1340
Jammu & Kashmir	1282
Punjab	2028
Rajasthan	1166
Uttar Pradesh	585
Uttarakhand	1454
Northern Region	1003
Chhattisgarh	2016
Gujarat	2279
Madhya Pradesh	989
Maharashtra	1307
Daman & Diu	7965
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	15783
Goa	2466
Western Region	1533
Andhra Pradesh	1319
Telangana	1551
Karnataka	1367
Kerala	763
Tamil Nadu	1847
Puducherry	1784
Lakshadweep	633
Southern Region	1432
Bihar	272
Jharkhand	915
Odisha	1622
West Bengal	665
Sikkim	806
Andaman- Nicobar	370
Eastern Region	695
Arunachal Pradesh	648
Assam	339
Manipur	326
Meghalaya	832
Mizoram	523
Nagaland	345
Tripura	470
North-Eastern Region	392
All India	1122

Source: CEA

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF POWER

LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.245
ANSWERED ON 19.07.2018

ELECTRIFICATION OF VILLAGES

†245. SHRI BHAIRON PRASAD MISHRA:
SHRI HARISH MEENA:

Will the Minister of POWER
be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has achieved its ambitious target of 100% electrification of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the criteria adopted by the Government to consider a village as electrified;

(c) if not, the time by which the Government proposes to achieve the target;

(d) the number of hamlets having population of more than five hundred which are yet to be electrified in the country particularly in Uttar Pradesh under Pandit Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Rural Electrification Scheme, District-wise and State-wise; and

(e) the time by which the said hamlets are likely to be electrified?

A N S W E R

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

(SHRI R. K. SINGH)

(a) to (c) : As informed by States, all inhabited census villages across the country were electrified, as on 28th April, 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 household electrified should be at least 10% of the total number of households in the village.

(d) & (e) : Government of India have targeted to electrify all remaining un-electrified households, across the country including Uttar Pradesh, by 31st March, 2019 under Pradhan Mantri Sahaj Bijli Har Ghar Yojana- Saubhagya and supplemented by Deen Dayal Upadhayaya Gram Jyoti Yojana.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF POWER

LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.251
ANSWERED ON 19.07.2018

BARRING ALIEN COUNTRIES FROM PARTICIPATION IN POWER TRANSMISSION PROJECTS

251. SHRI B. SENGUTTUVAN:

Will the Minister of POWER
be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry is likely to bar the Chinese power companies from participation in power transmission projects on the ground of growing security concerns and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Chinese Government bars the participation of foreign investors in electrical energy sector whilst India allows 100% FDI in the field and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether any policy decision has been taken by the Ministry to disallow countries that do not offer reciprocal investment in the field of power and to declare them ineligible to invest in power transmission projects in the country and if so, the details thereof?

A N S W E R

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

(SHRI R. K. SINGH)

(a) : There is no proposal under consideration in the Ministry to bar the Chinese power companies from participation in power transmission projects on the ground of growing security concerns.

(b) : Ministry of External Affairs have informed that as per 7th Revision to Foreign Investment Industry Catalogue 2017 of Chinese Government, which regulates foreign investments in various sectors of the Chinese economy; foreign investment in sector related to energy/power generation is not prohibited. Investment in power generation and supply is encouraged by the Chinese Government, though it doesn't provide the detail on the share of ownership which a foreign investor can hold. However, "Construction and management of nuclear power plant", "Construction and operation of power grid", form a part of the "Restricted List" in China according to which the foreign investor mandatorily has to form JV with Chinese company and the majority of share holding will be with Chinese partner.

(c) : There is no policy decision taken by the Ministry to disallow countries that do not offer reciprocal investment in the field of power and to declare them ineligible to invest in power transmission projects in the country.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF POWER

LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.265
ANSWERED ON 19.07.2018

HYDRO POWER PLANTS IN TAMIL NADU

265. DR. ANBUMANI RAMADOSS:

Will the Minister of POWER
be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry has any plans to propose a Hydro Power Plant at Hogenakkal in Dharampuri district of Tamil Nadu; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

A N S W E R

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

(SHRI R. K. SINGH)

(a) & (b) : The Detailed Project Report (DPR) of Hogenakkal (120 MW) [combined with Cauvery basin power projects namely Hogenakkal (120 MW) and Rasimanal (360 MW)] in Tamil Nadu was submitted to Central Electricity Authority (CEA) by Tamil Nadu Electricity Board. It was returned to the developer by CEA in February, 1997 for resubmission after resolving the interstate issues between Tamil Nadu, Kerala and Karnataka. Thereafter, the developer has not submitted the DPR in CEA.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF POWER

LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.279
ANSWERED ON 19.07.2018

ELECTRIFICATION IN THE COUNTRY

† 279. SHRI BHARAT SINGH:
SHRI AJAY MISRA TENI:

Will the Minister of POWER
be pleased to state:

(a) the extent of electrification carried out in the country during the last four years along with the total expenditure incurred thereon, State-wise; and

(b) the details of such electrification work carried out in Ballia district in Uttar Pradesh during the said period?

A N S W E R

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

(SHRI R. K. SINGH)

(a) : The State-wise details of electrification of inhabited census villages, intensive electrification of electrified villages, release of free electricity service connections to Below Poverty Line (BPL) Households under Deen Dayal Upadhayaya Gram Jyoti Yojana (DDUGJY) and electrification of households under Saubhagya scheme during the last four years across the country along with funds disbursed, are placed at Annexure - I(a), I(b), I(c), I(d).

(b) : Under DDUGJY, intensive electrification works in 663 electrified villages have been completed and free electricity connections to 20,749 BPL households have been provided during the last four years in district Ballia, Uttar Pradesh. Similarly, 24,599 households have been electrified under Saubhagya since launch of the scheme i.e. for the year 2017-18.

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ANNEXURE-I(a)

ANNEXURE REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PART (a) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 279 ANSWERED IN THE LOK SABHA ON 19.07.2018.

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State-wise electrification of un-electrified villages, intensive electrification of villages and free electricity connections to BPL households released under DDUGJY during the last four years

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Un-electrified villages	Intensive electrification of electrified village	Release of free electricity connection to BPL households
1	Andhra Pradesh	-	14,822	7,42,462
2	Arunachal Pradesh	1,310	146	6,092
3	Assam	2,922	7,066	4,50,729
4	Bihar	2,983	26,311	28,44,550
5	Chhattisgarh	1,114	6,064	2,87,787
6	Gujarat	-	1,527	10,998
7	Haryana	-	207	62
8	Himachal Pradesh	34	855	328
9	Jammu & Kashmir	76	58	6,490
10	Jharkhand	2,628	7,725	2,50,470
11	Karnataka	39	5,660	1,98,289
12	Kerala	-	1,830	1,45,410
13	Madhya Pradesh	503	32,073	14,49,982
14	Maharashtra	-	349	15,546
15	Manipur	465	745	43,433
16	Meghalaya	943	58	3,702
17	Mizoram	101	177	10,755
18	Nagaland	88	248	14,503
19	Odisha	2,913	11,309	3,22,454
20	Punjab	-	397	1,206
21	Rajasthan	497	20,642	2,95,643
22	Sikkim	-	24	3,472
23	Tamilnadu	-	1,679	23,489
24	Telangana	-	-	25,265
25	Tripura	26	540	61,666
26	Uttar Pradesh	1,535	58,105	21,94,025
27	Uttarakhand	65	1,562	1,617
28	West Bengal	22	6,723	72,855
Total		18,264	2,06,902	94,83,280

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ANNEXURE-I(b)

ANNEXURE REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PART (a) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 279 ANSWERED IN THE LOK SABHA ON 19.07.2018.

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State-wise details of households electrified under Saubhagya scheme during the financial year 2017-18.

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Number of Households Electrified
1	Andhra Pradesh	81,949
2	Assam	1,10,836
3	Bihar	4,49,016
4	Chhattisgarh	1,55,490
5	Gujarat	15,748
6	Haryana	3,497
7	Himachal Pradesh	1,943
8	Jharkhand	1,25,389
9	Karnataka	59,709
10	Madhya Pradesh	11,49,748
11	Maharashtra	1,82,896
12	Manipur	746
13	Nagaland	473
14	Odisha	1,35,348
15	Rajasthan	2,12,555
16	Tamil Nadu	2,170
17	Telangana	23,803
18	Tripura	1,882
19	Uttar Pradesh	11,33,002
20	Uttarakhand	4,960
21	West Bengal	1,94,153
Total		40,45,313

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ANNEXURE-I(c)

ANNEXURE REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PART (a) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 279 ANSWERED IN THE LOK SABHA ON 19.07.2018.

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State-wise details of Grant disbursed under DDUGJY during the last four years

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Grant amount disbursed (Rs. Crore)
1	Andhra Pradesh	344.48
2	Arunachal Pradesh	273.44
3	Assam	1,451.63
4	Bihar	4,255.08
5	Chhattisgarh	1,051.71
6	Gujarat	324.00
7	Haryana	31.00
8	Himachal Pradesh	28.35
9	J&K	64.90
10	Jharkhand	1,198.45
11	Karnataka	419.03
12	Kerala	236.61
13	Madhya Pradesh	1,815.64
14	Maharashtra	443.08
15	Manipur	163.82
16	Meghalaya	83.13
17	Mizoram	74.65
18	Nagaland	93.39
19	Orissa	1,974.85
20	Punjab	15.17
21	Rajasthan	1,383.45
22	Sikkim	17.93
23	Tamil Nadu	189.27
24	Telangana	95.96
25	Tripura	236.85
26	Uttar Pradesh	7,781.38
27	Uttarakhand	122.09
28	West Bengal	964.24
29	Puducherry	1.20
30	Andaman & Nicobar	1.26
Total		25,136.06

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ANNEXURE-I(d)

ANNEXURE REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PART (a) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 279 ANSWERED IN THE LOK SABHA ON 19.07.2018.

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State-wise details of Grant disbursed under Saubhagya during the financial year 2017-18.

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Grant amount disbursed (Rs. Crore)
1	Assam	41.99
2	Bihar	115.40
3	Chhattisgarh	42.81
4	J&K	1.81
5	Jharkhand	69.71
6	Kerala	15.20
7	Madhya Pradesh	260.37
8	Maharashtra	15.17
9	Manipur	5.85
10	Nagaland	4.93
11	Odisha	76.36
12	Uttar Pradesh	864.01
13	Uttarakhand	13.30
14	West Bengal	13.71
	Total	1,540.63

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF POWER

LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.286
ANSWERED ON 19.07.2018

DEMAND AND SUPPLY OF POWER

286. SHRI RAJESH KUMAR DIWAKER:

Will the Minister of POWER
be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a mismatch in demand and supply of power in various States including Uttar Pradesh in the country and if so, the details thereof, State/ UT-wise;

(b) whether several States including above one are suffering from power shortage especially in villages and remote areas and if so, the details thereof and the reaction of the Government thereto, State/ UT-wise;

(c) whether Uttar Pradesh has a peak demand-supply gap more than the all-India average and if so, the details thereof, region-wise, especially Hathras District and the steps taken by the Government to address the above issue; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government to provide “power for all” in the country?

A N S W E R

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

(SHRI R. K. SINGH)

(a) to (d) : Electricity is a concurrent subject. The supply of electricity to all its consumers including in villages and remote areas is in the purview of the State Government/State Power Utilities. As per the information received from the States/UTs in Central Electricity Authority (CEA), the details of demand and supply of power in terms of energy and peak demand in various States/UTs including Uttar Pradesh during the last year (2017-18) and current year 2018-19 (up to June, 2018) are given at Annex. There are some States in the country where demand-supply gap is higher than the all India average demand-supply gap.

.....2.

Uttar Pradesh had a peak demand-supply gap of 10.9% against all India average of 2.0% during the last year (2017-18). However, as per latest power supply position during 2018-19 (upto June, 2018), Uttar Pradesh has a peak demand-supply gap of 2.1% against all India average of 0.7 %. CEA monitors the Power Supply Position in the country at the state level only. Region-wise or district-wise information is not collected by CEA.

Regarding steps taken by the Central Government to address the issue, as per Electricity Act 2003, making arrangement of appropriate quantum of power from various sources to meet the demand of electricity consumers within the state is in the purview of the concerned State Government. Government of India supplements the efforts of the State Governments by establishing power plants in Central Sector through Central Public Sector Undertakings (CPSUs); allocating power from them to the States / UTs and constructing and maintaining a national grid system to enable power supply to the state from different parts of the country. As on 30-06-2018, 7027 MW has been allocated to Uttar Pradesh from Central Sector, which is the highest allocation of power among the States/UTs in the country. Further, sufficient power is available in the country and the State can purchase power through various market mechanisms including Power Exchanges to meet the shortage.

Government of India has been providing funds for augmentation & strengthening of electrical infrastructure of DISCOMs/Power Departments under its two schemes namely (1) Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojna (DDUGJY) and (2) Integrated Power Development Scheme (IPDS). Further, all unconnected households in the country are targeted to be given access to electricity with assistance under Saubhagya Scheme by December, 2018.

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ANNEX REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PARTS (a) TO (d) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 286 ANSWERED IN THE LOK SABHA ON 19.07.2018.

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Details of demand and supply of power and the gap in terms of energy and peak demand in various States/UTs during the year 2018-19 upto June, 2018

Power Supply Position for 2018-19 (Provisional)								
	Energy				Peak			
State /Region	April, 2018 - June,2018				April, 2018 - June,2018			
	Energy Requirement	Energy Supplied	Energy not Supplied		Peak Demand	Peak Met	Demand not Met	
	(MU)	(MU)	(MU)	(%)	(MW)	(MW)	(MW)	(%)
Chandigarh	457	457	0	0	350	350	0	0
Delhi	9,889	9,881	8	0.1	6,937	6,934	3	0.0
Haryana	14,025	14,025	0	0.0	10,050	10,050	0	0.0
HP	2,370	2,354	16	0.7	1,474	1,474	0	0.0
J & K	4,838	3,873	966	20.0	2,945	2,356	589	20.0
Punjab	14,320	14,307	13	0.1	12,422	12,102	320	2.6
Rajasthan	19,345	19,201	144	0.7	11,698	11,698	0	0.0
Uttar Pradesh	32,502	32,258	243	0.7	20,498	20,062	436	2.1
Uttarakhand	3,670	3,626	44	1.2	2,134	2,134	0	0.0
Northern Region	101,417	99,983	1,434	1.4	58,280	57,795	485	0.8
Chhattisgarh	6,358	6,353	5	0.1	3,722	3,718	4	0.1
Gujarat	30,788	30,775	13	0.0	17,053	16,315	738	4.3
Madhya Pradesh	16,633	16,633	0	0.0	8,764	8,745	19	0.2
Maharashtra	42,183	42,181	2	0.0	23,395	23,254	141	0.6
Daman & Diu	665	665	0	0.0	351	351	0	0.0
DNH	1,597	1,597	0	0.0	778	778	0	0.0
Goa	1,159	1,159	0	0.0	562	562	0	0.0
Western Region	99,382	99,363	19	0.0	53,841	52,442	1,399	2.6
Andhra Pradesh	15,879	15,857	22	0.1	9,253	9,249	4	0.0
Telangana	14,143	14,120	23	0.2	9,125	9,125	0	0.0
Karnataka	16,762	16,736	26	0.2	10,690	10,688	2	0.0
Kerala	6,354	6,329	25	0.4	4,050	3,997	53	1.3
Tamil Nadu	28,999	28,960	39	0.1	14,981	14,981	0	0.0
Puducherry	732	729	3	0.4	420	400	19	4.6
Lakshadweep	12	12	0	0	8	8	0	0
Southern Region	82,868	82,732	137	0.2	45,946	45,684	262	0.6
Bihar	7,884	7,794	90	1.1	4,815	4,814	1	0.0
DVC	5,604	5,561	43	0.8	2,799	2,783	17	0.6
Jharkhand	2,117	2,076	41	1.9	1,284	1,284	0	0.0
Odisha	8,232	8,222	11	0.1	4,615	4,615	0	0.0
West Bengal	13,876	13,803	73	0.5	8,906	8,899	7	0.1
Sikkim	119	119	0	0.1	90	90	0	0.0
A & N	87	81	6	7	58	54	4	7
Eastern Region	37,833	37,575	258	0.7	21,320	21,275	45	0.2
Arunachal Pradesh	205	202	3	1.5	138	133	5	3.6
Assam	2,355	2,239	115	4.9	1,782	1,750	32	1.8
Manipur	199	196	3	1.6	193	186	7	3.6
Meghalaya	420	420	0	0.0	371	368	2	0.7
Mizoram	148	146	2	1.6	103	93	9	8.9
Nagaland	219	194	25	11.5	156	129	26	17.0
Tripura*	381	369	12	3.2	281	276	5	1.8
NE Region	3,928	3,766	162	4.1	2,709	2,611	98	3.6
All India	325,428	323,418	2,009	0.6	171,973	170,765	1,208	0.7
# Lakshadweep and Andaman & Nicobar Islands are stand- alone systems, power supply position of these, does not form part of regional requirement and availability								
* Excludes the supply to Bangladesh.								

Details of demand and supply of power and the gap in terms of energy and peak demand in various States/UTs during the year 2017-18

Power Supply Position for 2017-18								
	Energy				Peak			
State /Region	April, 2017 - March,2018				April, 2017 - March,2018			
	Energy Requirement	Energy Supplied	Energy not Supplied		Peak Demand	Peak Met	Demand not Met	
	(MU)	(MU)	(MU)	(%)	(MW)	(MW)	(MW)	(%)
Chandigarh	1,610	1,601	9	1	363	363	0	0
Delhi	31,826	31,806	19	0.1	6,553	6,526	27	0.4
Haryana	50,775	50,775	0	0.0	9,671	9,539	132	1.4
HP	9,399	9,346	53	0.6	1,594	1,594	0	0.0
J & K	18,808	15,050	3,759	20.0	2,899	2,319	580	20.0
Punjab	54,812	54,812	0	0.0	11,705	11,705	0	0.0
Rajasthan	71,194	70,603	591	0.8	11,722	11,564	158	1.3
Uttar Pradesh	120,052	118,303	1,749	1.5	20,274	18,061	2,213	10.9
Uttarakhand	13,457	13,426	31	0.2	2,149	2,149	0	0.0
Northern Region	371,934	365,723	6,211	1.7	60,749	58,448	2,301	3.8
Chhattisgarh	25,916	25,832	84	0.3	4,169	3,887	282	6.8
Gujarat	109,984	109,973	12	0.0	16,590	16,590	0	0.0
Madhya Pradesh	69,925	69,925	0	0.0	12,338	12,301	37	0.3
Maharashtra	149,761	149,531	230	0.2	22,542	22,494	48	0.2
Daman & Diu	2,534	2,534	0	0.0	362	362	0	0.0
DNH	6,168	6,168	0	0.0	790	790	0	0.0
Goa	4,117	4,117	0	0.0	559	558	1	0.2
Western Region	368,405	368,080	326	0.1	50,477	50,085	392	0.8
Andhra Pradesh	58,384	58,288	96	0.2	8,993	8,983	10	0.1
Telangana	60,319	60,235	83	0.1	10,298	10,284	14	0.1
Karnataka	67,869	67,701	168	0.2	10,857	10,802	56	0.5
Kerala	25,002	24,917	85	0.3	3,892	3,870	22	0.6
Tamil Nadu	106,006	105,839	166	0.2	15,001	14,975	26	0.2
Puducherry	2,668	2,661	7	0.3	390	387	3	0.7
Lakshadweep	47	47	0	0	9	9	0	0
Southern Region	320,248	319,642	606	0.2	47,385	47,210	175	0.4
Bihar	27,019	26,603	417	1.5	4,521	4,515	6	0.1
DVC	21,549	21,373	176	0.8	2,896	2,896	0	0.0
Jharkhand	7,907	7,753	154	1.9	1,332	1,260	72	5.4
Odisha	28,802	28,706	96	0.3	4,652	4,402	250	5.4
West Bengal	50,760	50,569	191	0.4	8,137	8,114	23	0.3
Sikkim	485	484	0	0.1	96	96	0	0.0
A & N	328	299	29	9	58	54	4	7
Eastern Region	136,522	135,489	1,034	0.8	20,794	20,485	309	1.5
Arunachal Pradesh	799	788	10	1.3	145	145	0	0.3
Assam	9,094	8,779	315	3.5	1,822	1,745	77	4.2
Manipur	874	827	46	5.3	202	195	7	3.2
Meghalaya	1,557	1,553	3	0.2	369	368	1	0.2
Mizoram	497	488	9	1.7	105	96	9	8.4
Nagaland	794	774	20	2.5	155	146	9	5.9
Tripura	2,602	2,553	49	1.9	342	342	0	0.0
NE Region	16,216	15,763	453	2.8	2,629	2,520	109	4.1
All India	1,213,326	1,204,697	8,629	0.7	164,066	160,752	3,314	2.0
# Lakshadweep and Andaman & Nicobar Islands are stand- alone systems, power supply position of these, does not form part of regional requirement and availability								

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF POWER

LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.287
ANSWERED ON 19.07.2018

REPLACEMENT OF TRANSFORMERS

†287. SHRI LAXMAN GILUWA:

Will the Minister of POWER
be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that most of the 10 KVA and 16 KVA transformer which were installed under rural electrification scheme in villages of Paschim Singhbhum in Jharkhand are burnt but they have not been replaced with the new ones due to which there is no electricity in those villages;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to replace the burnt down transformers in the villages of the above said districts?

A N S W E R

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

(SHRI R. K. SINGH)

(a) to (c) : As reported by Jharkhand Bijli Vitran Nigam Limited (JBVNL), 1455 Distribution Transformers (DTs) of 10 KVA & 16 KVA are burnt and identified for replacement in different villages of District Paschim Singhbhum, Jharkhand. Of these, 428 burnt DTs of 10 KVA & 16 KVA have already been replaced with 25 KVA & 63 KVA. Replacement of 10 KVA & 16 KVA DTs with 25 KVA new DTs have been sanctioned under Deendayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana (DDUGJY).

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF POWER

LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.290
ANSWERED ON 19.07.2018

STRESSED COAL BASED POWER PLANTS

290. SHRI K. ASHOK KUMAR:

Will the Minister of POWER
be pleased to state:

(a) whether NTPC has floated a tender to acquire commissioned stressed coal based power plants, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether at present out of 40 GW stressed coal based power generation capacity, about 12 GW capacity worth around Rs. 50,000 crore was commissioned
after April 1, 2014 and is eligible under this tender; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

A N S W E R

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

(SHRI R. K. SINGH)

(a) to (c) : NTPC has invited Request for Proposal (RFP) on 25.11.2017 from interested parties i.e. Promoters/Lenders or Authorized Financial Intermediaries of the Power Generation Companies/Independent Power Producers/ Developers to offer their operating domestic coal based thermal power assets in India meeting the specified criteria in RFP.

Any power asset, having Commercial Operation Declaration (COD) date between 01.04.2014 and date of notification of RFP, was eligible to participate in the RFP, besides meeting other qualification requirements. Out of 40 GW stressed capacity project (as per information provided by Department of Financial services), a total of 12690 MW capacity projects have COD between 01.04.2014 and the date of notification of RFP by NTPC.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF POWER

LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.291
ANSWERED ON 19.07.2018

SETTLEMENT OF POWER DUES

291. SHRI PRABHAKAR REDDY KOTHA:

Will the Minister of POWER
be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government is aware that the Governments of Andhra Pradesh and Telangana are on the loggerheads on the issue of settlement of power dues to the tune of Rs. 5,732 crore between the two States and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government is aware that the matter is referred to National Company Law Tribunal for early settlement and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether the Union Government would intervene in the matter for early settlement of the matter between the States and if so, the details thereof?

A N S W E R

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

(SHRI R. K. SINGH)

(a) & (b) : Yes, Madam. Two petitions have been filed by Andhra Pradesh Power Generation Corporation (APGENCO) under section 9 of the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code, 2016 before Hyderabad Bench of National Company Law Tribunal (NCLT) as per details given below:

Sl. No.	Company Petition No.	Name of Operational Creditor	Name of Corporate Debtor	Amount Involved [Rs. in Crore]
1	CP(IB)No.57/9/HDB/ 2018	Andhra Pradesh Power Generation Corporation Limited (APGENCO)	Southern Power Distribution Company of Telangana Limited	4,044.27
2	CP(IB)No.58/9/HDB/ 2018	Andhra Pradesh Power Generation Corporation Limited (APGENCO)	Northern Power Distribution Company of Telangana Limited	1,688.13
Total Amount:				5,732.40

(c) : As the matter is subjudice in NCLT, it will not be proper for the Union Government to intervene in the matter.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF POWER

LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.292
ANSWERED ON 19.07.2018

ELECTRIFICATION OF VILLAGES IN REMOTE AREAS

†292. SHRI NAGAR RODMAL:

Will the Minister of POWER
be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken any steps for the electrification of villages situated in remote areas through renewable energy sources;

(b) if so, the details of works being carried out by the Government in the State of Madhya Pradesh; and

(c) the details of the work completed in the State so far?

A N S W E R

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

(SHRI R. K. SINGH)

(a) to (c) : As reported by States, all the inhabited census villages including those in remote areas have been electrified as on 28.04.2018.

As informed by Madhya Pradesh, there were 63 villages as on 01.04.2015, covered for off-grid connectivity; of these 33 villages have been electrified and 30 villages have been found un-inhabited.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF POWER

LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.297
ANSWERED ON 19.07.2018

SAMADHAN SCHEME

297. SHRI GUTHA SUKENDER REDDY:

Will the Minister of POWER
be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is planning to come up with Samadhan Scheme (Scheme of Asset Management and Debt Change Structure) to propose sale or takeover of the stressed assets of the power plants to prevent their liquidation;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the task has been assigned to SBI to finalise the scheme, if so, the details thereof;

(d) the details of the power plants which have been identified to be brought under Samadhan Scheme; and

(e) whether the consent of the promoters of the power plants has been taken in this regard and if so, the details thereof?

A N S W E R

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

(SHRI R. K. SINGH)

(a) to (c) : Department of Financial Services has informed that the Samadhan scheme has been drawn by State Bank of India (SBI) for lenders to resolve stressed assets in the Power Sector. The details of the scheme as received from State Bank of India, are annexed at Annexure–I

(d) : As intimated by State Bank of India, the list of power plants as identified by them in this regard is annexed at Annexure–II.

(e) : Any debt restructuring scheme, including Samadhan, is drawn in compliance with the Revised Framework of Reserve Bank of India dated 12th February, 2018 and change in ownership is made if circumstances so warrant.

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ANNEXURE-I

ANNEXURE REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PARTS (a) TO (c) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 297 ANSWERED IN THE LOK SABHA ON 19.07.2018.

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Samadhan is an initiative taken by the lenders. It involves change of ownership along with change in debt repayment schedule. The lenders will also keep part equity in the projects as it may provide upside in future. The individual banks/FIs at their discretion can use this scheme as a means to resolve stressed power projects.

Salient features of the scheme are as follows:-

- Debt restructuring scheme to be prepared in compliance with the Revised Framework of RBI.
- As a prudent measure, the existing promoters may be asked to reduce their shareholding in the project company.
- Lenders may determine sustainable and un-sustainable portion in the existing debt.
- Un-sustainable portion being held by lenders may be converted to equity/ equity like instruments.
- Ownership of the company may be given to a new investor (strategic/financial investor or Asset Management Company) as and when the lenders get a good offer with some equity stake remaining with lenders and existing promoters.
- Project operations may be given to an Operations & Maintenance Contractor (OMC) having requisite experience and credentials in operating power plants.
- Resolution Plan (RP) will be submitted to accredited rating agency for Independent Credit Evaluation (ICE) and Ratings will be obtained.
- New investor, who can buy upto 51% equity, after the lock-in period of 3 years, may sell their equity shareholding with prior approval of lenders.
- Based upon the sustainable debt levels and with RP-4 rating from rating agencies, the lenders may decide if this scheme is a better option as compared to outright sale of project (either through NCLT or outside).

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ANNEXURE-II

ANNEXURE REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PART (d) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 297 ANSWERED IN THE LOK SABHA ON 19.07.2018.

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List of 11 projects identified for resolution under SAMADHAN

Sl. No.	Project/Company	Capacity	Lead Institution
1	Avantha Power (Jhabua)	600	Axis Bank
2	Coastal EnergenPvt Ltd.	1200	SBI
3	Ideal Energy	270	Canara Bank
4	Jaypee Power Ventures Ltd.	1820	ICICI Bank
5	Jindal India Thermal Power Ltd.	1200	PNB
6	KSK Mahanadi Power Co. Ltd.	2400	PFC
7	Prayagraj Power Generation Company Ltd.	1980	SBI
8	RKM Powergen	1440	PFC
9	SKS Power Generation (Chhattisgarh) Ltd.	600	SBI
10	Essar Mahan	1200	ICICI
11	GMR (Chhattisgarh) Energy Ltd.	1370	Axis Bank

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF POWER

LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.300
ANSWERED ON 19.07.2018

SHORTAGE OF WATER FOR THERMAL POWER PLANTS

300. SHRI PONGULETI SRINIVASA REDDY:

Will the Minister of POWER
be pleased to state:

(a) whether nearly 90% of thermal power plants in the country which rely on fresh water for cooling face risk of serious outages because of shortage of water;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons for such prevailing situation in the country, thermal power plants, unit-wise and State-wise;

(c) the findings of the World Resources Institute about our country's situation of each thermal plant in this regard;

(d) whether the Government has any details of the loss of terawatt hours of thermal power generation due to water shortages during each of the last three years and the current year and cancelling out the growth in the country's total electricity generation during the last three years and the current year and if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;

(e) whether about 40% of the country's thermal power plants are facing great stress in terms of water availability, if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor; and

(f) the corrective steps being taken to avoid such situation in future at each thermal plant?

A N S W E R

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

(SHRI R. K. SINGH)

(a) & (b) : No, Madam. Details of the loss of generation (state-wise & unit–wise) incurred due to water shortage during the financial year 2017-18 in the thermal stations in the country is annexed.

(c) & (d) : The World Resources Institute in one of its working papers published in January 2018, has stated that India's thermal power sector is dependent on water and has been suffering from water shortages. However, as the details below will show, losses because of shortage of water are virtually negligible.

The details of loss of terawatt hours (TWh) of thermal power generation due to water shortages reported by the stations during the last three years i.e. from years 2015-16 to 2017-18 & current year 2018-19 (Up to May 2018) are given as under:

Year	Losses due to Water shortage (TWh)	Percentage of Losses due to water Shortage with respect to Total Generation
2015-16	1.00	0.08
2016-17	9.57	0.77
2017-18	4.21	0.32
2018-19 (Up to May 2018)	0.75	0.32

.....2.

Loss of generation due to outages on account of water shortages however, does not lead to overall reduction in growth of electricity generation, as the generation requirements are met through other generation units in the country.

(e) : No, Madam.

(f) : The corrective steps/remedial measures being adopted to reduce consumption of water in Thermal Power Plants are as under:

I. Ash water recirculation system- Water from ash pond is recovered and reused in the system.

II. Dry fly ash handling system & High concentration slurry disposal system (HCSD)- These ash handling techniques reduce the ash handling water requirement thereby reducing the water consumption.

III. Zero water discharge system – Treating the total waste water produced in the plant and recycling back in to the consumptive water system reduces water consumption.

IV. Operating cooling towers at higher Cycle of Concentration(COC). This reduces the waste water generated by the plant. Further, this waste water generated is used for low grade applications like ash handling, coal dust suppression and gardening etc.

V. Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate Change (MoEF&CC) has notified Environment (Protection) Amendment Rules, 2015 dated 07.12.2015 and Environment (Protection) Amendment Rules 2018 related to water consumption limit for existing and future thermal power plants, which are as under:

i. All the existing thermal plants with Once-Through-Cooling(OTC) system shall install Cooling Tower(CT) and achieve specific water consumption upto Maximum of 3.5 m^3/MWh within a period of two years from the date of notification.

ii. All existing Cooling Tower based plants to reduce specific water consumption upto maximum of 3.5 m^3/MWh within a period of two years from the date of publication of this notification.

iii. New plants to be installed after 1st January, 2017 shall have to meet specific water consumption upto Maximum of 3.0 m^3/MWh and achieve zero waste water discharge.

Further, the aforesaid provision is not applicable to Thermal Power Plants using sea water.

VI. The Tariff Policy, 2016 mandates use of treated sewage water from Sewage Treatment Plants (STP) of Municipality/local bodies by the Thermal Power Plants that are located within 50 km radius. All Thermal Power Plants have been advised to use STP water for cooling purpose, wherever possible.

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ANNEX

ANNEX REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PART (a) & (b) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 300 ANSWERED IN THE LOK SABHA ON 19.07.2018.

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Outage due to Water Shortage from 01-Apr-2017 to 31-Mar-2018

STATE	STATION	UNIT	CAPACITY (MW)	TRIP DATE	SYNC DATE	Duration Days
PUNJAB	TALWANDI SABO TPP	2	660	09-Apr-17	17-Apr-17	8
CHHATTISGARH	NAWAPARA TPP	1	300	19-May-17	21-Jun-17	33
CHHATTISGARH	NAWAPARA TPP	2	300	20-May-17	24-Jun-17	35
KARNATAKA	BELLARY TPS	2	500	07-Jun-17	13-Sep-17	98
BIHAR	MUZAFFARPUR TPS	3	195	11-Aug-17	14-Oct-17	64
BIHAR	MUZAFFARPUR TPS	2	110	28-Aug-17	07-Sep-17	10
BIHAR	MUZAFFARPUR TPS	1	110	03-Nov-17	22-Nov-17	19
BIHAR	MUZAFFARPUR TPS	4	195	04-Nov-17	23-Dec-17	49
BIHAR	MUZAFFARPUR TPS	2	110	30-Dec-17	06-Jan-18	7
MAHARASHTRA	CHANDRAPUR (MAHARASHTRA) STPS	6	500	04-Jan-18	01-Feb-18	28
MAHARASHTRA	CHANDRAPUR (MAHARASHTRA) STPS	3	210	03-Dec-17	Continued	118
MAHARASHTRA	CHANDRAPUR (MAHARASHTRA) STPS	4	210	03-Dec-17	Continued	118
MAHARASHTRA	PARAS TPS	4	250	12-Jan-18	22-Jan-18	10
GUJARAT	BHAVNAGAR CFBC TPP	1	250	07-Feb-18	15-Feb-18	8
GUJARAT	BHAVNAGAR CFBC TPP	1	250	02-Mar-18	26-Mar-18	24

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF POWER

LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.301
ANSWERED ON 19.07.2018

POWER SUPPLY TO BANGLADESH BY NVVN

301. DR. K. GOPAL:

Will the Minister of POWER
be pleased to state:

(a) whether NTPC's arm NTPC Vidyut Vyapar Nigam Limited (NVVN) has emerged as the lowest bidder for supply of 300 MW power to Bangladesh for 15 years at an estimated tariff of Rs.3.42 per unit, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the NTPC is expecting a revenue of Rs. 900 crore every year for supply of 300 MW under a tender floated by Bangladesh Power Development Board; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

A N S W E R

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

(SHRI R. K. SINGH)

(a) to (c) : NTPC Vidyut Vyapar Nigam Limited (NVVN) a wholly owned subsidiary of NTPC Ltd., a power trading company has emerged as the lowest bidder for supply of 300 MW power to Bangladesh for 15 years. The details of period of power supply with tariffs and estimated revenue per year are as follows:

Period	Tariff	Estimated Revenue/ Year
01.06.2018 to 31.12.2019 (under short term)	5.56 US cents/kWh (Rs. 3.805*/kWh)	134 million US dollar (Rs. 917* crore)
01.01.2020 to 31.05.2033 (under long term)	7.79 US cents/ kWh (Rs. 5.331*/kWh)	184 million US dollar (Rs.1259* crore)

*considering 1USD = Rs. 68.4403 (dollar rate as on 30.06.2018)

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF POWER

LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.310
ANSWERED ON 19.07.2018

WORK CARRIED UNDER UDAY

†310. SHRI RAM TAHAL CHOUDHARY:

Will the Minister of POWER
be pleased to state:

(a) the details work carried out by the Government under Ujwal Discom Assurance Yojana in Ranchi district of Jharkhand;

(b) the number of people benefitted in the said District under the Yojana; and

(c) the work proposed in this district under the Yojana and the time by which they are likely to be completed?

A N S W E R

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

(SHRI R. K. SINGH)

(a) to (c) : Ujwal DISCOM Assurance Yojana (UDAY) is not a project financing scheme. The scheme has been formulated and launched for the financial and operational turnaround of state-owned Power Distribution Companies (DISCOMs). The scheme aims to reduce interest burden, reduce the cost of power, reduce power losses in Distribution sector and improve operational efficiency of DISCOMs. The state of Jharkhand has joined UDAY for the financial and operational turnaround of its DISCOM.

The Government of Jharkhand and its DISCOM have planned a turnaround of the DISCOM by FY 2018-19, which would benefit all electricity consumers of Jharkhand, including those in Ranchi District.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF POWER

LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.317
ANSWERED ON 19.07.2018

PROVISION OF ELECTRICITY

†317. SHRI NARANBHAI KACHHADIYA:
SHRI CHANDRA PRAKASH JOSHI:
SHRI RAMDAS C. TADAS:

Will the Minister of POWER
be pleased to state the measures taken by the Union Government to provide cheaper electricity particularly to common people and industrial units at affordable prices during the last three years along with the outcome thereof?

A N S W E R

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

(SHRI R. K. SINGH)

Electricity is a concurrent subject. Supply and Distribution of electricity at affordable rate to all category of consumers in a State/ UT falls within the purview of respective State Government/State Regulatory Commission and State Power Utility(ies).

The Government of India supplement the efforts of the State Governments through various measures for improvement in power sector to provide reliable and affordable electricity to all consumers including common people and industrial units. The measures taken by the Union Government during last three years are given at Annexure.

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ANNEXURE REFERRED TO IN REPLY OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 317 ANSWERED IN THE LOK SABHA ON 19.07.2018.

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In line with the spirit of the Electricity Act, 2003 various measures have been taken by the Union Government to facilitate electricity to all consumers at affordable prices. The measures taken by the Union government during last three years includes:

i. "DEEP (Discovery of Efficient Electricity Price)" e-Bidding Portal has been launched on 12th April, 2016 in order to bring uniformity and transparency in power procurement by the DISCOMs and also to promote competition in electricity sector.

ii. The Government on 4th May, 2016 has notified the "Flexibility in utilization of domestic coal for reducing the cost of power generation". The State can use their coal and take equivalent power from any other efficient generating stations at a cheaper cost as compared to the cost of generation from their own power stations. An e-bidding portal was launched on 5th July 2017 for providing e- Bidding solution to States to select Independent Power Producers (IPPs) for procurement of power by transferring their domestic coal under the scheme of flexibility in utilization of domestic coal.

iii. A Web Portal 'MERIT' i.e. Merit Order Despatch of Electricity for Rejuvenation of Income and Transparency was launched on 23rd June 2017 .This Mobile App and Web Portal displays the actual data of dispatched generation by the states transparently and provides opportunity to states for improving their power purchase portfolio.

iv. Mobile Application named 'Vidyut PRAVAH' was launched on 31st March, 2016 to provide highlights of the power availability and prevailing rate in the Power Exchange on real time basis.

v. A mechanism for providing flexibility in Generation and Scheduling of Thermal Stations to reduce Emissions has been issued on 05.04.2018. Under the mechanism thermal power stations can use RE Power to meet the existing contractual commitments. Net gains arising out of such mechanism shall be shared between the Generator and Beneficiary of power station.

.....2.

vi. Government of India on 17.5.2017 approved SHAKTI scheme for harnessing & allocating coal transparently in India. Coal linkage have been granted under B(i) provisions of SHAKTI policy to Central & State Generating companies at the notified price for 10 Projects of total 8870 MW capacity. Further under B(ii) provision of SHAKTI Policy, coal linkages to independent power producers (IPPs) with PPAs based on domestic coal have been granted to 10 projects of total 11549 MW capacity, based on bidding on discount on quoted Tariff. Lower cost of power will provide benefits to the consumers.

vii. The Government has started Third Party Sampling of Coal at both, loading and unloading end of Generators. There has been considerable improvement in the quality of coal supplied by the Coal India Limited. Due to improvement in coal quality and improvement in the efficiency of plants, there has been a reduction in specific coal consumption by coal based thermal power plants thus reducing the cost of power generation.

viii. To promote competitive procurement of electricity from Solar PV power plants and Wind power Plants, competitive bidding guidelines have been issued on 03.08.2017 and on 08.12.2017 respectively for long term procurement of electricity.

These measures are aimed to lower the cost of electricity generation, increasing transparency in power procurement, improving efficiency and ultimately lower the cost of electricity for the end consumers.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF POWER

LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.342
ANSWERED ON 19.07.2018

SUPPLY OF ELECTRICITY TO ALL HOUSEHOLDS

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

Will the Minister of POWER
be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has recently admitted that their responsibility is to connect households and villages to the power grid across the country and not taking guarantee to provide electricity to them;

(b) if so, the facts and details in this regard;

(c) whether there are several discrepancies between the actual and on paper status of electrification across the country;

(d) if so, the facts and details in this regard;

(e) whether the Union Government proposes to ensure access to electricity in all the households and villages with consistent supply; and

(f) if so, the details in this regard?

A N S W E R

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

(SHRI R. K. SINGH)

(a) & (b) : Electricity is in the Concurrent list in the Constitution. Even after 68 years of Independence there were thousands of villages where electricity had not reached and therefore, Government of India decided that all the villages which had still not been connected with electricity be electrified in 1000 days, beginning August 15, 2015. Funds were provided by the Government of India as grant to the tune of sixty per cent (85 percent for the special category States). In addition to the grant, loan of 30% (10% for the special category states) was also provided by Rural Electrification Corporation (REC), Power Finance Corporation (PFC) or other Financial Institutions(FIs)/Banks. The work was done

.....2.

through the States. The States Government provided the list of un-electrified villages and reported their electrification when they were electrified. Apart from funds, Government of India also provided other additional assistance required, for example provision of helicopters for heli lifting equipment to the difficult areas in Jammu and Kashmir and Arunachal Pradesh, assistance through REC for procurement of equipment etc.

Government of India also decided that benefit of electrification should not be limited to villages but access to electricity must be provided to all households, and launched a scheme " Saubhagya" for this purpose. Under this scheme, Government of India gives funds to the States to the extent of 60% (85% for special category States) as grant; and additional grant of 15% (5% for special category State) with the objective of connecting every household in a time bound manner. The target date is 31st March, 2019 as per the scheme, but Government are determined to complete the work by December, 2018. The States have reported 3.60 crore households as un-electrified on 11th October, 2017 when the scheme was launched. As and when the houses get electrified, the State send their progress report and also upload the data on the designated portal.

(c) & (d) : All the un-electrified census village have been electrified on 28.04.2018 ahead of the deadline. All remaining un-electrified households are targeted for electrification by 31st March, 2019. The data of households and progress are updated by the States/DISCOMs in the portal for information of all the stakeholders. If and when any discrepancy is reported, concerned States have it examined and get it rectified, where necessary.

(e) to (f) : Government of India has taken a joint initiative with all the States/UTs for providing 24x7 power to all households, industrial & commercial consumers and adequate supply of power to agriculture consumers as per State policy. All the State Governments and Union Territories have signed the '24x7 Power For All' document to provide electricity to all from 1st April, 2019. Government of India supplements the efforts of the States through its schemes including Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana (DDUGJY), Integrated Power Development Scheme (IPDS) and Pradhan Mantri Sahaj Bijli Har Ghar Yojana-Saubhagya.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF POWER

LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.358
ANSWERED ON 19.07.2018

ELECTRIFICATION OF VILLAGES

358. SHRI SUMAN BALKA:

Will the Minister of POWER
be pleased to state:

(a) whether latest data as per the Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana and the Saubhagya scheme shows the inconsistencies in the number of rural households in the country, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the deadline for electrifying all villages was extended to May 2018, after missing the May 2017 target; and

(c) if so, the details thereof along with the percentage of rural households with electricity?

A N S W E R

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

(SHRI R. K. SINGH)

(a) : A web portal for Saubhagya scheme has been deployed for monitoring progress of un-electrified households. The data of households & progress are updated in the Saubhagya Portal directly by the concerned State DISCOMs for information of all the stakeholders and dissemination in public domain. Deendayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana (DDUGJY) includes electrification of villages and BPL households and Saubhagya relates electrification of all un-electrified households which is a different set of data.

(b) & (c) : Hon'ble Prime Minister in his Independence Day address to the nation on 15th August, 2015 made the commitment that all remaining un-electrified villages in the country would be electrified within one thousand days i.e. by 1stMay, 2018. All the un-electrified inhabited census villages have been electrified on 28.04.2018 i.e. ahead of the deadline.

As regard to households electrification, as per Census 2011, there were 16.78 crore rural households in the country and 9.28 crore (55%) rural households were electrified. Based on latest information provided by the States on Saubhagya portal, there are 17.73 crore rural households in the country, of these 15.22 crore (85.84%) households are electrified as on 11.07.2018.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF POWER

LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.400
ANSWERED ON 19.07.2018

POLICY ON ELECTRIC VEHICLE SECTORS

400. SHRI OM BIRLA:

Will the Minister of POWER
be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has formulated any consolidated policy on electric vehicle sector development in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the Government has taken any initiative to encourage the growth of electric charging stations across various States for encouraging the growth of electric vehicle sale;

(d) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(e) whether the Government has accepted the report of the NITI Aayog and Rocky Mountain Institute regarding the electric vehicles which recommended the establishment of commercial manufacturing consortiums for batteries, common components and platforms in the country to prepare it for the future, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

A N S W E R

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

(SHRI R. K. SINGH)

(a) & (b) : NITI Aayoghas been designated as the nodal agency for promotion of Electric Vehicles/ clean mobility solutions. Information is being collected.

(c) & (d) : Regarding the setting up of Charging Stations for Electric Vehicles, Ministry of Power has issued clarification on 13.4.2018 that the charging of batteries of electric vehicles through charging stations does not require any license under the provisions of Electricity Act, 2003. Accordingly, any person/entity is free to set up Charging Stations in the country.

(e) : NITI Aayog has been designated as the nodal agency for promotion of Electric Vehicles/ clean mobility solutions. Information is being collected.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF POWER

LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.404
ANSWERED ON 19.07.2018

OPTION TO CHANGE POWER SUPPLIERS

404. SHRI A. ARUNMOZHITHEVAN:

Will the Minister of POWER
be pleased to state:

(a) whether the consumers will be able to change their power suppliers just like in telecom services, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the proposed electricity amendment bill provides for segregating the distribution network business and the electricity supply business; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

A N S W E R

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

(SHRI R. K. SINGH)

(a) to (c) : As per the Electricity Act 2003, it is the duty of a distribution licensee to develop and maintain an efficient, co-ordinated and economical distribution system in his area of supply and to supply electricity in accordance with the provisions of the Act. Government of India, through Electricity (Amendment) Bill, 2014, which was introduced before the Lok Sabha on 19.12.2014, proposed amendments in the Electricity Act 2003, including amendments to provide for the segregation of carriage & content in the distribution sector by introducing multiple supply licensees in the content (electricity supply business) while continuing with the carriage (one distribution network) as a regulated activity.

The concept of introduction of multiple supply licensee in the distribution sector with common network by way of separation of carriage and content was proposed to be introduced with the objective to bring in further competition and efficiency in the distribution sector by giving choice to the consumers to select the power suppliers.

The Electricity (Amendment) Bill, 2014 was referred to the Standing Committee on Energy for examination. The Standing Committee submitted its report on 07th May, 2015. Amendments have been formulated on the basis of the recommendations of the Standing Committee on Energy and consultations with the stakeholders including with the State Governments. The proposed amendments will again be circulated to all the stakeholders for their final comments before these are introduced in the House.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF POWER

LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.419
ANSWERED ON 19.07.2018

POWER GRID CONNECTIVITY BETWEEN TAMIL NADU AND OTHER STATES

419. SHRI BHARATHI MOHAN R.K.:

Will the Minister of POWER
be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Power Grid connectivity between the Southern Grid and the Power Grids of other regions are inadequate to cater to the Power Transit between Tamil Nadu and other States;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the steps taken by the Government to enhance the Power Grid connectivity between Tamil Nadu and other States; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government to expedite establishment of Green Corridor grid in the country?

A N S W E R

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

(SHRI R. K. SINGH)

(a) & (b) : The connectivity between the Southern Grid and Power Grids of other regions are adequate to meet the requirements of power transmission between Tamil Nadu and other States.

(c) : The Southern Region (SR) is connected with the North-East-West Region (NEWR) through various inter-regional AC links at 220kV, 400KV, 765kV level and HVDC link. With the commissioning of new transmission lines, the grid connectivity upstream and downstream of the main NEWR-SR corridor has further strengthened. The detail of inter-regional links between SR and NEWR is at Annex.

No congestion has been reported in Day Ahead Market (Power Exchanges) since September, 2017.

(d) : Green Energy Corridor (GEC) has been planned to facilitate integration of large scale renewable generation capacity in eight Renewable Energy resource rich States including Tamil Nadu. It includes strengthening of intra-State and inter-State transmission systems and establishment of Renewable Energy Management Centres (REMC).

.....2.

The inter-State transmission system and REMCs are being implemented by POWERGRID. The project includes about approx. 3200 ckms line and Six Substations of total 18,000 MVA to be completed by May 2019. Part of the transmission system is commissioned and balance transmission scheme is under various stages of implementation. The intra-State transmission system is being implemented by the respective State Transmission Utilities (STUs).

The progress of the various schemes under GEC is regularly monitored by Central Electricity Authority/Ministry of Power.

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ANNEX

ANNEX REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PART (c) OF THE UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 419 ANSWERED IN THE LOK SABHA ON 19.07.2018.

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INTER-REGIONAL TRANSMISSION LINKS AND CAPACITY (MW)		
Sl. No.		Present Capacity (MW)
1.	Balimela-Upper Sileru 220kV S/c	130
2.	Gazuwaka HVDC back-to-back	1000
3.	Talcher-Kolar HVDC bipole	2500
4.	Angul – Srikakulum 765kV D/c	4200
5.	Chandrapur HVDC back-to-back	1000
6.	Kolhapur-Belgaum 220kV D/c	260
7.	Ponda – Nagajhari 220kV D/c	260
8.	Raichur - Solapur 765kV S/c line (PG)	2100
9.	Raichur - Solapur 765kV S/c line (Pvt. Sector)	2100
10.	Narendra - Kolhapur 765kV D/c (charged at 400kV)	2200
11.	Wardha - Nizamabad 765kV D/c line	4200
	TOTAL	19,950

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF POWER

LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.424
ANSWERED ON 19.07.2018

FOREIGN MARKETS FOR SURPLUS POWER GENERATION CAPACITY

424. DR. K. GOPAL:

Will the Minister of POWER
be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to explore foreign markets for country's surplus power generation capacity, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government is eying countries like Sri Lanka, Nepal and Bangladesh for this purpose, if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has taken steps to conclude power supply contracts with these nations; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

A N S W E R

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

(SHRI R. K. SINGH)

(a) : As on 30.06.2018, the installed generation capacity is about 344 Giga Watt (GW) which is more than sufficient to meet the peak demand of around 170 GW occurred during the current year 2018-19 (upto June, 2018). As the all India installed capacity of power plants in the country is more than the demand, there are possibilities of exporting power to neighbouring countries.

(b) to (d) : The cross border trade of Electricity between India and other countries is under the Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) / Power Trade Agreement signed between the two Governments. The Joint Steering Committee (JSC) / Joint Working Group (JWG) have been formed to coordinate such cross border trade of electricity.

Presently, India is exporting power to Bangladesh, Nepal and Myanmar. Details of export of power and plan to increase it are given below :

i. India – Bangladesh : India is currently supplying around 660 MW power to Bangladesh and it would increase by 840 MW after completion of additional transmission links.

ii. India – Nepal : India is currently supplying around 490 MW power to Nepal and it would further increase by 300 – 400 MW with the operation of 132 kV D/c Dhalkebar – Muzzafarpur line at 400 kV.

iii. India – Myanmar : India is supplying about 2 – 3 MW of power from Manipur (India) to Myanmar through 11 kV transmission line from Moreh in Manipur (India) to Tomu town in Myanmar.

iv. There is no cross border interconnection with Sri Lanka at present.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF POWER

LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.436
ANSWERED ON 19.07.2018

TARGET FOR POWER GENERATION

†436. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR HANSDAK:

Will the Minister of POWER
be pleased to state:

(a) whether the target for power generation under Twelfth Five Year Plan was not achieved, if so, the details thereof;

(b) the reaction of the Government thereto;

(c) the efforts made by the Government to solve the problems responsible for low power generation; and

(d) the outcome thereof?

A N S W E R

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

(SHRI R. K. SINGH)

(a) to (d) : The target for electricity energy generation during twelfth five year plan period i.e. 2012-13 to 2016-17 was almost achieved. The electricity generation during the twelfth five year plan was 5195.8 Billion Units (BU) against the target of 5243.5 BU, thus showing an achievement of 99.1%. This was made possible due to proper monitoring of generation on daily basis by Central Electricity Authority (CEA) and ensuring supply of fuel to the power plants.

Details of target generation & actual generation from conventional sources (Thermal, Hydro & Nuclear) of 25 MW and above during the 12th Five-year plan period is given at Annex.

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ANNEX

ANNEX REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PARTS (a) TO (d) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 436 ANSWERED IN THE LOK SABHA ON 19.07.2018.

	Electricity Generation		
Year	Target (BU)	Actual (BU)	% of Target
2012-13	930	912.1	98.1
2013-14	975	967.2	99.2
2014-15	1023	1048.6	102.5
2015-16	1137.5	1107.8	97.4
2016-17	1178	1160.1	98.5
Total	5243.5	5195.8	99.1

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF POWER

LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.442
ANSWERED ON 19.07.2018

COAL SHORTAGE IN POWER PLANTS

†442. SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR SINGH:

Will the Minister of POWER
be pleased to state:

(a) whether presently there is a shortage of coal in the various power plants of the country particularly in Badarpur, Jhajjar and Dadri power plants;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether a possibility of power crisis has been predicted in many States of the country particularly in Delhi, due to shortage of coal; and

(d) if so, the details of the effective steps taken by the Government to tackle this problem?

A N S W E R

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

(SHRI R. K. SINGH)

(a) & (b) : As on 12.07.2018, the total coal stock available at 117 power plants monitored in Central Electricity Authority (CEA) on daily basis, was 15.2 Million Tonnes (MT) which is sufficient to run the power plants for an average of 10 days. The status of coal stock available at the Badarpur, Jhajjar and Dadri thermal power plants, as on 12.07.2018 is given at Annex.

(c) & (d) : As the growth in supply of coal to power sector by domestic coal companies including captive mine have been around 16% during the current year 2018-19 (upto May 18), the power plants have been able to meet the electricity demand in the country and also improve the coal stock from 7.26 MT as on 19.10.2017 to 15.2 MT as on 12.07.2018. Thus, at present, no power crisis has been predicted in the country.

The coal supply to the power plants and coal stock position is regularly monitored by Ministry of Power (MoP), Ministry of Coal (MoC) & Ministry of Railways (MoR) at the highest level. Secretary (MoP), Secretary (MoC) and the Member (Traffic), Ministry of Railways monitor the coal supply position. Hon'ble Minister of State (I/C) of Power & NRE has also taken meetings to review the coal supply position. An Inter-Ministerial Sub-Group comprising representatives of Ministry of Coal, Ministry of Power, Ministry of Railways, CEA, Coal India Limited (CIL) and Singareni Collieries Company Limited (SCCL) monitors the coal supply position on a weekly basis. Based on the decisions taken in the meeting, CIL/SCCL augment supply of coal and the Railways supply adequate number of rakes to the power plants having less coal stock.

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ANNEX

ANNEX REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PARTS (a) & (b) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 442 ANSWERED IN THE LOK SABHA ON 19.07.2018.

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Daily coal requirement and coal stock available at the Badarpur, Jhajjar and Dadri thermal power plants, as on 12.07.2018

Plant Name	Daily Requirement (in '000T)	Stock (in '000T)	Stock (in Days)
Badarpur	6.05	22.79	4
Jhajjar	12.87	89.3	7
Dadri	19.46	46.98	2

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF POWER

LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.452
ANSWERED ON 19.07.2018

NEW SCHEME FOR HYDRO POWER PROJECTS

†452. SHRI BHARAT SINGH:
SHRI AJAY MISRA TENI:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to launch any new scheme for hydropower projects in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the time by which the scheme will be prepared;

(c) whether the scarcity of electricity can be mitigated by the said scheme, if so the details thereof; and

(d) the time by which the said scheme will be launched?

A N S W E R

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

(SHRI R. K. SINGH)

(a) : Presently, Government has no proposal to launch any new scheme for hydropower projects in the country.

(b) to (d) : Do not arise in view of reply to (a) above.

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