GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF POWER
LOK SABHA
STARRED QUESTION NO.329
ANSWERED ON 23.03.2023

INTEGRATED POWER DEVELOPMENT SCHEME

†*329. SHRI ASHOK KUMAR RAWAT:

Will the Minister of POWER
be pleased to state:

(a) whether the work is being done under the Integrated Power Development Scheme (IPDS)/Deen Dayal Upadhyay Gram Jyoti Yojana (DDUGJY) in the country particularly in Misrikh Parliamentary Constituency of Uttar Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the updated status in the said Parliamentary Constituency till date; and

(c) the details of the central funds allocated/utilized for the said purpose during the last three years as on date, State/UT and year-wise?

A N S W E R

THE MINISTER OF POWER AND NEW & RENEWABLE ENERGY

(SHRI R.K. SINGH)

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

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STATEMENT REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PARTS (a) TO (c) IN RESPECT OF LOK SABHA STARRED QUESTION NO. 329 FOR REPLY ON 23.03.2023 REGARDING INTEGRATED POWER DEVELOPMENT SCHEME ASKED BY SHRI ASHOK KUMAR RAWAT

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(a) & (b) : Integrated Power Development Scheme (IPDS) was launched in December, 2014, under which various Distribution Infrastructure projects, such as Strengthening of sub-transmission and distribution networks in urban areas; Metering of distribution transformers / feeders / consumers in the urban areas; IT enablement works; Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP); Smart Metering; Gas Insulated Sub-stations (GIS); and Real Time Data Acquisition System (RT-DAS) were executed. The earlier scheme of Restructured Accelerated Power Development and Reforms Programme (R-APDRP) was subsumed in IPDS, as a separate component. The works under IPDS were sanctioned Circle-wise by the Monitoring Committee, based on the Detailed Project Reports (DPRs) submitted by the Utilities with the recommendations of State level Distribution Reforms Committee. The works sanctioned for Misrikh Parliamentary Constituency were covered under IPDS in Electricity Distribution Circle (EDC) - Hardoi, EDC-Sitapur and EDC - Kanpur.

Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana (DDUGJY) was also launched by Government of India, in December, 2014 for various rural electrification works, including separation of agriculture and non-agriculture feeders, strengthening and augmentation of sub-transmission & distribution infrastructure, metering at distribution transformers/feeders/consumers and electrification of villages across the country.

Works under both the Schemes have been completed and the schemes stand closed as on 31.03.2022. The details of work undertaken in Misrikh Parliamentary Constituency, covering the areas of Hardoi, Sitapur and Kanpur Nagar Districts under IPDS (R-APDRP subsumed) and DDUGJY (including additional Infra) are furnished at Annexure-I.

(c) : There was no upfront allocation of funds for any State/UT under IPDS and DDUGJY Schemes. Funds were released for sanctioned projects in instalments based on the reported utilization of the funds released in the previous instalments and fulfilment of stipulated conditions. The details of funds disbursed under IPDS (R-APDRP subsumed) and DDUGJY are furnished at Annexure-II.

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ANNEXURE-I

ANNEXURE REFERRED TO IN PART (a) & (b) OF THE STATEMENT LAID IN REPLY TO STARRED QUESTION NO. 329 ANSWERED IN THE LOK SABHA ON 23.03.2023 REGARDING INTEGRATED POWER DEVELOPMENT SCHEME

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Details of work undertaken in Misrikh Parliamentary constituency covering Hardoi, Sitapur and Kanpur Nagar districts under DDUGJY

Sl. No.	District	Sub-station		Distribu-tion trans-former	Lines (cKm)				Metering {No(s)}		
		New	Augmented		Low Tension (LT)	11kV	33/66 kV	Feeder segrega-tion 11 kV (CKm)	Consumer	Distribution transformer	Feeder
		No.			Lines (CKm)				No.		
1	Hardoi	2	15	7012	4148.95	3417.04	149.6	0	5548	0	26
2	Kanpur Nagar	9	8	2642	1474.14	394.79	103.4	313	18080	0	0
3	Sitapur	6	21	5432	4517.01	2909.28	93	0	4000	219	7
Total		17	44	15086	10140.1	6721.11	345.95	313	27628	219	33

*** RE projects awarded from 2014**

IPDS (Sub-Transmission & Distribution) Implementation in Misrikh constituency

- **Physical Progress**

Physical works in these circles were declared complete by the DISCOMs as detailed below:

Constituency	Circle Name	Date of physical completion by Discom
Misrikh	EDC Hardoi	March, 2019
	EDC Sitapur	March, 2019
	EDC Kanpur	March, 2019

The major infrastructure created under Misrikh Constituency is as follows:

Constituency	Circle Name	Description of Work as on completion date
Misrikh	EDC Hardoi	a) New 33/11kV Substations: 04 Nos. b) Addl. transformers and Capacity Enhancement: 05 Nos. c) High Tension(HT) Line: 147 Km d) Low Tension(LT) Line: 20 Km e) Aerial Bunched(AB)/Underground(UG) Cable: 188 Km f) New Distribution Transformer (DT): 66 Nos. g) Solar Panel: 4KWP
	EDC Sitapur	a) New 33/11kV Substations: 06 Nos. b) Addl. transformers and Capacity Enhancement: 07 Nos. c) High Tension(HT) Line: 137 Km d) Low Tension(LT) Line: 31 Km e) Aerial Bunched(AB)/Underground(UG)Cable: 253 Km f) New Distribution Transformer (DT): 97 Nos. g) Solar Panel: 6 KWP
	EDC Kanpur	a) New 33/11kV Substations: 01 No. b) Addl. transformers and Capacity Enhancement: 01 No. c) High Tension(HT)Line: 87 Km d) Low Tension(LT) Line: 106 Km e) Aerial Bunched(AB)/Underground(UG) Cable:104 Km f) New Distribution Transformer (DT): 182 Nos. g) Solar Panel: 205 KWP

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ANNEXURE-II

ANNEXURE REFERRED TO IN PART (c) OF THE STATEMENT LAID IN REPLY TO STARRED QUESTION NO. 329 ANSWERED IN THE LOK SABHA ON 23.03.2023 REGARDING INTEGRATED POWER DEVELOPMENT SCHEME

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State/UT-wise and Year-wise details of funds sanctioned/disbursed under IPDS

(Rs. in Cr)

Sl. No.	State/UT	GoI Grant Disbursement		
		2019-2020	2020-2021	2021-2022
1	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	-	2	7
2	Andhra Pradesh	29	101	31
3	Arunachal Pradesh	15	56	26
4	Assam	273	75	59
5	Bihar	624	315	311
6	Chhattisgarh	23	169	60
7	Delhi	-	57	18
8	Goa	11	13	17
9	Gujarat	112	84	-
10	Haryana	42	72	18
11	Himachal Pradesh	60	18	39
12	Jammu &Kashmir/ Ladakh	58	228	17
13	Jharkhand	-	75	88
14	Karnataka	49	91	110
15	Kerala	19	225	45
16	Maharashtra	740	110	116
17	Manipur	-	-	-
18	Meghalaya	1	29	11
19	Mizoram	5	5	57
20	Madhya Pradesh	364	202	79
21	Nagaland	74	-	16
22	Odisha	128	22	60
23	Puducherry	-	5	-
24	Punjab	120	42	22
25	Rajasthan	417	96	98
26	Sikkim	15	-	67
27	Tamil Nadu	596	27	118
28	Telangana	11	56	52
29	Tripura	24	85	10
30	Uttar Pradesh	111	303	274
31	Uttarakhand	73	224	75
32	West Bengal	607	422	81
		4,600	3,210	1,981

State/UT-wise and Year-wise details of funds sanctioned/disbursed under R-APDRP

(Rs. in Cr)

Sl. No.	State/UT	GoI Loan Disbursement		
		FY 2019-20	FY 2020-21	FY 2021-22
1	Andhra Pradesh	-	23	5
2	Arunachal Pradesh	-	-	2
3	Assam	45	11	1
4	Bihar	65	34	-
5	Chhattisgarh	42	9	1
6	Goa	1	-	-
7	Gujarat	0	6	5
8	Haryana	3	69	-
9	Himachal Pradesh	28	-	-
10	Jammu &Kashmir/ Ladakh	25	40	118
11	Jharkhand	17	11	66
12	Karnataka	1	-	-
13	Kerala	33	2	4
14	Maharashtra	76	-	9
15	Manipur	31	1	1
16	Meghalaya	7	10	1
17	Mizoram	-	3	-
18	Madhya Pradesh	36	3	-
19	Nagaland	3	-	-
20	Odisha	-	-	34
21	Puducherry	3	1	3
22	Punjab	79	32	3
23	Rajasthan	82	1	3
24	Sikkim	-	-	-
25	Tamil Nadu	239	11	-
26	Telangana	-	10	3
27	Tripura	-	-	4
28	Uttar Pradesh	35	10	123
29	Uttarakhand	12	6	-
30	West Bengal	13	7	-
	Grand Total	877	300	385

State/UT-wise and year-wise details of funds sanctioned/disbursed under DDUGJY(including RE and Additional infra)

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	State/UT	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22
1	Andhra Pradesh	8	8	85
2	Arunachal Pradesh	37	32	74
3	Assam	661	416	339
4	Bihar	682	830	1,236
5	Chhattisgarh	58	54	153
6	Gujarat	-	13	51
7	Haryana	50	5	54
8	Himachal Pradesh	40	37	11
9	Jammu &Kashmir	65	35	29
10	Jharkhand	610	355	281
11	Karnataka	283	13	109
12	Kerala	8	-	54
13	Ladakh	24	-	34
14	Madhya Pradesh	375	278	762
15	Maharashtra	225	158	162
16	Manipur	46	50	24
17	Meghalaya	165	61	15
18	Mizoram	16	5	24
19	Nagaland	24	11	8
20	Odisha	330	122	395
21	Punjab	115	16	35
22	Rajasthan	273	116	408
23	Sikkim	9	28	16
24	Tamil Nadu	56	-	100
25	Telangana	74	-	64
26	Tripura	47	48	74
27	Uttar Pradesh	946	1,661	1,095
28	Uttarakhand	269	5	3
29	West Bengal	261	149	509
30	Goa	7	-	2
31	Dadar &Nagar Haveli	-	-	2
32	Puducherry	5	3	1
33	Andaman& Nicobar Islands	-	2	3
	Total	5,767	4,511	6,212

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF POWER
LOK SABHA
STARRED QUESTION NO.337
ANSWERED ON 23.03.2023

ELECTRICITY SUPPLY IN RURAL AREAS

†*337. SHRI GAJENDRA SINGH PATEL:

Will the Minister of POWER
be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the efforts being made/proposed to be made by the Government to provide electricity supply in rural areas;

(b) the details of the major schemes being run/proposed to be run by the Government to provide electricity in hilly and remote areas;

(c) whether any new policy is proposed by the Government to provide adequate and continuous supply of electricity to the farmers and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the details of the efforts being made/proposed to be made by the Government to provide electricity in the aspirational districts?

A N S W E R

THE MINISTER OF POWER AND NEW & RENEWABLE ENERGY

(SHRI R.K. SINGH)

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

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STATEMENT

STATEMENT REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PARTS (a) TO (d) IN RESPECT OF LOK SABHA STARRED QUESTION NO. 337 FOR REPLY ON 23.03.2023 REGARDING ELECTRICITY SUPPLY IN RURAL AREAS ASKED BY SHRI GAJENDRA SINGH PATEL

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(a) & (b) : Government of India assists the States through its plethora of schemes like Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana (DDUGJY), Integrated Power Development Scheme (IPDS), Ujjwal Discom Assurance Yojana (UDAY), SAUBHAGYA, RDSS etc. to help them to achieve the objective of providing uninterrupted power supply to all the households.

All the States and the Union Territories (UTs) have signed MoUs with the Central Government, to ensure 24x7 power supply w.e.f. 1st April, 2019 onwards. Many States and UTs claim to supply 24x7 power other than the planned outages and interruptions due to unforeseen events.

Under the aegis of SAUBHAGYA, a total 2.86 crore households have been electrified.

Recently, Government of India have launched the Revamped Distribution Sector Scheme (RDSS), with an outlay of Rs.3,03,758 Crores and an estimated GBS of Rs.97,631 Crores from the Central Government. This Scheme has been formulated with the objective of improving the quality and reliability of power supply to the consumers through a financially sustainable and operationally efficient Distribution Sector for strengthening of supply infrastructure across the country including rural, urban, hilly and remote areas.

Fresh construction of new households is a continuous process and electrification of such households is to be taken care of by the Distribution Utilities. The Government of India is committed to extend financial assistance to the States to electrify any remaining households which existed at the time of launch of SAUBHAGYA. In this regard, the States may submit their request for electrification of remaining households, as per the approved guidelines, under the RDSS.

.....2.

(c) : The segregation of remaining agriculture feeders where agriculture load is more than 30% has been envisaged under the RDSS. Under this Scheme, the States are encouraged to segregate the agriculture feeder from mixed feeders, thereby providing reliable power supply to agriculture consumers and facilitate proper energy accounting. A convergence with KUSUM has also been envisaged, while issuing sanctions under the RDSS. Till date, Rs.29,945.29 crores has been sanctioned for segregation of agricultural feeders.

(d) : Till date, under the RDSS, DPRs amounting to Rs.1,19,134 crores have been sanctioned, including Gross Budgetary Support (GBS) of Rs.75,884 crores. Out of total sanction, as proposed by State/Discoms, Rs.14,509 crores has been sanctioned for Aspirational Districts of all the States (excluding Odisha, Karnataka and Telangana) for works like HVDS, cabling, feeder segregation etc.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF POWER
LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 3699
ANSWERED ON 23.03.2023

PROGRESS OF SAUBHAGYA SCHEME

3699. SHRI MANOJ KOTAK:
SHRIMATI RAKSHA NIKHIL KHADSE:

Will the Minister of POWER
be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government has launched Pradhan Mantri Sahaj Bijli Har Ghar Yojana-Saubhagya with an objective to achieve universal household electrification, by providing electricity connections to all un-electrified households and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether any assessment has been made regarding the progress of the implementation of the said Yojana launched in September 2017 with the objective to provide electricity to every house in the country; and

(c) if so, the details regarding Maharashtra, Gadhchiroli area, Chhattisgarh and other naxal affected areas?

A N S W E R

THE MINISTER OF POWER AND NEW & RENEWABLE ENERGY

(SHRI R.K. SINGH)

(a) : The Government of India launched Pradhan Mantri Sahaj Bijli Har Ghar Yojana – SAUBHAGYA in October, 2017 with the objective of achieving universal household electrification, by providing electricity connections to all un-electrified households in rural areas and all poor households in urban areas in the country. Under the aegis of SAUBHAGYA, as on 31.03.2019, all households were reported electrified by the States, except 18,734 households in Left Wing Extremists (LWE) affected areas of Chhattisgarh. Subsequently, seven States namely Assam, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Manipur, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh had reported that around 19.09 lakh un-electrified households, identified before 31.03.2019, which were unwilling earlier but later expressed willingness to get electricity connection. This was also sanctioned. All these seven States had reported 100% household electrification as on 31.03.2021. A total of 2.817 crore households were electrified since the launch of SAUBHAGYA, up to 31.03.2021.

.....2.

Thereafter, some States reported that 11.84 lakh households remained to be electrified, against which, States reported electrification of 4.43 lakh households. Accordingly, a total 2.86 crore households have been electrified. State-wise details are at Annexure. The schemes stands closed on 31.03.2022.

(b) : The assessment of Implementation of scheme is a continuous process. The implementation of SAUBHAGYA, since closed on 31.03.2022, was regularly monitored by Ministry of Power for the entire country at various levels from time to time. Following steps were taken by the Government for implementation and completion of the projects:

(i) At Central level, an Inter-Ministerial Monitoring Committee on SAUBHAGYA, headed by the Secretary (Power), and Government of India, monitored the implementation of the scheme. Besides this, the progress of scheme was also being reviewed with the States / Power Utilities in Review, Planning and Monitoring (RPM) meetings of Ministry of Power.

(ii) At State level, a Committee under the Chairmanship of Chief Secretary monitored the progress to resolve issues relating to implementation. Further, the progress was reviewed on a monthly basis and on a fortnightly basis.

(iii) Rural Electrification Corporation Limited (REC), the nodal agency, monitored implementation of the scheme through its State Offices at field level.

(iv) At District level, (DISHA) District Development Coordination & Monitoring Committee meetings [under the aegis of Ministry of Rural Development and District Electricity Committee(DEC)] headed by senior-most Hon'ble Member of Parliament (Lok Sabha) of the District & other MPs of the district as co-chair with District Magistrate as Convener, reviewed the progress.

(c) : As per SAUBHAGYA portal, a total of 15,17,922 households have been electrified in Maharashtra State, including 37,949 households of Gadchiroli area. As per Saubhagya portal, a total of 7,92,368 households have been electrified in Chhattisgarh State, including additional households sanctioned under DDUGJY, till 31.03.2022.

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ANNEXURE

ANNEXURE REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PART (a) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 3699 ANSWERED IN THE LOK SABHA ON 23.03.2023

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State-wise electrification of households since launch of Saubhagya Scheme / Additional Sanctions and Achievement under DDUGJY (status as on 31.03.2022)

Sl. No.	Name of the States	ORIGINAL HOUSEHOLDS SANCTIONED UNDER SAUBHAGYA	ADDITIONAL HOUSEHOLDS SANCTIONED UNDER SAUBHAGYA		ADDITIONAL HOUSEHOLDS SANCTIONED UNDER DDUGJY		Grand Total
		No. of households electrified from 11.10.2017 to 31.03.2019	No. of households electrified from 01.04.2019 to 31.03.2021	Total households electrified as on 31.03.2021	Additional households Sanctioned	Additional households electrified as on 31.03.2022	
1	*2*	*3*	*4*	*5=3+4*	*6*	*7*	*8=5+7*
1	Andhra Pradesh*	1,81,930	0	1,81,930			1,81,930
2	Arunachal Pradesh	47,089	0	47,089	7859	0	47,089
3	Assam	17,45,149	2,00,000	19,45,149	480249	381507	23,26,656
4	Bihar	32,59,041	0	32,59,041			32,59,041
5	Chhattisgarh	7,49,397	40,394	7,89,791	21981	2577	7,92,368
6	Gujarat*	41,317	0	41,317			41,317
7	Haryana	54,681	0	54,681			54,681
8	Himachal Pradesh	12,891	0	12,891			12,891
9	Jammu & Kashmir	3,77,045	0	3,77,045			3,77,045
10	Jharkhand	15,30,708	2,00,000	17,30,708			17,30,708
11	Karnataka	3,56,974	26,824	3,83,798			3,83,798
12	Ladakh	10,456	0	10,456			10,456
13	Madhya Pradesh	19,84,264	0	19,84,264	99722	0	19,84,264
14	Maharashtra	15,17,922	0	15,17,922			15,17,922
15	Manipur	1,02,748	5,367	1,08,115	21135	0	1,08,115
16	Meghalaya	1,99,839	0	1,99,839	420	401	2,00,240
17	Mizoram	27,970	0	27,970			27,970
18	Nagaland	1,32,507	0	1,32,507	7009	7009	1,39,516
19	Odisha	24,52,444	0	24,52,444			24,52,444
20	Puducherry*	912	0	912			912
21	Punjab	3,477	0	3,477			3,477
22	Rajasthan (Jaipur)	18,62,736	2,12,786	20,75,522	210843	52206	21,27,728
23	Sikkim	14,900	0	14,900			14,900
24	Tamil Nadu*	2,170	0	2,170			2,170
25	Telangana	5,15,084	0	5,15,084			5,15,084
26	Tripura	1,39,090	0	1,39,090			1,39,090
27	Uttar Pradesh	79,80,568	12,00,003	91,80,571	334652	0	91,80,571
28	Uttarakhand	2,48,751	0	2,48,751			2,48,751
29	West Bengal	7,32,290	0	7,32,290			7,32,290
Total		2,62,84,350	18,85,374	2,81,69,724	11,83,870	4,43,700	2,86,13,424

** Electrified prior to SAUBHAGYA and not funded under SAUBHAGYA*

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF POWER
LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 3710
ANSWERED ON 23.03.2023

UNIVERSAL ACCESS TO ENERGY

3710. SHRI P.V. MIDHUN REDDY:

Will the Minister of POWER
be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the measures being taken to ensure universal access to energy;

(b) the details of progress made in this respect, State/UT-wise;

(c) the details of the challenges faced in this respect thereof; and

(d) the details of the proposed measures taken/to be taken in this regard?

A N S W E R

THE MINISTER OF POWER AND NEW & RENEWABLE ENERGY

(SHRI R.K. SINGH)

(a) & (b) : The Government of India launched Pradhan Mantri Sahaj Bijli Har Ghar Yojana – SAUBHAGYA in October, 2017 with the objective of achieving universal household electrification, by providing electricity connections to all un-electrified households in rural areas and all poor households in urban areas in the country. Under the aegis of SAUBHAGYA, as on 31.03.2019, all households were reported electrified by the States, except 18,734 households in Left Wing Extremists (LWE) affected areas of Chhattisgarh. Subsequently, seven States namely Assam, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Manipur, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh had reported that around 19.09 lakh un-electrified households, identified before 31.03.2019, which were unwilling earlier but later expressed willingness to get electricity connection. This was also sanctioned. All these seven States had reported 100% household electrification as on 31.03.2021. A total of 2.817 crore households were electrified since the launch of SAUBHAGYA, up to 31.03.2021.

Thereafter, some States reported that 11.84 lakh households remained to be electrified, against which, States reported electrification of 4.43 lakh households. Accordingly, a total 2.86 crore households have been electrified. State-wise details are furnished at Annexure. This Scheme stands closed on 31.03.2022.

.....2.

While fresh arising of new households is a continuous process and electrification of such households is expected to be taken care of by the Distribution Utilities, the Government of India stands committed to help the States to electrify all the households which existed when Saubhagya was sanctioned. In this respect, the Government of India recently issued Guidelines for their electrification under the Revamped Distribution Sector Scheme (RDSS) and the States have been advised to pose their DPRs to the Ministry of Power in this regard.

(c) : The details of challenges faced under SAUBHAGYA Scheme are as under:

(i) Households scattered in inaccessible & remote areas

(ii) Difficult & Hilly terrains, inclement weather, riverine/marshy/snow bound areas required to be covered.

(iii) Transportation of material by head loading, helicopters, bamboo bridges, rafts, boats, etc.

(iv) Poor/inadequate power infrastructure

(v) Located in Left Wing Extremism affected areas

(vi) Forest areas - requiring clearance

(vii) Non-availability of materials (like Poles, Distribution Transformers, Meters, etc.) at local level

(viii) Various Right of Way issues.

(d) : The measures taken to meet the challenges in this regard are as under:

i. Launching of SAUBHAGYA Strategy Formulation workshops in the States to give impetus to quick start the programme.

ii. Establishing camps in villages/ cluster of villages wherein public representatives (MPs, MLAs, Gram Pradhan) helped in creating awareness amongst public at large.

iii. Infrastructure support to the tune of Rs. 14,270 crore for electrification of households under SAUBHAGYA and adequate funding provided to the States by Government of India.

iv. 24x7 communication through 'One nation One number', toll-free helplines and special campaign 'SAUBHAGYA Rath' helped create awareness along with various media options viz. print media, radio, television, social media (Facebook, twitter, etc.).

.....3.

v. **Flexibility to States in mode of implementation (Departmental/ Turnkey/ Semi-turnkey).**

vi. **A comprehensive web portal '*saubhagya.gov.in*' was developed and DISCOMs were provided access to update the progress on the portal to enable day-to-day monitoring.**

vii. **Coordination with Indian Electrical & Electronics Manufacturers' Association (IEEMA) to ensure speedy supply of products and equipment.**

viii. **Facilitated availability of adequate skilled manpower with requisite skill, through coordination with the Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship (MSDE) for effective training of the workforce.**

ix. **More than 350 Engineers viz. Gram Vidyut Abhiyantas (GVAs) were deployed in the monitoring of projects under rural electrification schemes.**

x. **Helicopters and support from the Indian Railways were instrumental in transporting essential goods to the unexplored and in accessible geographies.**

xi. **Monitoring & Reviews at all levels of the Government Centre States and Distribution utilities.**

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ANNEXURE

ANNEXURE REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PARTS (a) & (b) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 3710 ANSWERED IN THE LOK SABHA ON 23.03.2023

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State-wise electrification of households since launch of SAUBHAGYA Scheme / Additional Sanctions and Achievement under DDUGJY (status as on 31.03.2022)

Sl. No.	Name of the States/UTs	ORIGINAL HOUSEHOLDS SANCTIONED UNDER SAUBHAGYA	ADDITIONAL HOUSEHOLDS SANCTIONED UNDER SAUBHAGYA		ADDITIONAL HOUSEHOLDS SANCTIONED UNDER DDUGJY		Grand Total
		No of households electrified from 11.10.2017 to 31.03.2019	No of households electrified from 01.04.2019 to 31.03.2021	Total households electrified as on 31.03.2021	Additional households Sanctioned	Additional households electrified as on 31.03.2022	
1	*2*	*3*	*4*	*5=3+4*	*6*	*7*	*8=5+7*
1	Andhra Pradesh*	1,81,930	0	1,81,930			1,81,930
2	Arunachal Pradesh	47,089	0	47,089	7859	0	47,089
3	Assam	17,45,149	2,00,000	19,45,149	480249	381507	23,26,656
4	Bihar	32,59,041	0	32,59,041			32,59,041
5	Chhattisgarh	7,49,397	40,394	7,89,791	21981	2577	7,92,368
6	Gujarat*	41,317	0	41,317			41,317
7	Haryana	54,681	0	54,681			54,681
8	Himachal Pradesh	12,891	0	12,891			12,891
9	Jammu & Kashmir	3,77,045	0	3,77,045			3,77,045
10	Jharkhand	15,30,708	2,00,000	17,30,708			17,30,708
11	Karnataka	3,56,974	26,824	3,83,798			3,83,798
12	Ladakh	10,456	0	10,456			10,456
13	Madhya Pradesh	19,84,264	0	19,84,264	99722	0	19,84,264
14	Maharashtra	15,17,922	0	15,17,922			15,17,922
15	Manipur	1,02,748	5,367	1,08,115	21135	0	1,08,115
16	Meghalaya	1,99,839	0	1,99,839	420	401	2,00,240
17	Mizoram	27,970	0	27,970			27,970
18	Nagaland	1,32,507	0	1,32,507	7009	7009	1,39,516
19	Odisha	24,52,444	0	24,52,444			24,52,444
20	Puducherry*	912	0	912			912
21	Punjab	3,477	0	3,477			3,477
22	Rajasthan (Jaipur)	18,62,736	2,12,786	20,75,522	210843	52206	21,27,728
23	Sikkim	14,900	0	14,900			14,900
24	Tamil Nadu*	2,170	0	2,170			2,170
25	Telangana	5,15,084	0	5,15,084			5,15,084
26	Tripura	1,39,090	0	1,39,090			1,39,090
27	Uttar Pradesh	79,80,568	12,00,003	91,80,571	334652	0	91,80,571
28	Uttarakhand	2,48,751	0	2,48,751			2,48,751
29	West Bengal	7,32,290	0	7,32,290			7,32,290
Total		2,62,84,350	18,85,374	2,81,69,724	11,83,870	4,43,700	2,86,13,424

** Electrified prior to SAUBHAGYA and not funded under SAUBHAGYA*

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF POWER
LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 3721
ANSWERED ON 23.03.2023

SUPPLY OF ELECTRICITY IN TRIBAL DOMINATED RURAL AREAS

†3721. SHRIMATI HIMADRI SINGH:

Will the Minister of POWER
be pleased to state:

(a) the details of efforts being made by the Government to meet the demand of electricity in tribal dominated rural areas;

(b) the details of various projects being run by the Government to ensure supply of electricity in rural areas of Madhya Pradesh during the last three years;

(c) the details of efforts being made by the Government to ensure the supply of electricity in remote hilly areas;

(d) whether any new project to provide electricity in Shahdol Parliamentary Constituency is under consideration; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

A N S W E R

THE MINISTER OF POWER AND NEW & RENEWABLE ENERGY

(SHRI R.K. SINGH)

(a) : It is the prime responsibility of the respective distribution utility to take necessary measures to provide adequate power supply to all consumers including tribal dominated rural areas. Government of India is supplementing the efforts of the States by providing funding to the States under various schemes launched from time to time.

(b) to (e) : Government of India launched Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana (DDUGJY) in December, 2014 for strengthening the distribution systems and electrification of villages across the country including Madhya Pradesh. All the inhabited un-electrified villages including villages in Madhya Pradesh as per Census, 2011 were electrified by 28.04.2018 across the country under DDUGJY. Under DDUGJY, a total of 18374 villages were electrified across the country including 422 villages in MP. This Scheme was closed on 31.03.2022.

.....2.

Further, Government of India launched the Pradhan Mantri Sahaj Bijli Har Ghar Yojana – SAUBHAGYA in October 2017 with the objective to achieve universal household electrification by providing electricity connections to all willing un-electrified households in rural areas and all willing poor households in urban areas in the country. As on 31.03.2022, 100% electrification of all the willing un-electrified households, identified before 31.03.2019 has been completed including hilly areas. A total 2.86 crore households have been electrified under SAUBHAGYA, & DDUGJY (new) Schemes as on 31.03.2022.

A total of 19,84,264 households were electrified in Madhya Pradesh, till 31.03.2022. The SAUBHAGYA Scheme was closed on 31.03.2022.

Further, under SAUBHAGYA Scheme, there was a provision of providing electricity connections through Solar roof top for households located in remote areas. Under SAUBHAGYA and DDUGJY (New), a total 4,70,415 households have been electrified through installation of Solar Energy system in remote areas.

Recently, Government of India launched a new Revamped Distribution Sector Scheme (RDSS) in July, 2021 with the objective of improving the quality and reliability of power supply to consumers through a financially sustainable and operationally efficient Distribution Sector in the country including Madhya Pradesh. This Scheme has an outlay of Rs. 3,03,758 crore and an estimated GBS of Rs.97,631 crore from the Central Government.

Under this Scheme, Financial assistance is available to the eligible Discoms i.e. all DISCOMs/Power Departments (excluding Private Sector DISCOMs) for upgradation of distribution infrastructure measures for reduction of losses and theft by use of ABC cable/UG cable/HVDS, etc., system modernization including SCADA, communicable system metering and smart pre-paid metering for 25 crore consumers etc.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF POWER
LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 3740
ANSWERED ON 23.03.2023

CENTRAL POWER RESEARCH INSTITUTE

3740. SHRI SHRIRANG APPA BARNE:
SHRI SUDHEER GUPTA:
SHRI SANJAY SADASHIVRAO MANDLIK:
SHRI PRATAPRAO JADHAV:
SHRI BIDYUT BARAN MAHATO:
SHRI DHAIRYASHEEL SAMBHAJIRAO MANE:

Will the Minister of POWER
be pleased to state:

(a) whether some foreign countries (overseas utilities) refused to accept the certification of electrical equipments made by Central Power Research Institute (CPRI) in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the response of the Government thereto;

(c) whether the Government has held any meeting with Indian missions/embassies of the concerned countries to resolve the issues and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government has set-up/proposes to set-up dedicated 'Manufacturing Zones' under Atmanirbhar Bharat initiatives to curb Chinese made equipments and attract firms across power generation, distribution and transmission and if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the details of the steps taken by the Government to capture the $1503.21 billion global electrical equipment market, of which China already accounts for $500 billion?

A N S W E R

THE MINISTER OF POWER AND NEW & RENEWABLE ENERGY

(SHRI R.K. SINGH)

(a) to (c) : The Indian Electrical and Electronics Manufacturing Association (IEEMA) had expressed concerns over non-acceptance of test certificates issued by Central Power Research Institute (CPRI) by few overseas utilities. In this context, Ministry of Power held a meeting on 16.02.2023 with Indian missions/embassies of the concerned countries.

.....2.

The challenges informed by Industry were shared with the Missions. In the meeting, the credentials and accreditations of CPRI along with its comparison with other international laboratories were shared and it was informed that the facilities at CPRI laboratories are at par with the other international laboratories. The Indian missions have been informed to take up the matter with the concerned countries in order to resolve the issues.

(d) : Ministry of Power (MoP) and Ministry of New and Renewable Energy (MNRE) have jointly launched a Scheme for "Setting up of Manufacturing Zones for Power and Renewable Energy Equipment" to promote 'Make in India' and 'Aatmanirbhar Bharat' and to make India a global leader in the field of power and renewable equipment manufacturing. As a pilot, MoP and MNRE have decided to set-up a Brownfield manufacturing zone, with an outlay of Rs.400 crore, over the years 2022-23 to 2026-27. The Expression of Interest was issued and after evaluation of bids, setting up of Manufacturing Zone for Power and Renewable Energy Equipment has been awarded to Madhya Pradesh Industrial Development Corporation (MPIDC).

(e) : Some of the major measures that have been taken by the Government under the 'Aatmanirbhar Bharat' initiative to boost exports of the products in various sectors, including the electrical equipment sector, are listed below:

(i) Public Procurement (Preference to Make in India) Order on Industrial Steam Generators / Boilers has been issued to provide purchase preference of domestic manufactured goods.

(ii) Financial assistance is provided under the Market Access Initiative (MAI) scheme of Department of Commerce to develop new markets, to promote new products and new exporters as well as to consolidate the existing Indian exports markets. The activities supported under the MAI scheme include organising/participating in Fairs, Exhibitions and Buyer Seller Meets (BSMs) abroad, Reverse Buyer Seller Meets (RBSMs) in India, and reimbursement of expenditure incurred by exporters on statutory compliances such as product registration charges, plant inspection charges etc.

.....3.

(iii) Remission of Duties and Taxes on Exported Products (RoDTEP) scheme has been implemented since 01.01.2021.

(iv) The recent trade agreements signed by India, namely, India-UAE Comprehensive Partnership Agreement and India-Australia Economic Cooperation and Trade Agreement have given wider market access for electric equipment.

(v) Common Digital Platform for Certificate of Origin has been launched to facilitate trade and increase Free Trade Agreement (FTA) utilization by exporters.

(vi) Districts as Export Hubs has been launched by identifying products with export potential in each district, addressing bottlenecks for exporting these products and supporting local exporters/ manufacturers to generate employment in the Districts.

(vii) Active role of Indian missions abroad towards promoting India's trade, tourism, technology and investment goals has been enhanced.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF POWER
LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 3747
ANSWERED ON 23.03.2023

OLD COAL BASED THERMAL POWER PLANTS

3747. SHRI ARUN SAO:
SHRI SUDHAKAR TUKARAM SHRANGARE:
SHRI SUNIL KUMAR SONI:

Will the Minister of POWER
be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has formulated any plan to phase out the old coal based thermal power plants in the country including Chhattisgarh;

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

(c) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to move towards technologies such as super critical and ultra super critical based thermal power plants?

A N S W E R

THE MINISTER OF POWER AND NEW & RENEWABLE ENERGY

(SHRI R.K. SINGH)

(a) & (b) : As per Section 7 of the Electricity Act, 2003, generation is a delicensed activity and phasing out/retirement of units are decided by power generating utilities/companies based on their own techno-economic assessment.

(c) : In order to achieve higher efficiencies and to reduce carbon foot print, a large number of thermal power plants, operating in the country, have already adopted super critical/ultra super critical technologies.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF POWER
LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 3774
ANSWERED ON 23.03.2023

GROWTH IN POWER PRODUCTION

†3774. SHRI SANJAY SETH:

Will the Minister of POWER
be pleased to state:

(a) whether any detailed plan for growth in power generation capacity in the country has been prepared;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of the amount of funds of the Union Government pending/due upon various States in the field of power supply during the last three years, State/UT-wise;

(d) the details of the payment of due amount made by the States to the Union Government during the last three financial years;

(e) if not, the reasons therefor;

(f) whether the Government of Jharkhand has sent any proposal to the Union Government for increasing the power production and to ensure the availability of power to people for the maximum time period; and

(g) if so, the details thereof?

A N S W E R

THE MINISTER OF POWER AND NEW & RENEWABLE ENERGY

(SHRI R.K. SINGH)

(a) & (b) : The Central Electricity Authority (CEA) has carried out generation planning studies and published Draft National Electricity Plan (NEP) in 2022 which has projected the installed capacity by the end of year 2026-27 and 2031-32. According to the draft NEP, the likely installed capacity for the year 2026-27 is 622,899 MW comprising of 278,382 MW of conventional capacity (Coal-239,333 MW, Gas–25,269 MW, Nuclear-13,780MW) and 344,517 MW of renewable based capacity addition (Large Hydro-52,929 MW, Solar-186,076 MW Wind-80,858 MW, Small Hydro-4848 MW, Biomass-13,000 MW, PSP-6806 MW)

.....2.

Further, the likely installed capacity for the year 2031-32 is 865941 MW comprising of 296517 MW of conventional capacity (Coal-248767 MW, Gas–25270 MW, Nuclear-22, 480 MW) and 569424 MW of renewable based capacity Addition (Large Hydro-63,816 MW, Solar-333,476MW, Wind- 133,958MW, Small Hydro-4848MW, Biomass-14,500 MW, PSP-18826MW). Also for year 2031-32, 5-hour Battery Energy Storage System (BESS) capacity of 51.55 GW is also projected.

(c) to (e) : The Ministry of Power (MoP) notified the Electricity (Late Payment Surcharge and Related Matters) Rules, 2022 (LPS Rules, 2022) on 03.06.2022 under which all the dues of generating companies prior to 03.06.2022 were considered as Legacy Overdues and Distribution Companies (DISCOMs) were given an option to pay such dues in Equated Monthly Instalments (EMIs) with 1st EMI was due on 05.08.2022.

Thirteen (13) States reported overdues and opted for EMI options under LPS rules with total outstanding amounting to Rs.1,38,428 cr. as on 03.06.2022. After payment of Eight (8) EMIs as well as pre-payment by some Discom total amount of Rs.47,317 cr. outstanding amount have reduced to Rs. 91,111 cr. Dues of DISCOMs to be paid to suppliers as on 17.03.2023 are given at Annexure-I. State-wise and Discom-wise outstanding amount is given at Annexure-II.

(f) & (g) : North Karanpura State Thermal Power Project (STPP) (2*660=1320 MW) being developed by National Thermal Power Corporation Limited (NTPC) and Patratu STPP (3*800=2400 MW) being developed by Patratu Vidyut Utpadan Nigam Limited (PVUNL) (JV of NTPC and JBVNL) are currently under-construction in the State of Jharkhand, which shall also provide benefit to the State of Jharkhand in future.

Electricity is a concurrent subject. Therefore, the State has to plan to meet its the power demand. However, the Central Government assists the States by allocating power from Central Generating Stations. As on 28.02.2023, 1545.6 MW of power from Central Sector Generating Stations has been allocated to the State of Jharkhand.

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ANNEXURE-I

ANNEXURE REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PARTS (c) TO (e) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 3774 ANSWERED IN THE LOK SABHA ON 23.03.2023

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Dues of DISCOMs to be paid to Suppliers as on 17.03.2023

Summary of dues of DISCOMs to be paid to			(In Rs. cr.)
Sl. No.	Particular	All Supplier*	All CPSU (Genco, Trader & Transco)
A	Legacy dues, as on 03.06.2023 (as communicated by DISCOMs)	1,38,428	26,828
B	Less:- Payment made by Discom Upto 8 EMIs	47,317	7,722
1	Balance Legacy dues, as on 17.03.2023 and converted to EMIs after payment for 8 EMI (as communicated by DISCOMs) (A-B)	91,111	19,106
2	Overdues (i.e. after due date) as on 17.03.2023 (as per PRAAPTI Portal)	22,095	5,366
	Total Dues amount (Rs. In Cr.) excluding disputed amount (1+2)	1,13,206	24,472

*Suppliers means Gencos, Transco & Trader.

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ANNEXURE-II

ANNEXURE REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PARTS (c) TO (e) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 3774 ANSWERED IN THE LOK SABHA ON 23.03.2023

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Status of dues of DISCOMs to be paid to Suppliers* as on 17.03.2023

All figures in Rs. Cr.

Sl. No.	State	DISCOM	Legacy dues of all suppliers, as on 17.03.2023 and converted to EMIs (as communicated by DISCOMs)	Legacy dues of all CPSUs (Gencos, Trader & Transco), as on 17.03.2023 and converted to EMIs (as communicated by DISCOMs)	Overdues of all supplier as on 17.03.2023 (as per PRAAPTI portal)	Overdues of all CPSU (Gencos, Trader & Transco) as on 17.03.2023 (as per PRAAPTI portal)
1	Andhra Pradesh	Andhra Pradesh Central Power Distribution Com. Ltd.	5,868	170	38	22
2	Andhra Pradesh	Andhra Pradesh Eastern Power Distribution Com. Ltd.			60	35
3	Andhra Pradesh	Andhra Pradesh Power Purchase Coordination Committee			929	697
4	Andhra Pradesh	Andhra Pradesh Southern Power Distribution Com. Ltd.			463	43
5	Bihar	North Bihar Power Distribution Com. Ltd.	143	143	93	13
6	Bihar	South Bihar Power Distribution Com. Ltd.	182	173	249	120
7	Chandigarh	Chandigarh Electricity Department	-	-	24	20
8	Chhattisgarh	Chhattisgarh State Power Distribution Com. Ltd.	3,330	-	84	-
9	Delhi	BSES Rajdhani Power Limited	-	-	4	1
10	Delhi	BSES Yamuna Power Limited	-	-	17	15
11	Delhi	Delhi Tata Power Distribution Limited	-	-	109	41

12	Delhi	The New Delhi Municipal Council	-	-	117	113
13	Gujarat	Gujarat Urja Vikas Nigam Limited	-	-	915	9
14	Haryana	Haryana Power Purchase Centre	-	-	434	-
15	Himachal Pradesh	Himachal Pradesh State Electricity Board Limited	-	-	173	159
16	Jammu and Kashmir	Jammu And Kashmir State Power Trading Com. Ltd.	8,721	6,749	0	0
17	Jharkhand	Jharkhand Bijli Vitran Nigam Limited	3,894	3,189	176	64
18	Karnataka	Bangalore Electricity Supply Company Ltd.	6,274	-	438	62
19	Karnataka	Chamundeshwari Electricity Supply Corporation Limited	1,040	-	190	8
20	Karnataka	Gulbarga Electricity Supply Company Ltd.	1,703	50	351	24
21	Karnataka	Hubli Electricity Supply Company Ltd.	1,973	4	1,353	112
22	Karnataka	Mangalore Electricity Supply Company Ltd.	104	-	5	1
23	Kerala	Kerala State Electricity Board Limited	-	-	91	1
24	Madhya Pradesh	Madhya Pradesh Power Management Co Ltd	6,800	680	1,289	565
25	Maharashtra	Maharashtra State Electricity Distribution Co. Ltd	14,174	34	5,880	6
26	Manipur	Manipur State Power Distribution Com. Ltd.	54	38	27	27

27	Meghalaya	Meghalaya Power Distribution Com. Ltd.	-	-	677	677
28	Mizoram	Mizoram Power Department	-	-	17	17
29	Nagaland	Nagaland Power Department	-	-	0	0
30	Odisha	Grid Corporation of Odisha	-	-	480	323
31	Puducherry	Puducherry Power Department	-	-	6	-
32	Punjab	Punjab State Power Corporation Limited	-	-	571	104
33	Rajasthan	Ajmer Vidyut Vitran Nigam Ltd.	2,046	-	340	52
34	Rajasthan	Jaipur Vidyut Vitran Nigam Ltd.	4,892	-	782	58
35	Rajasthan	Jodhpur Vidyut Vitran Nigam Ltd.	4,575	-	853	132
36	Rajasthan	Rajasthan Discoms Power Procurement Centre	-	-	0	-
37	Sikkim	Sikkim Power Department	-	-	4	4
38	Tamil Nadu	Tamil Nadu Generation & Distribution Corporation Ltd.	14,024	5,824	2,958	1,466
39	Telangana	Telangana State Northern Power Distribution Company	1,717	360	110	52
40	Telangana	Telangana State Southern Power Distribution Company	4,187	912	497	82
41	Tripura	Tripura State Electricity Corporation Limited	-	-	84	84
42	Uttar Pradesh	Uttar Pradesh Power Corporation Ltd	5,410	782	1,179	138
43	Uttarakhand	Uttarakhand Power Corporation Limited	-	-	6	0
44	West Bengal	Damodar Valley Corporation	-	-	6	5
45	West Bengal	West Bengal State Electricity Distribution Com. Ltd.	-	-	15	10
	Grand Total		91,111	19,107	22,095	5,366

***Suppliers means Gencos, Transco & Traders.**

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF POWER
LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 3792
ANSWERED ON 23.03.2023

SHORTAGE OF POWER

3792. SHRI D.M. KATHIR ANAND:

Will the Minister of POWER
be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any proposal to support a State like Tamil Nadu suffering from power/energy shortfall while generating surplus power/energy due to the power sharing formula with the neighbouring States as enacted by the Government;

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

(c) the details of the installed power generation capacity and power generated in various States generating surplus power in the country and their comparison with that of Tamil Nadu; and

(d) the funds allocated and disbursed to Tamil Nadu during the last seven years?

A N S W E R

THE MINISTER OF POWER AND NEW & RENEWABLE ENERGY

(SHRI R.K. SINGH)

(a) & (b) : The power supply position of State of Tamil Nadu in terms of energy during the last year i.e. 2021-22 and the current year i.e. 2022-23 (period April, 2022 to February, 2023) is given at Annexure-I. The overall power supply position in the State of Tamil Nadu is comfortable with only a negligible gap between energy requirement and energy supplied. Even this negligible gap between energy requirement and energy supplied is generally on account of factors, other than inadequacy of power availability in the country e.g. constraints in distribution network, financial constraints, commercial reasons, outages of generating units etc.

.....2.

Electricity being a concurrent subject, supply and distribution of electricity to the various categories of consumers in a State/UT is within the purview of the respective State Government/Power Utility. Making arrangement of appropriate quantum of power from various sources to meet the demand of various type of electricity consumers in any State/UT is in the jurisdiction of the concerned State Government/Power Utilities. The Central Government only supplements the efforts of the State Governments by establishing power plants in Central Sector through Central Public Sector Undertakings (CPSUs) and allocating power from them to the various States / UTs.

(c) : The details of the power generation capacity and power generated in various States including the State of Tamil Nadu are furnished at Annexure-II.

(d) : The details regarding funds allocated and disbursed to the State of Tamil Nadu under Power System Development Fund (PSDF) Scheme during the last seven years are furnished as Annexure-III. Further, the Government of India announced Liquidity Infusion Scheme (LIS) though PFC and REC as a part of Aatmanirbhar Bharat Abhiyan, to reduce the burden of Late Payment Surcharge of DISCOMs. Under LIS, the loan amount sanctioned to Tamil Nadu Generation and Distribution Corporation is of Rs.30230 cr. and disbursed amount is Rs.26797.40 cr.

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ANNEXURE-I

ANNEXURE REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PARTS (a) & (b) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 3792 ANSWERED IN THE LOK SABHA ON 23.03.2023

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The power supply position of the State of Tamil Nadu in terms of energy during the last year i.e. 2021-22 and the current year i.e. 2022-23 (period April, 2022 to February, 2023).

Year	ENERGY (MU)			
	Energy requirement	Energy supplied	Energy not supplied	
	(MU)	(MU)	(MU)	(%)
2021-22	109,816	109,798	18	0.0
2022-23 (upto February, 2023) *	103,794	103,718	77	0.1

(*) Provisional

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ANNEXURE-II

ANNEXURE REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PART (c) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 3792 ANSWERED IN THE LOK SABHA ON 23.03.2023

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The details of the power generation capacity and power generated in various States including the State of Tamil Nadu

Name of State/UT	Installed capacity (MW) (as on 31.01.2023)	Conventional generation (MU) 2022-23 (upto Jan., 23)	RE generation (MU) 2022-23 (upto Jan., 23)	Total generation (MU) 2022-23 (upto Jan., 23)
NORTHERN REGION				
Chandigarh	58.69		9.75	9.75
Delhi	2504.70	3418.64	427.06	3845.70
Haryana	7097.56	27632.49	1196.71	28829.20
Himachal Pradesh	11330.39	35805.39	2703.84	38509.23
Jammu & Kashmir	3779.36	14889.29	343.15	15232.44
Ladakh	89.00	373.83	0.00	373.83
Punjab	8606.79	30246.18	3273.73	33519.91
Rajasthan	34277.65	54383.55	33907.75	88291.30
Uttar Pradesh	31465.11	132255.45	5386.11	137641.56
Uttarakhand	5359.13	14029.64	778.10	14807.74
SUB TOTAL(NR)	104568.38	313034.46	48026.20	361060.66
WESTERN REGION				0.00
Chhattisgarh	25103.89	115932.11	1589.29	117521.40
Gujarat	44939.76	56044.73	25451.76	81496.49
Madhya Pradesh	30059.53	120213.35	7576.80	127790.15
Maharashtra	43246.58	115955.97	14240.65	130196.62
Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu	46.47		27.69	27.69
Goa	74.79	0.00	16.08	16.08
Sub Total (WR)	143471.02	408146.16	48902.27	457048.43
SOUTHERN REGION				0.00
Andhra Pradesh	27485.40	53451.84	13987.70	67439.54
Telangana	15344.62	47241.04	6001.54	53242.58
Karnataka	30545.52	44641.03	24551.95	69192.98
Kerala	3596.34	7059.24	1682.38	8741.62
Tamil Nadu	37218.68	73133.57	24212.06	97345.63
Lakshadweep	30.10	4.80	0.09	4.89
Puducherry	68.03	193.12	10.20	203.32
SUB TOTAL(SR)	114288.70	225724.64	70445.91	296170.55
EASTERN REGION				0.00
Andaman Nicobar	127.87	160.95	32.43	193.38
Bihar	8789.60	45801.24	213.32	46014.56
Jharkhand	5227.89	25794.24	16.76	25811.00
Odisha	12322.22	58081.30	1005.00	59086.30
Sikkim	2341.80	11138.52	10.30	11148.82
West Bengal	15514.57	75046.06	1652.79	76698.85
SUB TOTAL (ER)	44323.95	216022.31	2930.59	218952.90
NORTH-EASTERN REGION				0.00
Arunachal Pradesh	1259.70	4463.11	24.35	4487.46
Assam	1881.40	7524.16	230.92	7755.08
Manipur	158.73	460.49	6.94	467.43
Meghalaya	372.48	918.20	63.92	982.12
Mizoram	113.49	182.63	45.75	228.38
Nagaland	109.71	169.24	105.76	275.00
Tripura	1101.05	5843.67	5.49	5849.16
SUB TOTAL (NER)	4996.55	19561.50	483.13	20044.63
Bhutan (IMP)	0.00	6698.30		6698.30
ALL INDIA TOTAL	411648.60	1189187.37	170788.10	1359975.47

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ANNEXURE-III

ANNEXURE REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PART (d) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 3792 ANSWERED IN THE LOK SABHA ON 23.03.2023

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The details of projects funded from PSDF related to the State of Tamil Nadu

Amount in Rs. crore

Sl. No.	Name of proposal	Grant sanctioned	Date of sanction	Agreement signed	Grant released
1	R&U of protection system by TANTRANSCO (20)	124.45	4-Aug-15	29-Jan-16	81.12
2	Establishment of Technical and IT infrastructure for implementation of infra state ABT in Tamil Nadu. (085)	11.98	2-Jan-17	24-Nov-17	9.84
3	Renovation and Modernisation of Protection System of 400kV, 230kV & 110kV hydro Generating Stations. (084)	167.48	16-May-17	8-Jan-18	59.71
4	Reliable Communication & data acquisition system to 110kV & above level substation in Tamil Nadu. (151)	155.48	15-Nov-17	3-Jun-19	81.73
5	Supply, Erection, Testing & Commissioning of 2 Nos. of 400kV, 80 MVAR Bus reactor with associated equipments for 400/230-110 kV AIS SS at Kamudhi under total turnkey contract in Madurai Region of Tamil Nadu. (188)	14.80	24-May-19	22-Jan-20	13.31
6	Supply, Erection, Testing & Commissioning of 1 Nos. of 400kV, 125 MVAR Bus reactor with associated equipments for 400/230-110 kV SS at Kayathar under total turnkey contract in Tiruneveli Region of Tamil Nadu. (193)	8.21	24-May-19	22-Jan-20	7.39
7	Supply, Erection, Testing & Commissioning of 2 Nos. of 400kV, 125 MVAR Bus reactor with associated equipments for 400kV GIS SS at Manali under total turnkey contract in Chennai North Region of Tamil Nadu. (198)	14.31	20-Mar-20	28-Sep-20	12.88
8	Supply, Erection, Testing & Commissioning of 1 Nos. of 400kV, 125 MVAR Bus reactor with associated equipments for 400kV SS at Alamathy under total turnkey contract in Chennai North Region of Tamil Nadu. (202)	8.96	24-May-19	22-Jan-20	8.07
9	Supply, Erection, Testing & Commissioning of 1 Nos. of 400kV, 125 MVAR Bus reactor with associated equipments for MPTS Stage III GIS switchyard under total turnkey contract in Erode Region of Tamil Nadu. (205)	9.54	24-May-19	22-Jan-20	5.79
	Total Approved Proposals	515.21			279.83

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF POWER
LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.3826
ANSWERED ON 23.03.2023

GO ELECTRIC CAMPAIGN

3826. SHRI MOHANBHAI KALYANJI KUNDARIYA:

Will the Minister of POWER
be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has recently launched a 'Go Electric' Campaign to help in securing a cleaner and a greener future;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of the number of functional e-vehicle charging station in Gujarat, district-wise;

(d) the details of the additional number of proposed charging stations along with the details relating to their location and capacity;

(e) whether any percentage of these charging stations is fuelled by the fossil fuels or connected to the grid and if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the methods adopted by the Government to standardize the charging prices?

A N S W E R

THE MINISTER OF POWER AND NEW & RENEWABLE ENERGY

(SHRI R.K. SINGH)

(a) & (b) : Ministry of Power launched a nationwide "Go Electric" Campaign on 19.02.2021 to educate the general public on the benefits of e-mobility, inform the potential EV owners about the Government incentives for EV adoption, generate curiosity and transform the same into demand, discredit mis-information against Electric Vehicles and bring together multiple stakeholders under a single platform. The campaign has the following elements:

1. <u>Campaign objectives:</u>

a. Convey Central and State initiatives like policies to general public.

b. Sensitization and Confidence building of stakeholders/masses on utility of Charging Infrastructure and benefits of Electric Vehicles (EVs) over Internal Combustion Engine (ICE) based vehicles.

.....2.

c. Facilitate information/knowledge exchange among stakeholders.

d. Capacity building of DISCOMs/State Nodal Agencies.

2. Campaign Components: Frequently Asked Questions (FAQs), EV benefits, Government initiatives, charging infrastructure and myth busters:

a. Media Campaign: audio & videos

b. Creatives and print campaign: Brochures, Frequently Asked Questions (FAQs), printouts, outdoor hoardings etc.

c. Social media campaign.

d. Outdoor campaign: Road shows and workshops/webinars

(c) : As per information available with BEE, 195 public EV charging stations are currently operational in the state of Gujarat.

Details of district-wise operational public EV charging stations in the State of Gujarat are furnished at Annexure-A.

(d) : Under Faster Adoption and Manufacturing of Electric and Hybrid Vehicles in India-II (FAME-II) Scheme, Ministry of Heavy Industries sanctioned 278 public EV charging stations in the State of Gujarat.

Details of proposed EV Charging Stations under FAME-II Scheme in the State of Gujarat are furnished at Annexure-B.

(e) : The charging stations take connection from DISCOMs which in turn take the supply of electricity from the Grid. The power is supplied to grid from both conventional and renewable sources.

(f) : Ministry of Power issued revised consolidated Guidelines and Standards for Charging Infrastructure for Electric Vehicles (EVs) on 14.01.2022 (amended on 07.11.2022). These Guidelines provide that:

(i) Tariff for supply of electricity for Public Charging Station (PCS) shall be a single part tariff and shall not exceed "Average Cost of Supply" till 31.03.2025.

(ii) Charging of EVs is a service and as electricity is being provided at concessional rates and also considering the fact that subsidy is being provided by the Central/State Governments in many cases for setting up Public Charging Stations, the State Government have been empowered to fix the ceiling of service charges to be charged by such PCS/Fast Charging Stations (FCS).

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ANNEXURE-A

ANNEXURE REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PART (c) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 3826 ANSWERED IN THE LOK SABHA ON 23.03.2023

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Operational Public EV Charging Stations in the state of Gujarat

S. No.	District name	Number of operational PCS
1.	Ahmedabad	49
2.	Anand	1
3.	Aravali	1
4.	Banaskantha	4
5.	Bharuch	3
6.	Bhavnagar	4
7.	Gandhinagar	6
8.	Jamnagar	4
9.	Junagadh	6
10.	Kachchh	10
11.	Kheda	3
12.	Mehsana	5
13.	Narmada	4
14.	Navsari	1
15.	Panchmahal	1
16.	Patan	3
17.	Rajkot	10
18.	Sabarkantha	3
19.	Sidhpur	1
20.	Sonarpada	1
21.	Surat	47
22.	Surendra Nagar	6
23.	Vadodara	16
24.	Valsad	5
25.	Vapi	1
Total PCS		195

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ANNEXURE-B

ANNEXURE REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PART (d) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 3826 ANSWERED IN THE LOK SABHA ON 23.03.2023

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Proposed EV Public Charging Stations (PCS) in the state of Gujarat under FAME-II Scheme

Sl. No.	Name of State	Name of City	No. of PCS sanctioned	State total
1.	Gujarat	Ahmedabad	181	278
		Surat	50	
		Vadodara	37	
		Gandhinagar	10	

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF POWER
LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 3835
ANSWERED ON 23.03.2023

CONSUMPTION OF POWER

†3835. SHRI HANUMAN BENIWAL:

Will the Minister of POWER
be pleased to state:

(a) whether as per the latest report of the Central Electricity Authority, the estimated consumption of power in many States including Rajasthan shall remain high during the current year as compared to the previous year;

(b) if so, the reasons for the same and the steps taken/likely to be taken by the Union Government to meet the demand for consumption;

(c) whether the Government conducts any study with regard to the reasons leading to increasing liability on DISCOMs of the States; and

(d) if so, the details of the liabilities in respect of Ajmer, Jodhpur and Jaipur DISCOMs of Rajasthan State and the reasons for the same?

A N S W E R

THE MINISTER OF POWER AND NEW & RENEWABLE ENERGY

(SHRI R.K. SINGH)

(a) & (b) : The average growth of energy requirement in the country for the year 2023-24 viz-a-viz year 2022-23 has been estimated as 4.9 %. The estimated growth of energy requirement for the State of Rajasthan during the year 2023-24 w.r.t. actual energy requirement during 2022-23 is 5%.

The months of April, 2023 and May, 2023 have been projected as high demand period. During the current year 2023-24, the peak demand is expected to be around 229 GW during the summer period. The following steps have been taken for meeting the increased demand for power:

(i) Measures have been taken to ensure the availability of the generation capacity. The generators have been directed to complete the maintenance work of their plants well before the period of high demand. No planned maintenance will be taken during the high demand period (say April & May, 2023).

.....2.

(ii) Monitoring and Coordination with Ministries of Coal and Railways, on a regular basis, for increase in the production and dispatch of coal as much as possible.

(iii) All Power Generators have been asked for timely import of required coal for blending purposes so that adequate coal stock is maintained in the plant.

(iv) All captive coal blocks have been asked to maximize the coal production to supplement the coal supply from domestic coal companies (CIL and SCCL).

(v) Additional arrangement for gas for running gas based stations has been planned from GAIL, during high power demand months.

(vi) Imported Coal Based (ICB) plants have been issued statutory directions to stock coal and generate power during high demand period.

(c) & (d) : As per the information available in the 'Report on Performance of State Power Utilities' for the years 2018-19 to 2020-21 published by Power Finance Corporation (PFC) Ltd. on October, 2022, payables for distribution utilities at the end of FY 2018-19 to FY 2020-21 is given at Annexure-I. The details of the liabilities in respect of Ajmer, Jodhpur and Jaipur DISCOMs of Rajasthan State are given at Annexure-II. Some of the reasons leading to increasing liability on DISCOMs are higher AT&C Losses (which occur due to technical inefficiencies, theft and other factors can also lead to significant losses for DISCOMS), Subsidies (many states in India provide subsidies on electricity tariffs, if not timely paid which if not timely paid can put additional financial pressure on DISCOMS) and unviable Tariffs (The tariffs charged by DISCOMS for electricity are sometimes lower than the cost of supplying it, leading to losses).

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ANNEXURE-I

ANNEXURE REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PARTS (c) & (d) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 3835 ANSWERED IN THE LOK SABHA ON 23.03.2023

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The payables for distribution utilities at the end of FY 2018-19 to FY 2020-21

National Level figures	As on 31.03.2019	As on 31.03.2020	As on 31.03.2021
Payables for purchase of power (Rs. in crore)	2,28,552	2,56,060	2,73,030
Payables for purchase of power (Days)	148	164	176

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ANNEXURE-II

ANNEXURE REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PARTS (c) & (d) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 3835 ANSWERED IN THE LOK SABHA ON 23.03.2023

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Status of Dues of DISCOMs to be paid to suppliers* as on 17.03.2023

All figures in Rs. cr.

Sl. No.	State	DISCOM	Legacy dues of all supliers, as on 17.03.2023 and converted to EMIs (as communicated by DISCOMs)	Legacy dues of all CPSU (Genco), as on 17.03.2023 and converted to EMIs (as communicated by DISCOMs)	Overdues of all supplier as on 17.03.2023 (as per PRAAPTI portal)	Overdues of all CPSU (Gencos) as on 17.03.2023 (as per PRAAPTI portal)
1	Rajasthan	Ajmer Vidyut Vitran Nigam Ltd.	2,046	-	340	29
2	Rajasthan	Jaipur Vidyut Vitran Nigam Ltd.	4,892	-	782	24
3	Rajasthan	Jodhpur Vidyut Vitran Nigam Ltd.	4,575	-	853	35
4	Rajasthan	Rajasthan Discoms Power Procurement Centre	-	-	0	-

***Suppliers means Gencos, Transco & Traders.**

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF POWER
LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.3849
ANSWERED ON 23.03.2023

CONSUMPTION AND DEMAND OF POWER

3849. DR. PON GAUTHAM SIGAMANI:

Will the Minister of POWER
be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that India's power consumption logged a year-on-year growth of more than nine per cent to 117.84 billion units in February this year;

(b) whether it is also true that the power consumption and demand would register a substantial increase in March due to a rise in temperature and if so, the reaction of the Government thereto;

(c) whether it is also a fact that many States are facing a shortage of power; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

A N S W E R

THE MINISTER OF POWER AND NEW & RENEWABLE ENERGY

(SHRI R.K. SINGH)

(a) : The comparison of energy requirement and energy supplied for the month of February, 2023 and February, 2022 and for the period April, 2022 to February, 2023 and April, 2021 to February, 2022 is given at Annexure-I.

The growth in energy supplied/consumption in February, 2023 is 8% as compared to February, 2022 whereas growth in energy supplied/consumption for the period April, 2022 to February, 2023 is 10.4% as compared to the period April, 2021 to February, 2022.

(b) : The peak demand in the month of March, 2023 has been projected as 212 GW whereas only 209 GW has been reported till date in the month of March, 2023. The month of April, 2023 and May, 2023 have been projected as high demand period. During the current year 2023-24, the peak demand is expected to be around 229 GW during the summer period. Following steps have been taken for meeting the increased demand for power:

(i) Measures have been taken to ensure the availability of the generation capacity. The generators are directed to complete the maintenance work of their plants well before the period of high demand. No planned maintenance will be taken during the high demand period (say April & May, 2023).

.....2.

(ii) Monitoring and coordination with Ministries of Coal and Railways, on a regular basis, for increase in the production and dispatch of coal as much as possible.

(iii) All generators have been asked for timely import of required coal for blending purposes so that adequate coal stock is maintained in the plant.

(iv) All captive coal blocks have been asked to maximize the coal production to supplement the coal supply from domestic coal companies (CIL and SCCL).

(v) Additional arrangement for gas for running gas based stations has been planned from GAIL, during high power demand months.

(vi) Imported Coal Based (ICB) plants have been issued statutory directions to stock coal and generate power during high demand period.

(c) & (d) : The State-wise power supply position for the year 2021-22 and current year 2022-23 (upto February, 2023) is given at Annexure-II. The marginal gap between energy requirement and energy supplied is generally on account of factors such as constraints in distribution network, financial constraints, commercial reasons, etc.

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ANNEXURE-I

ANNEXURE REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PART (a) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 3849 ANSWERED IN THE LOK SABHA ON 23.03.2023

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The comparison of energy requirement and energy supplied for the month of February, 2023 and February, 2022 and for the period April, 2022 to February, 2023 and April, 2021 to February, 2022

(Figures in MU net)

February, 2023		February, 2022		% Change	
Energy requirement	Energy supplied	Energy requirement	Energy supplied	Energy requirement	Energy supplied
117,209	116,697	108,362	108,032	8.2	8.0
April, 2022 - February, 2023		April, 2021 - February, 2022		% Change	
Energy requirement	Energy supplied	Energy requirement	Energy supplied	Energy requirement	Energy supplied
1,382,920	1,375,571	1,250,625	1,245,546	10.6	10.4

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ANNEXURE-II

ANNEXURE REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PARTS (c) & (d) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 3849 ANSWERED IN THE LOK SABHA ON 23.03.2023

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The State-wise power supply position for the year 2021-22 and current year 2022-23 (upto February, 2023)

State/ System/Region	April, 2022 - February, 2023				April, 2021 - March, 2022			
	Energy requirement	Energy supplied	Energy not supplied		Energy requirement	Energy supplied	Energy not supplied	
	(MU)	(MU)	(MU)	(%)	(MU)	(MU)	(MU)	(%)
Chandigarh	1,687	1,687	0	0.0	1,606	1,606	0	0.0
Delhi	33,012	33,002	10	0.0	31,128	31,122	6	0.0
Haryana	57,564	57,061	503	0.9	55,499	55,209	290	0.5
Himachal Pradesh	11,601	11,497	104	0.9	12,115	12,088	27	0.2
UT of J&K and Ladakh	17,914	17,604	309	1.7	19,957	18,434	1,524	7.6
Punjab	65,282	64,996	286	0.4	62,846	62,411	436	0.7
Rajasthan	94,270	92,557	1,712	1.8	89,814	89,310	504	0.6
Uttar Pradesh	1,34,645	1,33,449	1,196	0.9	1,29,448	1,28,310	1,138	0.9
Uttarakhand	14,496	14,247	249	1.7	15,521	15,426	94	0.6
Northern Region	4,31,544	4,27,175	4,369	1.0	4,17,934	4,13,915	4,019	1.0
Chhattisgarh	35,450	35,381	69	0.2	31,908	31,872	35	0.1
Gujarat	1,26,657	1,26,613	44	0.0	1,23,953	1,23,666	287	0.2
Madhya Pradesh	84,434	84,105	329	0.4	86,501	86,455	46	0.1
Maharashtra	1,69,433	1,69,322	111	0.1	1,72,823	1,72,809	14	0.0
Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu	9,169	9,169	0	0.0	9,433	9,433	0	0.0
Goa	4,279	4,279	0	0.0	4,448	4,448	0	0.0
Western Region	4,33,746	4,33,192	553	0.1	4,29,065	4,28,683	383	0.1
Andhra Pradesh	65,604	65,194	410	0.6	68,413	68,219	194	0.3
Telangana	68,609	68,576	34	0.0	70,539	70,523	16	0.0
Karnataka	67,159	67,133	26	0.0	72,437	72,417	20	0.0
Kerala	25,028	25,007	21	0.1	26,579	26,570	9	0.0
Tamil Nadu	1,03,794	1,03,718	77	0.1	1,09,816	1,09,798	18	0.0
Puducherry	2,806	2,805	1	0.0	2,894	2,893	1	0.0
Lakshadweep #	58	58	0	0.0	56	56	0	0.0
Southern Region	3,33,043	3,32,476	567	0.2	3,50,678	3,50,421	258	0.1
Bihar	36,635	35,873	762	2.1	36,216	35,761	455	1.3
DVC	23,858	23,850	8	0.0	23,741	23,736	4	0.0
Jharkhand	12,006	11,099	907	7.6	11,148	10,590	558	5.0
Odisha	39,074	39,028	46	0.1	38,339	38,332	7	0.0
West Bengal	55,133	55,066	67	0.1	54,001	53,945	57	0.1
Sikkim	539	539	0	0.0	610	609	0	0.0
Andaman- Nicobar Islands #	318	318	0	0.0	335	327	8	2.3
Eastern Region	1,67,298	1,65,508	1,789	1.1	1,64,054	1,62,973	1,081	0.7
Arunachal Pradesh	823	803	20	2.4	875	874	1	0.1
Assam	10,619	10,612	7	0.1	10,844	10,825	19	0.2
Manipur	926	925	1	0.1	1,019	1,018	1	0.1
Meghalaya	2,050	2,050	0	0.0	2,256	2,243	13	0.6
Mizoram	592	592	0	0.0	656	644	12	1.8
Nagaland	844	802	41	4.9	852	851	1	0.1
Tripura *	1,428	1,428	0	0.0	1,578	1,578	0	0.0
North-Eastern Region	17,289	17,220	70	0.4	18,079	18,033	47	0.3
All India	13,82,920	13,75,571	7,349	0.5	13,79,812	13,74,024	5,787	0.4

 # Lakshadweep and Andaman & Nicobar Islands are stand-alone systems, power supply position of these does not form part of regional requirement and supply.

*** Excludes the supply to Bangladesh.**

Note: Power Supply Position Report has been compiled based on the data furnished by State Utilities/Electricity Departments. The MU figures have been rounded off to nearest unit place.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF POWER
LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 3866
ANSWERED ON 23.03.2023

HYDEL PROJECT

3866. SHRI C. LALROSANGA:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to construct a Hydel Project on the Kolodyne river in South Mizoram;

(b) if so, whether any survey has been done for the proposed project;

(c) if so, the progress thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

A N S W E R

THE MINISTER OF POWER AND NEW & RENEWABLE ENERGY

(SHRI R.K. SINGH)

(a) to (d) : As per the information received from the State Government of Mizoram, a Detailed Project Report for 460 MW Kolodyne Hydro Electric Project (HEP) was prepared in the year 2008 by the Central Water Commission and concurred by the Central Electricity Authority on 14.09.2011. Memorandum of Agreement was signed by the State Government with M/s. National Thermal Power Corporation (NTPC) on 22.12.2008 for execution of the project. But the project was found to be economically unviable as the levalized tariff worked out to be ₹11/unit at 2010 Price Level and the MoA signed between Government of Mizoram and NTPC was terminated on 01.06.2020.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF POWER
LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 3869
ANSWERED ON 23.03.2023

SAUBHAGYA YOJANA

†3869. SHRI BHAGIRATH CHOUDHARY:

Will the Minister of POWER
be pleased to state:

(a) the date on which Saubhagya Yojana and Deen Dayal Gram Jyoti Yojana (DDGJY) has started electrification in the country and the details of selection process thereof;

(b) whether any criteria has been fixed for the beneficiaries under the said scheme;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) the number of eligible persons benefitted across the country since inception of the said scheme upto December 2022, State/UT-wise and year-wise; and

(e) the details of the number of electricity connections provided/beneficiaries under the said scheme in Rajasthan from 2019 to 2022 along with the total funds and the amount of subsidy provided thereunder district and year-wise?

A N S W E R

THE MINISTER OF POWER AND NEW & RENEWABLE ENERGY

(SHRI R.K. SINGH)

(a) to (c) : The Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana (DDUGJY) was launched in December, 2014 by the Government of India for strengthening the distribution systems including separation of agriculture and non-agriculture feeders, strengthening and augmentation of sub-transmission & distribution infrastructure, metering of distribution transformers/feeders/consumers electrification of villages across the country, access to electricity to rural households and providing free electricity connection to BPL households.

.....2.

Subsequently, Government of India launched Pradhan Mantri Sahaj Bijli Har Ghar Yojana – SAUBHAGYA in October, 2017 with the objective of achieving universal household electrification by providing electricity connections to all un-electrified households in the country.

Under SAUBHAGYA, free electricity connection, free of cost, was provided to all un-electrified poor households, whereas for non-poor rural households, an amount of Rs.500 was to be recovered by the DISCOMs/Power Departments from the beneficiary in ten equal installments in their subsequent electricity bills.

(d) : The details of BPL households electrified from FY 2015-16 and till September, 2017 under DDUGJY are furnished at Annexure-I. Further, the details of households electrified since the launch of SAUBHAGYA in October, 2017 including additional households sanctioned under DDUGJY till 31.03.2022 are furnished at Annexure-II.

(e) : A total of 2,64,992 households were electrified under SAUBHAGYA including 52,206 No. of additional households sanctioned under DDUGJY (during FY 2021-22) in Rajasthan State from FY 2019 to 2022.

Rs.202 crores and Rs.797 crores were released under SAUBHAGYA and DDUGJY (incl. RE and addl. infra), respectively from FY 2019 to 2022 to the State of Rajasthan.

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ANNEXURE-I

ANNEXURE REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PART (d) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 3869 ANSWERED IN THE LOK SABHA ON 23.03.2023

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State-wise achievement of total BPL households electrified from FY 2015 till September, 2017 under DDUGJY

Sl. No.	State/UT	Total BPL households electrified
1	Andhra Pradesh	664851
2	Assam	101537
3	Bihar	1976832
4	Chhattisgarh	63756
5	Gujarat	813
6	Jammu and Kashmir	1133
7	Jharkhand	12391
8	Karnataka	98821
9	Kerala	24993
10	Madhya Pradesh	561262
11	Maharashtra	59
12	Meghalaya	95
13	Mizoram	447
14	Nagaland	507
15	Odisha	103857
16	Rajasthan	149854
17	Sikkim	1850
18	Tamil Nadu	1976
19	Telangana	849
20	Tripura	41759
21	Uttar Pradesh	1082986
22	Uttarakhand	46
23	West Bengal	34450
Total		4925124

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ANNEXURE-II

ANNEXURE REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PART (d) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 3869 ANSWERED IN THE LOK SABHA ON 23.03.2023

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State-wise electrification of households since launch of SAUBHAGYA Scheme / Additional sanctions and achievement under DDUGJY (status as on 31.03.2022)

Sl. No.	Name of the States/UTs	ORIGINAL HOUSEHOLDS SANCTIONED UNDER SAUBHAGYA	ADDITIONAL HOUSEHOLDS SANCTIONED UNDER SAUBHAGYA		ADDITIONAL HOUSEHOLDS SANCTIONED UNDER DDUGJY		Grand Total
		No. of households electrified from 11.10.2017 to 31.03.2019	No. of households electrified from 01.04.2019 to 31.03.2021	Total households electrified as on 31.03.2021	Additional households sanctioned	Additional households electrified as on 31.03.2022	
1	*2*	*3*	*4*	*5=3+4*	*6*	*7*	*8=5+7*
1	Andhra Pradesh*	1,81,930	0	1,81,930			1,81,930
2	Arunachal Pradesh	47,089	0	47,089	7859	0	47,089
3	Assam	17,45,149	2,00,000	19,45,149	480249	381507	23,26,656
4	Bihar	32,59,041	0	32,59,041			32,59,041
5	Chhattisgarh	7,49,397	40,394	7,89,791	21981	2577	7,92,368
6	Gujarat*	41,317	0	41,317			41,317
7	Haryana	54,681	0	54,681			54,681
8	Himachal Pradesh	12,891	0	12,891			12,891
9	Jammu & Kashmir	3,77,045	0	3,77,045			3,77,045
10	Jharkhand	15,30,708	2,00,000	17,30,708			17,30,708
11	Karnataka	3,56,974	26,824	3,83,798			3,83,798
12	Ladakh	10,456	0	10,456			10,456
13	Madhya Pradesh	19,84,264	0	19,84,264	99722	0	19,84,264
14	Maharashtra	15,17,922	0	15,17,922			15,17,922
15	Manipur	1,02,748	5,367	1,08,115	21135	0	1,08,115
16	Meghalaya	1,99,839	0	1,99,839	420	401	2,00,240
17	Mizoram	27,970	0	27,970			27,970
18	Nagaland	1,32,507	0	1,32,507	7009	7009	1,39,516
19	Odisha	24,52,444	0	24,52,444			24,52,444
20	Puducherry*	912	0	912			912
21	Punjab	3,477	0	3,477			3,477
22	Rajasthan (Jaipur)	18,62,736	2,12,786	20,75,522	210843	52206	21,27,728
23	Sikkim	14,900	0	14,900			14,900
24	Tamil Nadu*	2,170	0	2,170			2,170
25	Telangana	5,15,084	0	5,15,084			5,15,084
26	Tripura	1,39,090	0	1,39,090			1,39,090
27	Uttar Pradesh	79,80,568	12,00,003	91,80,571	334652	0	91,80,571
28	Uttarakhand	2,48,751	0	2,48,751			2,48,751
29	West Bengal	7,32,290	0	7,32,290			7,32,290
Total		2,62,84,350	18,85,374	2,81,69,724	11,83,870	4,43,700	2,86,13,424

** Electrified prior to SAUBHAGYA and not funded under SAUBHAGYA*

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF POWER
LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.3887
ANSWERED ON 23.03.2023

ELECTRICITY AND LOAD SHEDDING PROBLEMS

†3887. SHRI CHIRAG KUMAR PASWAN:

Will the Minister of POWER
be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has proposed any plan/scheme to meet the need of electricity in Bihar and if so, the nature of the scheme as most of the rural areas are still facing shortage of electricity and load shedding problems;

(b) whether any comprehensive solar power or wind energy-based project has been prepared to overcome the shortage of electricity and if so, the progress made in said field;

(c) whether the Union Government is contemplating any scheme to bring down the cost of power generation to make it more affordable for the poor people of the State; and

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

A N S W E R

THE MINISTER OF POWER AND NEW & RENEWABLE ENERGY

(SHRI R.K. SINGH)

(a) : Under Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana (DDUGJY) and thereafter, under Pradhan Mantri Sahaj Bijli Har Ghar Yojana SAUBHAGYA, all States including Bihar had declared electrification of all census villages on 28.04.2018 and all willing Households on 31.03.2022, respectively. While, a total of 18374 villages were electrified under DDUGJY, a total of 2.86 crore households were electrified under the ageis of SAUBHAGYA including additional households under DDUGJY (new).

Government of India launched the Revamped Distribution Sector Scheme (RDSS) in July, 2021 with the objective of improving the quality and reliability of power supply to consumers through a financially sustainable and operationally efficient Distribution Sector in the country. The Scheme has an outlay of Rs.3,03,758 crore and an estimated Gross Budgetary support of Rs.97,631 crores from Government of India. The duration of the scheme is 5 Years (2021-22 to 2025-26).

.....2.

Under the Scheme, financial assistance is being provided to the eligible DISCOMs i.e. all DISCOMs/Power Departments (excluding Private Sector DISCOMs) for upgradation of distribution infrastructure including measures for reduction of losses and theft by use of ABC cable/UG cable/HVDS, etc., system modernization including SCADA, communicable system metering and smart pre-paid metering for 25 crore consumers, etc.

Under RDSS, smart metering projects of Rs.2021.22 crores and Loss Reduction works of Rs.7081.05 crores have already been sanctioned for the State of Bihar.

The power supply position of Bihar in terms of energy during the current year i.e. 2022-23 (period April, 2022 to February, 2023) is given at Annexure.

The energy supplied has been commensurate to the energy requirement. Even this gap between energy requirement and energy supplied is generally on account of factors, other than inadequacy of power availability in the country e.g. constraints in distribution network, financial constraints, commercial reasons, outages of generating units, etc.

(b) : The government has prepared several solar power and wind energy-based schemes to meet the demand of electricity from green power. The progress made in said field by the Government of India is as follows:

National Solar Mission - The government launched this mission in 2010 with the aim of achieving 100 GW of solar power (60 GW utility scale and 40 GW rooftop) by 2022. As of February, 2023, India's total utility scale installed solar capacity is around 64.4 GW. The solar power capacity addition in Bihar is 192.88 MW.

Wind Energy Mission - The government launched this mission in 2014 with the aim of achieving 60 GW of wind power by 2022. As on February, 2023, India's total installed wind capacity is around 42 GW.

The likely installed capacity of non-fossil fuel of the country by the end of year 2029-30 will be around 500 GW.

(c) & (d) : The Union Government is promoting efficiency in generation of power from coal based thermal power project. At the same time, generation from RE projects is also being promoted. This will ensure generation of electricity at cheaper rates.

Further, grant to States by Central Government for capital expenditure in distribution network also keeps cost of electricity for consumers in control.

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ANNEXURE

ANNEXURE REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PART (a) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 3887 ANSWERED IN THE LOK SABHA ON 23.03.2023

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The power supply position of Bihar in terms of energy during the current year i.e. 2022-23 (period April, 2022 to February, 2023)

	ENERGY (MU)			
	Energy requirement	Energy supplied	Energy not supplied	
Year	(MU)	(MU)	(MU)	(%)
2022-23 (upto Feb, 2023) *	36,635	35,873	762	2.1

(*) Provisional

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF POWER
LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 3888
ANSWERED ON 23.03.2023

ELECTRIFICATION OF TRIBAL AREAS IN MADHYA PRADESH

†3888. SHRI GUMAN SINGH DAMOR:

Will the Minister of POWER
be pleased to state:

(a) whether the works related to the feeder separation has been completed in the State of Madhya Pradesh including the tribal dominated districts of Jhabua, Ratlam and Alirajpur;

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

(c) whether the feeder separation work is likely to be completed in the said districts in which the said work has not been executed;

(d) if so, the time by which it is likely to be completed and if not, whether the Government proposes to get the works completed;

(e) whether there is any provision to accord priority to Scheduled Caste (SC) and Scheduled Tribe (ST) dominated villages for electrification;

(f) if not, whether the Government proposes to get the said work done; and

(g) whether the three phase electrification has not been done in several areas viz. 'Majre', 'Pare' and 'Tole' in Ratlam, Jhabua and Alirajpur districts of Madhya Pradesh whereas the said areas are SC andST dominated and if so, the time by which the three phase electrification work is likely to be completed in these areas?

A N S W E R

THE MINISTER OF POWER AND NEW & RENEWABLE ENERGY

(SHRI R.K. SINGH)

(a) to (d) : The feeder separation works in the State of Madhya Pradesh including the tribal dominated districts of Jhabua, Ratlam and Alirajpur have been completed. The details of the work done under Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana (DDUGJY) are as follows:

Sl. No.	Name of the district	Feeder separation 11 kV (cKm)
1	Alirajpur	66.13
2	Jhabua	100.11
3	Ratlam	60.41

.....2.

(e) to (g) : Under the Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana (DDUGJY), free electricity connections were provided to all the BPL households in the rural areas.

Subsequently, Government of India launched Pradhan Mantri Sahaj Bijli Har Ghar Yojana – SAUBHAGYA, in October, 2017 with the objective of achieving universal household electrification by providing free electricity connections to all un-electrified households in the rural areas and the remaining un-electrified households of economically poor in the urban areas across the country. A total of 2.817 crore households were electrified since the launch of SAUBHAGYA, and up to 31.03.2021. Thereafter, again some States reported that 11,83,870 additional households, which were unwilling earlier were now willing for electrification. These were also sanctioned. Against this, 4,40,893 households have been electrified as on 15.03.2022. Accordingly, a total 2.86 crore households have been electrified after launch of SAUBHAGYA. Both the Schemes stand closed as on 31.03.2022.

As reported by the State Government of Madhya Pradesh, SC and ST dominated majras, paras and tolas of Ratlam, Jhabua and Alirajpur districts respectively of Madhya Pradesh stand electrified as per norms.

While fresh arising of new households for electrification is a continuous process and electrification of such households is expected to be taken care of by the Distribution Utilities. The Government of India stands committed to help the States to electrify all the households identified before SAUBHAGYA. In this respect, the Government of India recently issued Guidelines for their electrification under the Revamped Distribution Sector Scheme (RDSS) and the States have been advised to pose their DPRs to the Ministry of Power in this regard.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF POWER
LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 3894
ANSWERED ON 23.03.2023

DEMAND AND PRODUCTION OF ELECTRICITY

3894. SHRI RAJMOHAN UNNITHAN:

Will the Minister of POWER
be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a major gap between the electricity demand and production which has widened in Kerala and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the electricity charge at Rs. 50 per unit is a big threat to States like Kerala and which depend on electricity from power plants in other States during the peak periods and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the privatization of the electricity sector leads to energy crisis and the high cost of electricity would be an additional burden to common man in States like Kerala and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) whether the Government would revise and withdraw the decision of privatisation of power sector and further hike unit cost of electricity which is upto Rs. 50 per unit and if not, the reasons therefor?

A N S W E R

THE MINISTER OF POWER AND NEW & RENEWABLE ENERGY

(SHRI R.K. SINGH)

(a) : The power supply position of Kerala in terms of energy and peak during the last year i.e. 2021-22 and the current year i.e. 2022-23 (period April, 2022 to February, 2023) is given at Annexure. The energy supplied has been commensurate to the energy requirement. Even this gap between energy requirement and energy supplied is generally on account of factors other than inadequacy of power availability in the country e.g. constraints in distribution network, financial constraints, commercial reasons, outages of generating units, etc.

.....2.

(b) : The States meet their electricity demand from their own generating stations, share from central generating stations, purchase from private generating stations and power exchanges. Generally, power traded in power exchange is about 4-5% of the power generated in the country. Last year, the Ministry of Power after taking note of the fact that on some days the prices in the electricity exchange had gone upto Rs.20 per unit, had given directions to the CERC to put a price cap on the exchange so that there is no profiteering. The cap of Rs.12 per unit was imposed by CERC from 01.04.2022 in Day Ahead Market & Real Time Market, and further in all segments from 06.05.2022.

Further, a new segment of power market called High Price Day Ahead Market (HP-DAM) has been launched in March 2023, where costly power from gas based plants, imported coal-based plants and renewable energy stored in battery-energy storage system could be sold. In the HP-DAM market, a technical cap of Rs.50 per unit has been fixed by CERC. This is also being reviewed. It may be noted that average market clearing price in DAM during 2022 was Rs.5.77 per unit while the cap was Rs 10/- per unit. Transaction is yet to take place in HP-DAM.

(c) : Price of electricity in the markets generally gets discovered based on competition. Demand supply balance is major factor directly affecting the discovered price in the market.

(d) : Rs.50/unit is only a technical cap for participating in H-DAM market segment that has been carved out for those generation systems where the cost of generating power may cross Rs.12/unit (gas / imported coal / RE plus storage etc.). This cap is also being reviewed. However, competitive forces would ensure a reasonable rate with better portfolio management by all the States including Kerala.

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ANNEXURE

ANNEXURE REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PARTS (a) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 3894 ANSWERED IN THE LOK SABHA ON 23.03.2023

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The power supply position of Kerala in terms of energy and peak during the last year i.e. 2021-22 and the current year i.e. 2022-23 (period April, 2022 to February, 2023)

Year	ENERGY (MU)				PEAK (MW)			
	Energy requirement	Energy supplied	Energy not supplied		Peak demand	Peak met	Demand not met	
	(MU)	(MU)	(MU)	(%)	(MW)	(MW)	(MW)	(%)
2021-22	26,579	26,570	9	0.0	4,374	4,364	10	0.2
2022-23 (upto Feb, 2023) *	25,028	25,007	21	0.1	4,699	4,370	329	7.0

(*) Provisional

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF POWER
LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 3898
ANSWERED ON 23.03.2023

POWER PROJECTS

†3898. SHRIMATI DELKAR KALABEN MOHANBHAI:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether several power projects are lagging behind from its scheduled start time in various parts of the country;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and the details of the under construction power projects in various parts of the country, State/UT-wise including Maharashtra;

(c) the total amount incurred on these projects and the reasons for pendency of these projects; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government to complete these projects in various States including Maharashtra, State-wise?

A N S W E R

THE MINISTER OF POWER AND NEW & RENEWABLE ENERGY

(SHRI R.K. SINGH)

(a) to (c) : As on 28.02.2023, there were 41 No. hydro electric projects (above 25 MW) totaling to 17803.5 MW which are under implementation in various States/UTs (including Maharashtra) of the country. The state-wise list of these projects including time overrun and total amount incurred are given at Annexure-I.

As on 28.02.2023, there were 18 under construction thermal power projects in the country. The details including time overrun and the total amount incurred till 28-02-2023 are given at Annexure-II.

The main reasons for delay in completion of Hydro and Thermal projects are as under:

- **Contractual Issues**
- **Lack of readiness of railway line / Railway sidings**
- **Delay in supply by equipment manufacturers**
- **Delay in land acquisitions**
- **Disruption of work due to local issues**
- **Litigations**
- **Delay due to change in design**
- **Geological surprises in case of hydro projects**

.....2.

(d) : The following steps have been taken by the Government to ensure timely completion of power projects:-

(i) The Central Electricity Authority (CEA) monitors the progress of under construction power projects through site visits and interaction with the developers & other stakeholders. CEA holds review meetings periodically with the developers and other stakeholders to identify and resolve issues critical for commissioning of Projects.

(ii) Regular reviews are also undertaken in Ministry of Power (MoP) to identify the constraints and facilitate faster resolution of Inter-Ministerial and other outstanding issues.

(iii) In case of Central Power Sector Undertakings (CPSU's) projects, the project implementation parameters / milestones are incorporated in the annual MoU signed between respective CPSU's and MoP and the same are monitored during the Quarterly Performance Review (QPR) meetings of CPSU's and other meetings held in MoP/CEA.

(iv) Various matters related with project implementation are being taken up with State Government/District Administration for expeditious resolution of issues.

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ANNEXURE-I

ANNEXURE REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PARTS (a) TO (c) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 3898 ANSWERED IN THE LOK SABHA ON 23.03.2023

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DETAILS OF TIME OVERRUN OF UNDER DEVELOPMENT HYDRO ELECTRIC PROJECTS (ABOVE 25 MW) – STATE-WISE
(As on 28.02.2023)

Sl. No	Project Name/(I.C.)/ Executing Agency	Unit No.	Cap. (MW)	Org. Comm. Sched.	Ant. Comm. Sched.	Time overrun (months)	Latest/Ant. Cost (Rs. in Crores) (Price Level)	Expenditure incurred (in Rs. crores)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Andhra Pradesh							
1	**Polavaram** **(12x80 = 960 MW)** **APGENCO / Irr. Deptt., A.P.**	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12	80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80	2016-17 2016-17 2016-17 2016-17 2016-17 2016-17 2017-18 2017-18 2017-18 2017-18 2017-18 2017-18 (Mar'18)	2024-25 2024-25 2024-25 2024-25 2025-26 2025-26 2025-26 2025-26 2025-26 2025-26 2025-26 2025-26 (Mar,26)	96	5338.95 (2016-17 PL) (Power Component)	737.52
2	**Pinnapuram** **(4x240+2x120 MW) M/s Greenko**	1 2 3 4 5 6	240 240 240 240 120 120	2024-25 2024-25 2024-25 2024-25 2024-25 2024-25 (Mar'25)	2024-25 2024-25 2024-25 2024-25 2024-25 2024-25 (Mar'25)	Nil	6465.22 (Feb'2021 PL)	4780.26

	Arunachal Pradesh							
3	**Subansiri Lower** **(8x250 = 2000 MW)** **NHPC**	**1** **2** **3** **4** **5** **6** **7** **8**	**250** **250** **250** **250** **250** **250** **250** **250**	**2009-11** **2009-11** **2009-11** **2009-11** **2009-11** **2009-11** **2009-11** **2009-11** **(Sep'10)**	**2023-24** **2023-24** **2023-24** **2023-24** **2024-25** **2024-25** **2024-25** **2024-25** **(Jun'24)**	**165**	**19992.43** **(01/20)**	**17627.04**
4	**Dibang Multipurpose Project** **(12x240 = 2880 MW)** **NHPC**	**1** **2** **3** **4** **5** **6** **7** **8** **9** **10** **11** **12**	**240** **240** **240** **240** **240** **240** **240** **240** **240** **240** **240** **240**	**2031-32** **2031-32** **2031-32** **2031-32** **2031-32** **2031-32** **2031-32** **2031-32** **2031-32** **2031-32** **2031-32** **2031-32** **(Feb'32)**	**2031-32** **2031-32** **2031-32** **2031-32** **2031-32** **2031-32** **2031-32** **2031-32** **2031-32** **2031-32** **2031-32** **2031-32** **(Feb'32))**	**NIL**	**31876.39** **(05/21)**	**2091.30**
	Assam							
5	**Lower Kopili** **(2x55+2x2.5+1x5 =120MW)**	**1** **2** **3** **4** **5**	**55** **55** **5** **2.5** **2.5**	**2024-25** **2024-25** **2024-25** **2024-25** **2024-25** **(Jun'24)**	**2024-25** **2024-25** **2024-25** **2024-25** **2024-25** **(March'25)**	**9**	**1795** **(2021)**	**759.44**
	Himachal Pradesh							
6	**Parbati - II** **(4x200 = 800 MW)** **NHPC**	**1** **2** **3** **4**	**200** **200** **200** **200**	**2009-10** **2009-10** **2009-10** **2009-10** **(Sept'09)**	**2023-24** **2023-24** **2023-24** **2023-24** **(Mar,24)**	**174**	**11134.54** **(07/22)**	**10452.38**

7	Uhl-III (3x33.33 = 100 MW) BVPCL	1 2 3	33.33 33.33 33.33	2006-07 2006-07 2006-07 (Mar'07)	2024-25 2024-25 2024-25 (Dec,24)	213	2400 (2022)	2391.66
8	Shongtom Karcham (3x150 = 450 MW) HPPCL	1 2 3	150 150 150	2016-17 2016-17 2016-17 (Mar'17)	2026-27 2026-27 2026-27 (Nov,26)	115	2807.83 (07/11)	1665.90
9*	Tangnu Romai-I (2x22 = 44 MW) TRPGPL	1 2	22 22	2014-15 2014-15 (Jun'14)	2027-28 2027-28 (subject to re-start of works(4 years))	165	641.89 (2018)	329.36
10	Tidong-I 2x50 =100 MW NSL Tidong (w.e.f. 04.09.2018 Statkraft India Pvt. Ltd. Has acquired the 100% equity in the project)	1 2 3	50 50 50	2021-22 2021-22 (Oct'21) New Developer	2023-24 2023-24 (Dec'23)	26	1850.00 (06/2018)	1421.2
11	Kutehr 3x80=240 MW JSW Energy (Kutehr) Ltd	1 2 3	80 80 80	2024-25 2024-25 2024-25 (Nov'24)	2025-26 2025-26 2025-26 (Nov'25)	12	2879 (03/2019)	1510.68
12	Luhri Hydro Electric Project Stage-I (2X 80+2X25 MW = 210 MW)	1 2 3 4	80 80 25 25	2025-26 2025-26 2025-26 (Jan'26)	2025-26 2025-26 2025-26 (Jan'26)	NIL	1810.56 (05/20)	1029.15
13	Dhaulasidh (SJVN) 2x 33=66MW Hamirpur/ Kangra	1 2	33 33	2025-26 2025-26 (Nov'25)	2025-26 2025-26 (Nov'25)	NIL	687.97 (05/2020)	358.90
14	Sunni Dam (SJVN) 4x 73+1x73+1x17=382 MW	1 2 3 4 5	73 73 73 73 73 17	2027-28 2027-28 2027-28 2027-28 2027-28 2027-28 (Mar'28)	2027-28 2027-28 2027-28 2027-28 2027-28 2027-28 (Mar'28)	Nil	2614.51 (Mar'21)	310.65

15	Chanju-III (3x16 = 48 MW) HPPCL	1 2 3	16 16 16	2027-28 2027-28 2027-28 (Jun'27)	2027-28 2027-28 2027-28 (Jun'27)	Nil	418.57 (01/15)	43.71
	Govt. of UT of J&K							
16	Pakal Dul (4x250= 1000 MW) CVPPL	1 2 3 4	250 250 250 250	2020-21 2020-21 2020-21 2020-21 (Apr'20)	2025-26 2025-26 2025-26 2025-26 (July'25)	63	8112.12 (03/13)	2845.12
17	Parnai 3x12.5= 37.5 MW JKSPDC	1 2 3	12.5 12.5 12.5	2017-18 2017-18 2017-18 (Jan'18)	2024-25 2024-25 2024-25 (Jun,24)	77	640.86 (Completion cost)	315.92
18*	Lower Kalnai 2x24= 48 MW JKSPDC	1 2	24 24	2017-18 2017-18 (Sep'17)	2026-27 2026-27 (subject to re-start of works (4 years))	114	576.87 (12/12) (Completion cost)	87.94
19	Kiru (4x156=624 MW) CVPPL	1 2 3 4	156 156 156 156	2023-24 2023-24 2023-24 2023-24 (Aug,23)	2025-26 2025-26 2025-26 2025-26 (July,25)	23	4287.59 (07/18)	963.70
20	Ratle (4x205+1x30) = 850 MW RHPPL / NHPC	1 2 3 4 5	205 205 205 205 30	2025-26 2025-26 2025-26 2025-26 2025-26 (Feb'26)	2025-26 2025-26 2025-26 2025-26 2025-26 (May'26)	3	5281.94 (11/18)	210.68
21	Kwar (4x135=540 MW) CVPPL	1 2 3 4	135 135 135 135	2026-27 2026-27 2026-27 2026-27 (Nov'2026)	2026-27 2026-27 2026-27 2026-27 (Nov'2026)	Nil	4526.12 (Sep.'20)	311.65
	Kerala							
22	Pallivasal 2x30 = 60 MW KSEB	1 2	30 30	2010-11 2010-11 (Mar'11)	2023-24 2023-24 (June,23)	147	550.00 (2018)	485.54

23	Thottiyar (1x30+1x10)= 40MW KSEB	1 2	30 10	2012-13 2012-13 (Apr'12)	2023-24 2023-24 (June,23)	134	280 (2018)	143.14
24	Mankulam (2x20)= 40MW KSEB	1 2	20 20	2026-27 2026-27 (May 26)	2026-27 2026-27 (May 26)	Nil	600 (08/22)	65
	Madhya Pradesh							
25*	Maheshwar (10x40 = 400 MW) SMHPCL	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40	2001-02 2001-02 2001-02 2001-02 2001-02 2001-02 2001-02 2001-02 2001-02 2001-02 (Mar'02)	2027-28 (subject to re-start of works(Two years)	312	6793 (2016-17)	5443
	Maharashtra							
26*	Koyna Left Bank PSS 2x40 = 80 MW WRD, Maha	1 2	40 40	2014-15 2014-15 (Oct'14)	2027-28 (subject to re-start of works (4 years)	161	379.78 (2014)	165.39
	Punjab							
27	Shahpurkandi 3x33+3x33+1x8 =206 MW, Irrigation Deptt. &PSPCL	1 2 3 4 5 6 7	33 33 33 33 33 33 8	2015-16 2015-16 2015-16 2015-16 2015-16 2015-16 2015-16 (Mar,16)	2024-25 2024-25 2024-25 2024-25 2024-25 2024-25 2024-25 (Aug, 24)	101	2368.55 (02/2018) (Power Component)	2109.67

	Sikkim							
28	**Teesta Stage VI** **(4x125 = 500 MW)** **Lanco Teesta Hydro** **Power Ltd. (LTHPL)** **(Project taken over by** **NHPC w.e.f. 08.03.2019)**	**1** **2** **3** **4**	**125** **125** **125** **125**	**2023-24** **2023-24** **2023-24** **2023-24** **(March'24)**	**2025-26** **2025-26** **2025-26** **2025-26** **(July,25)**	**16**	**5748.04** **(07/2018)**	**2160.32**
29*	**Bhasmey** **(2x25.5 =51 MW)** **Gati Infrastructure**	**1** **2**	**25.5** **25.5**	**2012-13** **2012-13** **(Jun'12)**	**2027-28** **2027-28** **(subject to re-start of works (3 years))**	**189**	**746.01** **(03/18)**	**353**
30	**Rangit-IV HE Project** **(3X40 = 120 MW)** **NHPC**	**1** **2** **3**	**40** **40** **40**	**2023-24** **2023-24** **2023-24** **(March'24)**	**2024-25** **2024-25** **2024-25** **(Aug'24)**	**5**	**938.29** **(10/19)**	**461.41**
31*	**Rangit-II** **2x33= 66 MW** **Sikkim Hydro Power Ltd.**	**1** **2**	**33** **33**	**2015-16** **2015-16** **(Apr'15)**	**2027-28** **2027-28** **(subject to re-start of works(2-½ years))**	**155**	**496.44** **(2011-12)**	**126.83**
32*	**Panan** **4x75= 300 MW** **Himagiri Hydro Energy** **Pvt. Ltd.**	**1** **2** **3** **4**	**75** **75** **75** **75**	**2018-19** **2018-19** **2018-19** **2018-19**	**2028-29** **2028-29** **2028-29** **2028-29** **(subject to re-start of works(4-½ years)**	**120**	**2675.00** **(2020)**	**156**
	Tamil Nadu							
33	**Kundah PSP (Phase-I,** **Phase-II & Phase-III)** **(4x125=500 MW)** **TANGEDCO**	**1** **2** **3** **4**	**125** **125** **125** **125**	**2021-22** **2021-22** **2021-22** **2021-22** **(Aug,21)**	**2024-25** **2024-25** **2024-25** **2024-25** **(Dec,24)**	**40**	**3401** **(2014)**	**1004.23**
	Uttartakhand							
34*	**Lata Tapovan** **(3x57 = 171 MW)** **NTPC**	**1** **2** **3**	**57** **57** **57**	**2017-18** **2017-18** **2017-18** **(Aug'17)**	**2028-29** **2028-29** **2028-29** **(subject to re-start of works(4 years))**	**139**	**1527.00** **(07/12)**	**149.93**

35	Tapovan Vishnughad (4x130 = 520 MW) NTPC	1 2 3 4	130 130 130 130	2012-13 2012-13 2012-13 2012-13 (Mar'13)	2024-25 2024-25 2024-25 2024-25 (Dec'24)	141	7700 (09/22)	5722.77
36	Tehri PSS (4x250 = 1000 MW) THDC	1 2 3 4	250 250 250 250	2015-16 2015-16 2015-16 2015-16 (Feb'16)	2022-23 2023-24 2023-24 2023-24 (Dec'23)	94	6439.60 (10/22)	5203.32
37	Naitwar Mori (2x30 = 60 MW) SJVNL	1 2	30 30	2021-22 2021-22 (Dec'21)	2023-24 2023-24 (May'-23)	17	1272.29	1190.26
38	Vishnugad Pipalkoti (4x111 = 444 MW) THDC	1 2 3 4	111 111 111 111	2013-14 2013-14 2013-14 2013-14 (Jun'13)	2024-25 2024-25 2024-25 2024-25 (Mar'25)	141	3860.35 (02/19)	2912.40
39	Lakhwar Multipurpose project (3x100=300 MW) UJVNL	1 2 3	100 100 100	2028-29 2028-29 2028-29 (Nov. 28)	2028-29 2028-29 2028-29 (Nov. 28)	Nil	1074.16-Power component (07/18)	
40*	Phata Byung (2x38 = 76 MW), LANCO	1 2	38 38	2012-13 2012-13 (Jun'12)	2025-26 2025-26 (subject to re-start of works(3 years))	165	1132 (09/16)	1263
	West Bengal							
41	Rammam-III (3x40= 120 MW)	1 2 3	40 40 40	2019-20 2019-20 2019-20 (Sep'19)	2026-27 2026-27 2026-27 (Sept,26)	84	1381.84 (09/14)	851.78

* Construction is held-up.

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ANNEXURE-II

ANNEXURE REFERRED IN REPLY TO PARTS (a) TO (c) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 3898 ANSWERED IN THE LOK SABHA ON 23.03.2023

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Details of time overrun of under construction Thermal Power Projects

As on 28-02-2023

Sl. No.	Project's name / Developer	STATE	UNIT	CAPACITY (MW)	ORIGINAL TRIAL RUN DATE	ANTICIPATED TRIAL RUN DATE	TIME OVER-RUN	LATEST ESTIMATED COST (Cr)	Total Exp. incurred (Cr)
1	Dr. Narla Tata Rao TPS St-V (APGENCO)	Andhra Pradesh	U-1	800	Apr-19	Jun-23	4 yr, 1 mth	7586.67	7533.14
2	Barh STPP-I (NTPC)	Bihar	U-2	660	Dec-10	Mar-23	12 yr, 3 mth	21312.11	20675.7
			U-3	660	Oct-11	Jun-24	12 yr, 8 mth		
3	Buxar TPP (SJVN)	Bihar	U-1	660	May-23	Dec-23	0 yr, 6 mth	10439.09	7197.06
			U-2	660	Sep-23	Mar-24	0 yr, 5 mth		
4	North Karanpura STPP (NTPC)	Jharkhand	U-2	660	Dec-18	Nov-23	4 yr, 11 mth	15389.42	14084
			U-3	660	Jun-19	Jun-24	5 yr, 0 mth		
5	Patratu STPP (PVUNL)	Jharkhand	U-1	800	Jan-22	Jul-24	2 yr, 6 mth	18668	10316.95
			U-2	800	Jul-22	Dec-24	2 yr, 5 mth		
			U-3	800	Jan-23	Mar-25	2 yr, 2 mth		
6	Bhusawal TPS (MAHAGENCO)	Maharashtra	U-6	660	May-22	Jul-23	1 yr, 1 mth	4550.97	4017.46
7	Talcher TPP, St-III (NTPC)	Odisha	U-1	660	Nov-26	Nov-26	0 yr, 0 mth	11843.75	321.27
			U-2	660	May-27	May-27	0 yr, 0 mth		
8	Telangana STPP St- I (NTPC)	Telangana	U-1	800	May-20	Mar-23	2 yr, 10 mth	10997.7	10076.8
			U-2	800	Nov-20	Jun-23	2 yr, 7 mth		
9	Ennore SCTPP (TANGEDCO)	Tamil Nadu	U-1	660	Nov-17	Jul-24	6 yr, 7 mth	9800	5982.12
			U-2	660	Jan-18	Sep-24	6 yr, 7 mth		
10	North Chennai TPP St-III (TANGEDCO)	Tamil Nadu	U-1	800	Apr-19	Sep-23	4 yr,4 mth	8722.86	7700.67
11	Udangudi STPP Stage I (TANGEDCO)	Tamil Nadu	U-1	660	Jan-21	Mar-24	3 yr, 2 mth	13076.705	7494.635
			U-2	660	Mar-21	Jun-24	3 yr, 3 mth		
12	Yadadri TPS (TSGENCO)	Telangana	U-1	800	Oct-21	Dec-23	2 yr, 2 mth	29965.48	20046.17
			U-2	800	Oct-21	Dec-23	2 yr, 2 mth		
			U-3	800	Jun-22	Sep-24	2 yr, 3 mth		
			U-4	800	Jun-22	Aug-24	2 yr, 2 mth		
			U-5	800	Oct-22	Nov-24	2 yr, 1 mth		
13	Ghatampur TPP (NUPPL)	Uttar Pradesh	U-1	660	May-20	Jul-23	3 yr, 1 mth	17237.8	14730.45
			U-2	660	Nov-20	Oct-23	2 yr, 10 mth		
			U-3	660	May-21	Dec-23	2 yr, 6 mth		
14	Khurja SCTPP (THDC)	Uttar Pradesh	U-1	660	Jul-23	Feb-24	0 yr, 7 mth	11089.42	6413.56
			U-2	660	Jan-24	Aug-24	0 yr, 7 mth		
15	Jawaharpur STPP (UPRVUNL)	Uttar Pradesh	U-1	660	Dec-20	Jun-23	2 yr, 5 mth	10566.27	9838.12
			U-2	660	Apr-21	Dec-23	2 yr, 7 mth		
16	Obra-C STPP (UPRVUNL)	Uttar Pradesh	U-1	660	Dec-20	Jun-23	2 yr, 5 mth	10416	8358.09
			U-2	660	Apr-21	Jan-24	2 yr, 8 mth		
17	Panki TPS Extn. (UPRVUNL)	Uttar Pradesh	U-1	660	Sep-21	Jan-24	2 yr, 3 mth	5816.7	4563.57
18	Sagardighi Thermal Power Plant Ph-III (WBPDCL)	West Bengal	U-1	660	Jan-24	Sep-24	0 yr, 8 mth	4567.316	1233.66

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