GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF POWER
LOK SABHA
STARRED QUESTION NO.310
ANSWERED ON 24.03.2022

ELECTRICITY CONNECTIONS UNDER SAUBHAGYA

***310. SHRI SAUMITRA KHAN:**

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the total numbers of households who have been provided electricity connections under Pradhan Mantri Sahaj Bijli Har Ghar Yojana-(Saubhagya) in West Bengal, district-wise;

(b) the steps taken by the Government to increase the pace of implementation of Saubhagya in the rural areas of West Bengal; and

(c) the time by which the Government proposes to provide electricity connections to all rural households in West Bengal?

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) OF STARRED QUESTION NO.310 ANSWERED IN THE LOK SABHA ON 24.03.2022 REGARDING ELECTRICITY CONNECTIONS UNDER SAUBHAGYA

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(a) to (c) : 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. A total of 7,32,290 households were electrified in West Bengal since the launch of Saubhagya. The State of West Bengal has reported that 100% rural electrification has been completed in the State. District-wise details of households electrified in the State of West Bengal are at Annexure.

The Steps taken by the Government to increase the pace of implementation of Saubhagya including in West Bengal 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 (MLAs, MPs, Gram Pradhans) for creating awareness amongst public at large and for on spot registration.**

iii. **Infrastructure Support-Additional Infrastructure of Rs.14,270 Crore for electrification of households under Saubhagya, adequate funding provided to the States by Government of India.**

iv. **Communication plan, 24*7 'One nation One number'-toll-free helplines 1912, 1800-121-5555, special campaign 'Saubhagya Rath' for creating awareness and all media options viz. print media, radio, television, social media (Facebook, twitter etc.).**

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 for updating of progress on the portal for day-to-day monitoring.**

vii. **Coordination with Indian Electrical & Electronics Manufacturers' Association (IEEMA) to ensure speedy supply for completion of targets.**

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

ix. **More than 350 Engineers viz. Gram Vidyut Abhiyantas (GVAs) were deployed in monitoring and the expeditious implementation of projects.**

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

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

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ANNEXURE

ANNEXURE REFERRED TO IN PARTS (a) TO (c) OF THE STATEMENT LAID IN REPLY TO STARRED QUESTION NO. 310 ANSWERED IN THE LOK SABHA ON 24.03.2022 REGARDING ELECTRICITY CONNECTIONS UNDER SAUBHAGYA

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District-wise details of households electrified in West Bengal under Saubhagya

District	Number of households electrified
Bankura	24415
Bardhaman	65767
Birbhum	36859
Cooch Behar	35043
Dakhshin Dinajpur	6828
Darjiling	10434
Hooghly	41692
Howrah	27827
Jalpaiguri	17130
Maldah	32871
Murshidabad	54433
Nadia	51631
North 24 Parganas	61078
Paschim Medinipur	21901
Purba Medinipur	33407
Purulia	52234
South 24 Parganas	144401
Uttar Dinajpur	14339
Total	7,32,290

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF POWER
LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.3470
ANSWERED ON 24.03.2022

REGIONAL OFFICES OF BEE

3470. SHRI SUBBARAYAN K.:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government agrees with the view that the Bureau of Energy Efficiency (BEE) needs to have regional offices and more staff to coordinate with State designated agencies to monitor compliance with its regulations;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the steps proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

A N S W E R

THE MINISTER OF POWER AND NEW & RENEWABLE ENERGY

(SHRI R.K. SINGH)

(a) & (b) : The Energy Conservation Act, 2001 provides for establishment of Bureau of Energy Efficiency (BEE) at Centre with State Designated Agencies (SDAs) at State level for implementation of programmes and policies related to energy efficiency and conservation. In terms of Section 3 (4) of Energy Conservation Act, 2001, BEE may establish offices at other places in India. Considering the enhanced role and responsibility of BEE, the Governing Council of BEE has recommended to restructure BEE with the appropriate staff.

(c) : In view of the reply above, question does not arise.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF POWER
LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.3474
ANSWERED ON 24.03.2022

BENEFIT OF CO-FIRING BIOMASS PELLETS

3474. SHRI VISHNU DAYAL RAM:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the benefit of co-firing biomass pellets in thermal power plants;

(b) whether there is sufficient supply of biomass pellets to meet the demands of thermal power plants across the country and if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of thermal power plants that are already co-firing biomass pellets;

(d) whether in future, biomass can completely replace coal in thermal power plants; 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) : Biomass co-firing in Thermal Power Station (TPS) has several benefits as under:

i. **Reduction in amount of coal used for power generation resulting in corresponding savings in CO_2 emissions. This would also reduce the sector's dependence on coal.**
ii. **Production of electricity from a resource (biomass) which was earlier being wasted.**
iii. **Income generation for farmers and job creation by pellet manufacturers.**
iv. **Preservation of soil culture which gets destroyed in farm fires.**
v. **Reduction in air pollution due to reduction in stubble burning.**

(b) : Efforts are being made to meet the demand for 5% co-firing in TPS across the country. With the Government policy in force and multiple initiatives taken to strengthen supply chain infrastructure, pellet/briquette manufacturing capacity is expected to rise in near future.

(c) : About 23 Thermal Power Plants have co-fired biomass pellets so far. Approximately 66000 Metric Tons (MT) of biomass has been co-fired till date.

(d) & (e) : As per present initiative, Biomass Pellets are targeted to co-fire with coal. The blending of biomass with coal will reduce coal dependence in thermal power plants.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF POWER
LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.3482
ANSWERED ON 24.03.2022

IMPLEMENTATION OF ELECTRIFICATION SCHEMES

3482. SHRIMATI SANGEETA KUMARI SINGH DEO:
DR. JAYANTA KUMAR ROY:

Will the Minister of POWER
be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the schemes being implemented for electrification in the Balangir and Jalpaiguri districts of Odisha and West Bengal respectively;

(b) the quantum of funds spent thereon during the last three years in the said districts, scheme and work-wise;

(c) the number of houses and hamlets in these districts where electrification has been done;

(d) whether several villages of the said districts are still not electrified and if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether there is need for improving power infrastructure in the said districts; and

(f) if so, the steps being taken by the Government to ensure electricity for all in the said districts?

A N S W E R

THE MINISTER OF POWER AND NEW & RENEWABLE ENERGY

(SHRI R.K. SINGH)

(a) & (b) : Government of India launched Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana (DDUGJY) 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. As reported by the States, all the inhabited un-electrified census villages across the country including Balangir and Jalpaiguri districts of Odisha and West Bengal respectively, stand electrified on 28th April, 2018 under DDUGJY.

Government of India had launched Pradhan Mantri Sahaj Bijli Har Ghar Yojana – Saubhagya in October, 2017 for electrification of rural and urban poor households in the country to achieve universal household electrification of all households in the country including Balangir and Jalpaiguri districts of Odisha and West Bengal respectively.

.....2.

Integrated Power Development Scheme (IPDS) was also launched in December, 14 for strengthening and augmentation of sub-transmission & distribution infrastructure, metering of distribution transformers/feeders/consumers and IT enablement of distribution sector.

Scheme-wise details of funds released in Odisha & West Bengal are at Annexure.

(c) & (d) : In Balangir district of Odisha, a total of 1,40,034 households have been electrified under DDUGJY, XII plan and Saubhagya. In Jalpaiguri district of West Bengal, a total of 14,218 households have been electrified under DDUGJY and Saubhagya. As reported by the States of Odisha and West Bengal, all the unelectrified inhabited census villages of district Balangir and Jalpaiguri have been electrified.

(e) & (f): Electricity is a concurrent subject. Government of India supplements the efforts of the States towards strengthening their distribution systems through its various schemes including Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana (DDUGJY), Integrated Power Development Scheme (IPDS).

Government of India have recently approved the "Revamped Distribution Sector Scheme - A Reforms based and Results linked Scheme" with the objective of improving the quality and reliability of power supply to consumers through a financially sustainable and operationally efficient distribution Sector. The Scheme aims to reduce the AT&C losses at pan-India levels to 12-15% and ACS-ARR gap to zero by 2024-25. This would also contribute towards ensuring 24x7 electric supply to the urban and rural areas in the country.

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ANNEXURE

ANNEXURE REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PARTS (a) & (b) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 3482 ANSWERED IN THE LOK SABHA ON 24.03.2022

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Scheme wise release of funds under Distribution Schemes

(Rs. in Crore)

States	Plan	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21
Odisha	DDUGJY Addl. infra	166.63	66.65	19.41
	Saubhagya	168.407	-	-
	IPDS	286	128.4	22.41
West Bengal	DDUGJY Addl. infra	-	-	-
	Saubhagya	73.2	20.3	15.9
	IPDS	71.06	620.66	429.2

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF POWER
LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.3492
ANSWERED ON 24.03.2022

REVERSE PUMPED STORAGE PROJECT

3492. DR. BEESETTI VENKATA SATYAVATHI:

Will the Minister of POWER
be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken steps to offer thirty per cent financial assistance in Reverse Pumped Storage Hydro Project in Upper Sileru, Visakhapatnam; and

(b) 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) & (b) : The project is presently at planning stage. Project proponent can avail financial assistance under Viability Gap Funding Scheme of Ministry of Finance according to applicable guidelines.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF POWER
LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.3497
ANSWERED ON 24.03.2022

IMPLEMENTATION OF SAUBHAGYA

3497. SHRI VINOD KUMAR SONKAR:
SHRI RAJA AMARESHWARA NAIK:

Will the Minister of POWER
be pleased to state:

(a) whether Pradhan Mantri Sahaj Bijli Har Ghar Yojana-Saubhagya which was launched by the Government to provide electricity facility to all households in the country is being implemented as per the schedule and targets;

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

(c) the number of beneficiary households covered under the yojana, State-wise including Uttar Pradesh and Karnataka;

(d) whether the yojana includes any provisions to address the problem of affordability of power and the inability of rural households to pay the electricity bills and if so, the details thereof along with the reaction of the Government thereto;

(e) whether the yojana includes any provision to address the problem of wide-spread illegal electricity connections, if so, the details thereof along with the remedial action taken thereon;

(f) the additional power expected to be required under the said yojana; and

(g) the other steps being taken by the Government to meet the future power demand?

A N S W E R

THE MINISTER OF POWER AND NEW & RENEWABLE ENERGY

(SHRI R.K. SINGH)

(a) to (c) : Government of India launched the Pradhan Mantri Sahaj Bijli Har Ghar Yojana – Saubhagya in October, 2017 with the objective to achieve universal household electrification for providing electricity connections to all willing un-electrified households in rural areas and all willing poor households in urban areas in the country by March, 2019. All households were reported electrified by the States, except 18,734 households in Left Wing Extremists (LWE) affected areas of Chhattisgarh as on 31.03.2019. 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 have expressed willingness to get electricity connection. All these seven States have reported 100% household's electrification as on 31.03.2021. A total of 2.817 crore households have been electrified since the launch of Saubhagya, up to 31.03.2021. Further, 11.84 lakh households have been sanctioned under DDUGJY against which, 4.34 lakh households have been electrified. Accordingly, till date, a total 2.86 crore households have been electrified. State-wise details of households covered under Saubhagya and DDUGJY-New are at Annexure.

.....2.

Further, the Government of India have recently issued guidelines and mechanism for electrification of balance un-electrified households identified before 31.3.2019 prior to Saubhagya.

(d) : Under the scheme, free electricity connection is provided to all un-electrified poor households whereas for non-poor rural households, an amount of Rs. 500 was recovered by the DISCOMs/Power Departments from the beneficiary in ten equal installments in subsequent electricity bills. Electricity consumption bill is borne by the consumers. Determination of tariff is within the domain of the concerned State with the approval of appropriate regulator.

(e) : While Saubhagya does not include anti-theft provisions, under the newly launched Revamped Distribution Sector Scheme, the State/DISCOMs are incentivized for loss reduction by linking fund release to loss reduction measures. The scheme allows DISCOMs to create Distribution infrastructure for loss reduction with interventions including Ariel Bunched Cables and High Voltage Distribution System and prepaid smart metering.

(f) & (g) : Adequate installed capacity exists in the country to meet the demand including for new household connections under SAUBHAGYA. The total installed capacity of the country stands at 395.6 GW as on 28.02.2022 with average peak demand of 203 GW. The following steps are taken to meet the future demand:

i. Thermal Projects totaling to 28460 MW are under construction in the country.

ii. Presently, there are 36 Large Hydro Projects (above 25 MW) totaling to 12663.5 MW which are under implementation in the country. Out of which, 27 projects totaling to 11427.5 MW are under active construction.

iii. Nuclear projects amounting to 8700 MW capacity are under construction and 7000 MW nuclear power projects have been accorded Administrative Approval and Financial Sanction.

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ANNEXURE

ANNEXURE REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PARTS (a) TO (c) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 3497 ANSWERED IN THE LOK SABHA ON 24.03.2022

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State-wise electrification of households since launch of Saubhagya Scheme / Additional Sanction and Achievement under DDUGJY

ORIGINAL SANCTIONS OF SAUBHAGYA				ADDITIONA SANCTIONS ALLOWED UNDER SAUBHAGYA		FURTHER ADDITIONAL HOUSEHOLDS SANCTIONED UNDER DDUGJY					Grand Total
Sl. No.	Name of the States/UTs	No. of Households electrified from 11.10.2017 to 31.03.2019 as per Portal	Saturation certificate date	No. of Households reported electrified from 01.04.2019 to 31.03.2021	Total HHs electrified as on 31.03.2021	Discom	Date of sanction	Fund Sanctioned (Rs. In Cr.)	Households Sanctioned	Cumulative Achievement as on 07.03.2022	
1	Andhra Pradesh*	1,81,930		0	1,81,930						1,81,930
2	Arunachal Pradesh	47,089	12-Mar-19	0	47,089	APDA	02.08.2021	39.3	7859	0	47,089
3	Assam	17,45,149	24-Jan-19	2,00,000	19,45,149	APDCL	13.07.2021	1718.19	480249	381507	23,26,656
4	Bihar	32,59,041	25-Oct-18	0	32,59,041						32,59,041
5	Chhattisgarh	7,49,397	17-Aug-21	40,394	7,89,791	CSPDCL	02.08.2021	82.85	21981	2577	7,92,368
6	Gujarat*	41,317		0	41,317						41,317
7	Haryana	54,681	07-Dec-18	0	54,681						54,681
8	Himachal Pradesh	12,891	30-Nov-18	0	12,891						12,891
9	Jammu & Kashmir	3,77,045	27-Oct-18	0	3,77,045						3,77,045
10	Jharkhand	15,30,708	26-Dec-18	2,00,000	17,30,708						17,30,708
11	Karnataka	3,56,974	31-Jan-19	26,824	3,83,798						3,83,798
12	Ladakh	10,456	27-Oct-18	0	10,456						10,456
13	Madhya Pradesh	19,84,264	22-Oct-18	0	19,84,264	MPPoKVVCL	02.08.2021	264.4	99722	0	19,84,264
14	Maharashtra	15,17,922	27-Dec-18	0	15,17,922						15,17,922
15	Manipur	1,02,748	20-Dec-18	5,367	1,08,115	MSPDCL	02.08.2021	100.98	21135	0	1,08,115
16	Meghalaya	1,99,839	24-Jan-19	0	1,99,839	Power Deptt.	02.08.2021	35.05	7009	488	2,00,327
17	Mizoram	27,970	24-Nov-18	0	27,970						27,970
18	Nagaland	1,32,507	18-Dec-18	0	1,32,507	Power Deptt.	13.07.2021	2.1	420	401	1,32,908
19	Odisha	24,52,444	31-Dec-18	0	24,52,444						24,52,444
20	Puducherry*	912		0	912						912
21	Punjab	3,477	13-Dec-18	0	3,477						3,477
22	Rajasthan (Jaipur)	18,62,736	16-Oct-18	2,12,786	20,75,522	AVVNL,JVVNL, JDVVNL	13.07.2021	1022.4	210843	48714	21,24,236
23	Sikkim	14,900	26-Nov-18	0	14,900						14,900
24	Tamil Nadu*	2,170		0	2,170						2,170
25	Telangana	5,15,084	14-Nov-18	0	5,15,084						5,15,084
26	Tripura	1,39,090	27-Nov-18	0	1,39,090						1,39,090
27	Uttar Pradesh	79,80,568	31-Dec-18	12,00,003	91,80,571	DVVNL, MVVNL, PuVVNL	13.07.2021	836.31	334652	0	91,80,571
28	Uttarakhand	2,48,751	30-Nov-18	0	2,48,751						2,48,751
29	West Bengal	7,32,290	26-Nov-18	0	7,32,290						7,32,290
Total		2,62,84,350		18,85,374	2,81,69,724	-	-	4,102	11,83,870	4,33,687	2,86,03,411

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

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF POWER
LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.3499
ANSWERED ON 24.03.2022

NHPC RENEWABLE ENERGY

3499. SHRI C. LALROSANGA:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether National Hydroelectric Power Corporation (NHPC) Limited has incorporated a wholly owned subsidiary for clean energy to be known as NHPC Renewable Energy;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the purpose of forming this new company alongwith its role with the State Government;

(d) whether its formation would help the renewable energy projects; 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) & (b) : Yes, Sir. NHPC Ltd. has incorporated a subsidiary company by the name of NHPC Renewable Energy Limited (NREL) on 16.02.2022 with an authorized share capital of ₹ 499 crore made up of 49.90 crore equity shares of ₹ 10/- each.

(c) to (e) : The purpose of formation of the new subsidiary company of NHPC Ltd. is to take up the development of Renewable Energy Power projects, Small Hydropower projects and Green Hydrogen projects. All future projects in these areas are envisaged to be taken up through NREL. As per requirements, Joint Ventures with State Governments would also be formed to develop such projects.

The formation of NREL would provide impetus to the growth of renewable energy.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF POWER
LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.3504
ANSWERED ON 24.03.2022

DEVELOPMENT OF POWER PROJECTS

†3504. SHRI ASHOK MAHADEORAO NETE:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has received proposals from various State Governments for the development of power projects during the last three years and the current year;

(b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise;

(c) the action taken by the Government to approve these proposals;

(d) the details of the central power projects still pending for technical and environmental clearance; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government for approval of such projects?

A N S W E R

THE MINISTER OF POWER AND NEW & RENEWABLE ENERGY

(SHRI R.K. SINGH)

(a) to (c) : As per Section 7 of the Electricity Act 2003, any generating company may establish, operate and maintain a generating station without obtaining a license/permission under this Act, if it complies with the technical standards relating to connectivity with the grid. Accordingly, sanction of the Government is not required for setting up of thermal power projects (TPPs). However, as per Section 8 (1) of the Electricity Act, 2003, any generating company intending to set up a hydro generating station shall prepare and submit to the Central Electricity Authority (CEA) for its concurrence, a scheme estimated to involve a capital expenditure exceeding such sum (presently, ₹1000 crore), as may be fixed by the Central Government, from time to time, by notification.

No Detailed Project Report (DPR) of any Hydroelectric Scheme of State Sector projects has been received in CEA for examination during current year and last three years.

(d) : DPR of one Hydroelectric Scheme of Central Sector Project namely Dugar HE project in the State of Himachal Pradesh with an installed capacity of 500 MW has been received for technical clearance in CEA. Details are placed at Annexure. No Central Power Projects are pending for Environment Clearance.

(e) : In order to expedite examination of DPRs by various appraising groups of CEA, regular review meetings are held by Member (Hydro), CEA wherein issues with Hydroelectric Project Developers and appraising groups are resolved. Further, guidelines for examination of DPRs have also been simplified and an Online Single Window Clearance system having interface with all appraising groups for submission and examination of DPRs has been made operationalized to cut short the processing time.

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ANNEXURE

ANNEXURE REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PART (d) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 3504 ANSWERED IN THE LOK SABHA ON 24.03.2022

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Hydro Electric Schemes of Central Sector Projects under Examination/ pending for technical clearance in CEA

Sl. No.	Scheme	State/ UT	Sector	Agency	Installed Capacity (MW)
1.	Dugar Hydro Electric Project	Himachal Pradesh	Central	NHPC	500

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF POWER
LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.3515
ANSWERED ON 24.03.2022

PENDING DUES WITH DISCOMS

3515. SHRI NITESH GANGA DEB:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State owned power distribution companies or DISCOMs have huge outstanding bills in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of approximate outstanding dues of power generation companies pending with the DISCOMs upto February, 2022, State-wise?

A N S W E R

THE MINISTER OF POWER AND NEW & RENEWABLE ENERGY

(SHRI R.K. SINGH)

(a) & (b) : As per data available in "Report on Performance of Power Utilities 2019-20" published by Power Finance Corporation (PFC) Ltd., the outstanding Trade receivables for DISCOMs at the end of 2019-20 were Rs.2,16,272 Crore. State-wise details are given at Annexure-I.

(c) : As per data provided by the power sector Generating companies on the PRAAPTI Portal, at the end of February, 2022, total amount of Rs.1,00,931 Crore is due from the DISCOMs. State-wise details are given at Annexure-II.

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ANNEXURE REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PARTS (a) & (b) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 3515 ANSWERED IN THE LOK SABHA ON 24.03.2022

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State-wise details of Trade Receivables for Discoms at the end of 2019-20

	As on March 31, 2020
	Trade Receivables (Rs Cr)
State Sector	**2,12,894**
Andhra Pradesh	9,143
APEPDCL	2,369
APSPDCL	6,774
Assam	1,934
APDCL	1,934
Bihar	6,317
NBPDCL	2,191
SBPDCL	4,126
Chhattisgarh	5,770
CSPDCL	5,770
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	284
DNHPDCL	284
Gujarat	2,542
DGVCL	705
MGVCL	429
PGVCL	591
UGVCL	816
Haryana	2,397
DHBVNL	1,913
UHBVNL	483
Himachal Pradesh	608
HPSEBL	608
Jharkhand	4,015
JBVNL	4,015
Karnataka	9,155
BESCOM	4,216
CHESCOM	1,333
GESCOM	1,347
HESCOM	1,723
MESCOM	535
Kerala	2,567
KSEBL	2,567
Madhya Pradesh	9,815
MPMaKVVCL	4,278
MPPaKVVCL	2,027
MPPoKVVCL	3,510
Maharashtra	36,366
MSEDCL	36,366
Manipur	560
MSPDCL	560

.....2.

Meghalaya	**628**
MePDCL	**628**
Odisha	**4,084**
CESU	**2,163**
NESCO Utility	**848**
SOUTHCO Utility	**399**
WESCO Utility	**675**
Puducherry	**1,023**
Puducherry PD	**1,023**
Punjab	**5,250**
PSPCL	**5,250**
Rajasthan	**4,761**
AVVNL	**591**
JdVVNL	**1,753**
JVVNL	**2,417**
Tamil Nadu	**6,798**
TANGEDCO	**6,798**
Telangana	**14,889**
TSNPDCL	**6,232**
TSSPDCL	**8,658**
Tripura	**243**
TSECL	**243**
Uttar Pradesh	**77,931**
DVVNL	**18,290**
KESCO	**2,949**
MVVNL	**18,647**
PaVVNL	**10,820**
PuVVNL	**27,226**
Uttarakhand	**954**
UPCL	**954**
West Bengal	**4,860**
WBSEDCL	**4,860**
Private Sector	**3,379**
Delhi	**1,030**
BRPL	**417**
BYPL	**297**
TPDDL	**316**
Gujarat	**652**
Torrent Power Ahmedabad	**476**
Torrent Power Surat	**176**
Maharashtra	**552**
AEML	**552**
Uttar Pradesh	**88**
NPCL	**88**
West Bengal	**1,056**
CESC	**991**
IPCL	**65**
Grand Total	**2,16,272**

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ANNEXURE-II

ANNEXURE REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PART (c) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 3515 ANSWERED IN THE LOK SABHA ON 24.03.2022

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Overdue of States towards Gencos (As per PRAAPTI Portal as on 28.02.22)

(Overdue figures do not include disputed amount)

States/UTs	Total Overdues (Rs. Cr.)
Arunachal Pradesh	-
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	8
Andhra Pradesh	7538
Assam	5
West Bengal	527
Bihar	684
Chandigarh	78
Chhattisgarh	121
Delhi	557
Dadra And Nagar Haveli & Daman And Diu	405
Gujarat	337
Goa	9
Himachal Pradesh	14
Haryana	754
Jammu & Kashmir	6863
Jharkhand	3567
Kerala	477
Karnataka	5240
Meghalaya	548
Maharashtra	19278
Manipur	45
Madhya Pradesh	5243
Mizoram	12
Nagaland	-
Odisha	251
Punjab	1326
Puducherry	24
Rajasthan	10855
Sikkim	48
Telangana	6889
Tamil Nadu	19442
Tripura	146
Uttar Pradesh	9634
Uttarakhand	6
Total	1,00,931

[Source: PRAPPTI Portal]

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF POWER
LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.3517
ANSWERED ON 24.03.2022

POWER SUBSIDIES

3517. SHRI DUSHYANT SINGH:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware of mounting up of power subsidies provided for the agriculture sector over the years;

(b) if so, the details of the subsidized electricity provided for farmers and the amount spent on the subsidized electricity during the last five years and the current year, State-wise;

(c) the States which are providing free power supply for agricultural bore-well irrigation as on date;

(d) whether the Government has any proposal to make Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) of subsidy mandatory for electricity connections in agricultural sector and if so, the details thereof;

(e) if not, the details of the current status of the DBT scheme in power sector; and

(f) whether the Government is aware of the delay in providing electricity connections to farmers after receiving applications and if so, the details of the applications received, resolved and pending during the last five years, State-wise?

A N S W E R

THE MINISTER OF POWER AND NEW & RENEWABLE ENERGY

(SHRI R.K. SINGH)

(a) to (f) : As per Section 65 of the Electricity Act, 2003 the State Governments may give subsidy to any category of consumers by paying the subsidy amount in advance to distribution companies.

The details for Tariff Subsidy Billed (Rs. Cr.) and Tariff Subsidy Received (Rs. Cr.) for all category of consumers including agricultural consumers State-wise are at Annexure.

There is no separate category for power supply to borewell as far as collection of data for electricity subsidy to agriculture is concerned. The States providing free electricity to Agriculture consumers for the FY 2020-21 are Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Puducherry, Punjab, Tamil Nadu and Telangana.

.....2.

At present there is no proposal of Central Government to make DBT of subsidy mandatory for electricity consumers in agriculture sector. However, as per information available with Central Government, DBT has been implemented by some of the States like Kerala, Himachal Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh in certain areas of supply.

As per the Electricity Act 2003, every request for electricity connection/infrastructure has to be complied within a stipulated time period. This is to be ensured by the State Electricity Regulatory Commission (SERC). In order to further streamline the process of giving new connection to the consumers, Central Government has notified Electricity (Rights of Consumers) Rules, 2020 on 31.12.2020 which provides a timeline of seven days in metro cities, fifteen days in other municipal areas and thirty days in rural areas for providing new electricity connection. The SERCs have been requested to take necessary action to implement various provisions of the Rules by amending relevant regulations, if required.

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ANNEXURE

ANNEXURE REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PARTS (a) TO (f) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 3517 ANSWERED IN THE LOK SABHA ON 24.03.2022

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Details of Tariff Subsidy **Rs. crore**

	2015-16		2016-17		2017-18		2018-19		2019-20	
	Tariff Subsidy Billed	Tariff Subsidy Received	Tariff Subsidy Billed	Tariff Subsidy Received	Tariff Subsidy Billed	Tariff Subsidy Received	Tariff Subsidy Billed	Tariff Subsidy Received	Tariff Subsidy Billed	Tariff Subsidy Received
State Sector	**74,160**	**73,061**	**82,326**	**77,386**	**90,917**	**86,544**	**1,09,290**	**97,327**	**1,17,485**	**1,11,120**
Andaman & Nicobar Islands					-	-	-	-	-	-
Andaman & Nicobar PD					-	-	-	-	-	-
Andhra Pradesh	3,186	3,152	3,289	2,859	3,915	3,371	6,052	1,250	7,780	9,192
APEPDCL	868	817	136	161	512	251	1,115	227	1,341	1,759
APSPDCL	2,318	2,335	3,153	2,698	3,403	3,120	4,937	1,023	6,439	7,433
Arunachal Pradesh	235	235	90	90	-	-	111	111	-	-
Arunachal PD	235	235	90	90	-	-	111	111	-	-
Assam	335	245	395	371	390	527	262	552	290	477
APDCL	335	245	395	371	390	527	262	552	290	477
Bihar	4,390	4,390	3,834	3,834	2,300	3,078	3,843	5,089	5,189	5,193
NBPDCL	1,579	1,579	1,514	1,514	1,292	1,292	1,887	2,453	2,636	3,115
SBPDCL	2,811	2,811	2,320	2,320	1,009	1,787	1,956	2,636	2,553	2,078
Chandigarh					-	-	-	-	-	-
Chandigarh PD					-	-	-	-	-	-
Chhattisgarh	407	407	2,692	2,541	2,483	2,036	3,564	2,079	4,249	4,651
CSPDCL	407	407	2,692	2,541	2,483	2,036	3,564	2,079	4,249	4,651
Dadra & Nagar Haveli					-	-	-	-	-	-
DNHPDCL					-	-	-	-	-	-
Daman & Diu					-	-	-	-	-	-
Daman & Diu PD					-	-	-	-	-	-
Goa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Goa PD	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gujarat	5,010	4,940	4,230	4,233	4,206	4,206	6,944	6,944	6,022	6,022
DGVCL	204	204	204	204	203	203	342	342	45	45
MGVCL	356	285	292	296	288	288	473	473	63	63
PGVCL	2,096	2,096	1,746	1,746	1,732	1,732	2,831	2,831	2,590	2,590
UGVCL	2,354	2,354	1,988	1,988	1,983	1,983	3,297	3,297	3,324	3,324
Haryana	6,323	6,323	6,609	6,609	7,603	7,603	7,352	7,352	6,991	6,991
DHBVNL	2,529	2,529	2,644	2,644	3,043	3,043	2,978	2,978	3,154	3,154
UHBVNL	3,794	3,794	3,965	3,965	4,560	4,560	4,373	4,373	3,838	3,838
Himachal Pradesh	383	784	450	325	407	360	445	574	497	514
HPSEBL	383	784	450	325	407	360	445	574	497	514

Jammu & Kashmir	-	-	-	-	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	900
JKPDD	-	-	-	-	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	900
Jharkhand	1,600	1,600	1,200	1,200	3,000	3,000	1,250	1,250	1,329	1,350
JBVNL	1,600	1,600	1,200	1,200	3,000	3,000	1,250	1,250	1,329	1,350
Karnataka	7,744	7,997	9,368	8,568	10,220	8,739	11,883	9,088	11,864	11,120
BESCOM	1,616	1,524	2,084	1,895	2,242	1,870	2,807	2,269	2,949	2,536
CHESCOM	1,042	1,547	1,548	1,297	1,435	1,189	1,654	1,416	1,774	1,432
GESCOM	1,499	1,918	1,641	1,701	1,799	1,740	2,158	1,697	2,019	2,055
HESCOM	3,076	2,353	3,314	3,106	3,845	3,295	4,369	3,077	4,132	4,204
MESCOM	510	655	781	570	898	645	895	629	989	893
Kerala	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KSEBL	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lakshadweep					-	-	-	-	-	-
Lakshadweep ED					-	-	-	-	-	-
Madhya Pradesh	5,418	5,530	6,736	7,094	9,100	9,192	11,615	9,384	16,722	13,438
MPMaKVVCL	1,464	1,576	1,909	1,968	2,259	2,273	3,154	2,489	5,119	4,346
MPPaKVVCL	3,000	3,000	3,725	4,013	4,318	4,388	5,271	4,350	7,011	5,681
MPPoKVVCL	954	954	1,103	1,112	2,523	2,531	3,190	2,545	4,593	3,411
Maharashtra	6,776	7,716	7,781	6,231	7,616	8,744	10,346	11,662	8,008	10,022
MSEDCL	6,776	7,716	7,781	6,231	7,616	8,744	10,346	11,662	8,008	10,022
Manipur	171	171	171	171	213	213	120	120	120	120
MSPDCL	171	171	171	171	213	213	120	120	120	120
Meghalaya	23	23	21	21	-	-	18	18	10	10
MePDCL	23	23	21	21	-	-	18	18	10	10
Mizoram	-	-	-	-	244	244	150	150	116	400
Mizoram PD	-	-	-	-	244	244	150	150	116	400
Nagaland	259	259	251	251	269	269	286	286	-	-
Nagaland PD	259	259	251	251	269	269	286	286	-	-
Odisha	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
CESU	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NESCO Utility	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SOUTHCO Utility	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
WESCO Utility	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Puducherry	3	-	0	-	1	-	4	-	6	-
Puducherry PD	3	-	0	-	1	-	4	-	6	-
Punjab	5,761	4,847	6,177	5,601	8,288	6,578	8,636	9,036	9,212	9,395
PSPCL	5,761	4,847	6,177	5,601	8,288	6,578	8,636	9,036	9,212	9,395
Rajasthan	8,640	7,097	9,311	7,824	10,246	8,759	10,812	7,681	12,921	7,384
AVVNL	2,160	1,930	2,341	2,001	2,472	2,139	2,673	2,019	2,990	1,810
JdVVNL	4,030	3,170	4,319	3,570	4,663	4,091	4,975	3,368	5,878	3,096
JVVNL	2,450	1,998	2,651	2,253	3,112	2,529	3,164	2,294	4,053	2,478

Sikkim	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-
Sikkim PD	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-
Tamil Nadu	6,695	6,695	8,485	8,485	7,725	7,725	7,694	7,694	8,053	8,053
TANGEDCO	6,695	6,695	8,485	8,485	7,725	7,725	7,694	7,694	8,053	8,053
Telangana	4,257	3,963	4,410	4,403	4,777	3,875	5,652	4,651	5,652	4,742
TSNPDCL	3,533	3,239	3,377	3,370	4,050	3,278	4,254	3,501	4,254	3,569
TSSPDCL	724	724	1,033	1,033	727	598	1,398	1,150	1,398	1,173
Tripura	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	47	-
TSECL	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	47	-
Uttar Pradesh	6,143	6,143	6,075	6,075	5,800	5,800	10,070	10,070	10,120	10,120
DVVNL	1,749	1,749	1,952	1,952	1,865	1,865	2,266	2,266	2,180	2,180
KESCO	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MVVNL	1,715	1,715	764	764	1,343	1,343	2,700	2,700	1,886	1,886
PaVVNL	775	775	1,414	1,414	912	912	1,728	1,728	2,765	2,765
PuVVNL	1,904	1,904	1,945	1,945	1,681	1,681	3,376	3,376	3,289	3,289
Uttarakhand	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
UPCL	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
West Bengal	401	543	750	600	912	1,024	982	1,087	1,084	1,028
WBSEDCL	401	543	750	600	912	1,024	982	1,087	1,084	1,028
Private Sector	1,448	1,454	1,530	1,552	1,630	1,645	1,699	1,686	2,437	2,380
Delhi	1,448	1,454	1,530	1,552	1,630	1,645	1,699	1,686	2,437	2,380
BRPL	636	659	672	648	723	720	761	785	1,110	1,069
BYPL	393	376	420	466	449	468	459	423	657	641
TPDDL	419	419	438	438	457	457	479	479	670	670
Gujarat					-	-	-	-	-	-
Torrent Power Ahmedabad					-	-	-	-	-	-
Torrent Power Surat					-	-	-	-	-	-
Maharashtra							-	-	-	-
AEML							-	-	-	-
Uttar Pradesh					-	-	-	-	-	-
NPCL					-	-	-	-	-	-
West Bengal					-	-	-	-	-	-
CESC					-	-	-	-	-	-
IPCL					-	-	-	-	-	-
Grand Total	75,608	74,515	83,856	78,938	92,547	88,189	1,10,989	99,013	1,19,921	1,13,500

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF POWER
LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.3523
ANSWERED ON 24.03.2022

GUIDELINES AND STANDARDS FOR CHARGING OF ELECTRIC VEHICLES

3523. SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether in a move to reduce transport sector carbon foot print in line with its COP26 commitment, the Government has issued revised guidelines and standards for charging of electric vehicles;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the extent to which the new guidelines are likely to help in establishing electric vehicles charging stations on National Highways (NHs) and State capitals; and

(d) the response of the public, start ups and private entities to this step of the Government?

A N S W E R

THE MINISTER OF POWER AND NEW & RENEWABLE ENERGY

(SHRI R.K. SINGH)

(a) & (b) : Currently, the Indian Road transport sector is dominated by gasoline and diesel vehicles which cause GHG emissions. Electric Vehicles (EVs) adoption complemented with enhanced share of Renewables generation in the overall electricity grid mix hold immense potential to reduce emission intensity of Indian economy. In order to enable a transition towards e-mobility and to accelerate its adoption it is important to create safe, accessible, affordable and connected public EV charging ecosystem in the country.

In this direction, Ministry of Power, Government of India has issued Revised version of "Charging Infrastructure for Electric vehicles consolidated Guidelines & Standards" on 14th January 2022. These Guidelines and Standards seek to proactively support creation of EV Charging Infrastructure, provide for affordable tariff chargeable from Public EV Charging station operators/owners and EV owners, enable EV owners to charge EVs at their residence/offices using their existing electricity connections, provide a revenue sharing model for land use to make operation of an EV Public charging station financially viable, prescribe timelines for providing connectivity for the Public Charging Station (PCS) and for rollout of EV Public Charging Infrastructure, outline the Infrastructure requirements for Public Charging Infrastructure. The salient features as stipulated in the Guidelines and Standards are as under:

.....2.

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 31st March, 2025.**

ii. **DISCOMs may leverage on funding from the Revamped Distribution Sector Scheme (RDSS) under "Part A – Distribution Infrastructure" for the general upstream network augmentation necessitated due to the upcoming charging infrastructure in various areas. The cost of such works carried out by the DISCOMs with the financial assistance from Government of India under Revamped Scheme shall not be charged from the consumers for Public Charging Stations for EVs.**

iii. **Housing Societies, Malls, Office Complexes, Restaurants, Hotels, etc. are allowed to install PCS for charging of vehicles including charging of visitor's vehicles permitted to come in its premises.**

iv. **Charging stations meant for 100% in-house/captive utilization are free to choose charging specifications as per requirement.**

v. **DISCOMs have been directed to provide electricity connection to PCS in accordance with the timelines specified in the "Electricity (Rights of Consumers) Rules 2020".**

vi. **The connection for a PCS shall be provided within 7 days in metro cities, 15 days in other municipal areas and 30 days in rural areas. Appropriate Commission may specify a lesser time limit than the aforementioned limit.**

vii. **Any PCS/chain of charging station may also obtain electricity from any generation company through open access. Open access shall be provided within 15 days for this purpose. Only cross subsidy charges (not more than 20% as per Tariff Policy Guidelines), transmission charges and wheeling charges shall be applicable.**

viii. **Guidelines also include the details of requirements of Public Charging Infrastructure (PCI), PCI for long range EVs and/or heavy duty EVs, Location of PCS, Database of Public EV charging stations, Tariff for supply of electricity to EV PCS and service charge at PCS.**

ix. **Due to high cost of rent for land and charges, provision of land at promotional rates for PCS has been provided in the Guidelines. Land available with Government/Public entities shall be provided to Government/Public entity on a revenue sharing basis at a fixed rate of Re.1/kWh (used for charging) to be paid to the land owning agency, initially for a period of 10 years.**

.....3.

(c) : As per the revised consolidated Guidelines and Standards issued by the Ministry of Power on 14.01.2022, the deployment of public EV Charging Infrastructure is proposed to be carried out in two phases. Under Phase I, all mega cities with a population more than 4 Million and all existing expressways and important highways connected with these mega cities are proposed to be taken up for installation of public EV charging infrastructure. Under Phase-II of the programme, the State Capitals, Union Territory Headquarters, and important highways connected with these cities are proposed to be covered for installation of public charging infrastructure.

(d) : Ministry of Power through its revised Guidelines and Standards for Public EV Charging Infrastructure has made provisions to encourage private public, startups and private entities in setting up public charging stations such as:

i. **Any individual/entity is free to setup public EV charging station.**

ii. **A Revenue sharing model has been prescribed for adoption by public landowning agency for providing land to a private entity for installation of public charging stations on bidding basis with floor price of Re. 1 / kWh.**

iii. **Timelines to provide Electrical connectivity to public EV charging stations by Distribution Licensee have been specified.**

iv. **Public EV charging station(s) have been permitted to obtain electricity from any generation company through Open Access.**

v. **Promotional Tariff for supply of electricity to public EV charging stations and battery charging stations has been specified to be single part tariff not exceeding the Average Cost of Supply till 31st March 2025.**

Under the aforementioned ecosystem created by the Government, as per the data available with Bureau of Energy Efficiency (BEE), there are 1633 public EV charging stations, installed by various entities and are currently operational in India.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF POWER
LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.3529
ANSWERED ON 24.03.2022

ELECTRICITY RATES

3529. SHRI JUAL ORAM:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to make 'One Nation One Rate' of Electricity for each State in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether present electricity rates of each States are different which put more financial burden on the States and if so, the details thereof, State-wise including Odisha;

(d) the reasons for different rates of electricity for each States;

(e) whether the Government also proposes to review the electricity rates for Odisha; and

(f) 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) : At present there is no proposal to implement uniform electricity pricing through out the country. However, Government is promoting competition through Power Exchanges. Uniform tariff is discovered on the Power Exchanges for a specific time block of the day. Accordingly, to this extent, for the power procured by the distribution utilities from Power Exchanges the price of electricity remains uniform, except in case of market splitting.

(c) to (f) : As per provision of the Electricity Act, 2003, the responsibility for fixing retail supply tariff of electricity falls under the purview of respective State Electricity Regulatory Commissions. In case of Odisha, the tariff is determined by the Odisha State Electricity Regulatory Commission. The Retail Supply tariff of electricity depends upon various factors like power purchase cost and other operational and financial parameters of Distribution Companies (DISCOMs) and it varies across the DISCOMs throughout the country.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF POWER
LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.3531
ANSWERED ON 24.03.2022

ONE NATION ONE GRID SCHEME

3531. SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SULE:
DR. AMOL RAMSING KOLHE:
DR. SUBHASH RAMRAO BHAMRE:
SHRI SUNIL DATTATRAY TATKARE:
DR. DNV SENTHILKUMAR. S.:
SHRI KULDEEP RAI SHARMA:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is implementing One Nation One Grid Scheme and if so, the details thereof along with its benefits;

(b) the challenges faced by the Government while implementing the scheme and the steps taken to overcome the challenges;

(c) the capacity of inter-regional transmission links in the country during each of the last three years;

(d) whether the Government proposes for uniform electricity tariff plan for all sectors of power in the country and if so, the details thereof;

(e) if not, the reasons therefor and the corrective steps taken in this regard;

(f) whether the Government also proposes to take into account the requirements and capacity of Economically Weaker Section (EWS) in paying the electricity bill easily; 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) : 'One Nation One Grid' has already been achieved by integrating all the five regional electricity grids into one interconnected and synchronous National electricity grid in December, 2013. Further, inter-regional links have been augmented from 35950 MW as on 31.12.2013 to 1,12,250 MW as on 28.02.2022.

Synchronisation and strengthening of all regional grids have helped in optimal utilization of scarce natural resources by transfer of Power from resource centric regions to load centric regions. Further, this has led to establishment of vibrant Electricity market facilitating trading of power across regions.

.....2.

(c) : Details of the inter-regional power transfer capacity of National Grid during the last three years are given below:

Year	Cumulative Inter-Regional Transfer Capacity (MW)
2019-20 (as on 31.03.2020)	102,050
2020-21 (as on 31.03.2021)	105,050
2021-22 (as on 28.02.2022)	112,250

(d) & (e) : There is no proposal of the Government for having uniform electricity tariff for all sectors of power in country. As per provision of the Electricity Act, 2003, the responsibility for fixing retail supply tariff of electricity falls under the purview of respective State Electricity Regulatory Commissions. Retail Supply tariff of electricity depends upon various factors like power purchase cost and other operational and financial parameters of Distribution Companies (DISCOMs) and it varies across the DISCOMs throughout the country.

(f) & (g) : As per the provisions of the Electricity Act, 2003, the State Electricity Regulatory Commissions while determining the tariffs are guided by the Tariff Policy. Tariff Policy, 2016 provides that the State Government can provide subsidy to the extent they can consider appropriate as per provision of section 65 of the Act by adopting the following broad principles:

i. **Consumers below poverty line who consume power below a specified level, as prescribed in the National Electricity Policy may receive a special support through cross subsidy. Tariffs for such designated group of consumers will be at least 50% of the average cost of supply.**

ii. **For achieving the objective that the tariff progressively reflects the cost of supply of electricity, the Appropriate Commission would notify a roadmap in such a manner that tariffs are brought within ±20% of the average cost of supply. The roadmap would also have intermediate milestones, based on the approach of a gradual reduction in cross subsidy.**

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF POWER
LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.3545
ANSWERED ON 24.03.2022

NET AND GROSS METERING

3545. SHRI G.M. SIDDESHWAR:
SHRIMATI POONAM MAHAJAN:

Will the Minister of POWER
be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has notified allowing net metering only for solar rooftop projects with capacity lower than 10 kw and gross metering for above that capacity;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it would affect those Micro, Small and Medium Enterprise (MSME) sectors who have installed higher capacity (more than 10kw) as it would affect the saving of small units and individuals;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps proposed/to be proposed by the Government to give relief to the MSME above 10kw installed capacity?

A N S W E R

THE MINISTER OF POWER AND NEW & RENEWABLE ENERGY

(SHRI R.K. SINGH)

(a) to (e): Ministry of Power notified Electricity (Rights of Consumers) Rules, 2020 on 31.12.2020 under the Electricity Act, 2003. These Rules empower the consumers of electricity and emanate from the conviction that the power systems exist to serve the consumers and the consumers have rights to get the reliable services and quality electricity.

An amendment to Electricity (Rights of Consumers) Rules, 2020 was notified on 29.06.2021 wherein the limit for net metering for solar roof top PV system of a prosumer which includes MSME also, was increased to 500KW from 10KW.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF POWER
LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.3546
ANSWERED ON 24.03.2022

NATIONAL SMART GRID MISSION

3546. SHRI JAYANT SINHA:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the salient features of the National Smart Grid Mission;

(b) the number of smart meters installed under Phases 1 and 2 of the Mission in the country, State-wise;

(c) whether the Government has undertaken any study to analyse the benefits of smart meters over conventional meters; 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) : National Smart Grid Mission (NSGM) was established by Government of India in 2015 to plan and monitor implementation of policies and programmes related to Smart Grid activities in India. The primary aim of the Smart Grids is to improve reliability of the Electricity networks and make the grid amenable to renewable energy inputs through distributed generation. Further, increased efficiencies with Smart Grid and Smart Meters empower the consumers to manage their electricity consumption in a better manner and help them in reducing their bills. In addition, the NSGM also envisages capacity building initiatives for Distribution Sector personnel in the field of Smart grids.

(b) : So far, 40,19,755 Smart Meters have been installed across the country, as on 11.03.2022 including the ones installed under NSGM. Details of the same are available as Annexure.

(c) & (d) : The Impact Assessment of smart grid pilot projects including Smart City Pilot at IIT Kanpur and Smart Grid Knowledge Center (SGKC), Manesar was carried out by M/s Quality Control of India (QCI) and it was observed that there is considerable achievement in most of the DISCOMs/utilities with progress being made in bringing down AT&C losses.

Large scale deployment of prepaid smart meters has been done by Energy Efficiency Services Limited (EESL) in Bihar. As per information made available by South Bihar Power Distribution Company Limited (SBPDCL), collections after installation of prepaid Smart Meters have improved to the extent of 20%.

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ANNEXURE

ANNEXURE REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PART (b) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.3546 ANSWERED IN THE LOK SABHA ON 24.03.2022

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State-wise Smart Meter Installation

Sr. No.	States/UTs	Smart Meter Installed
1.	Andaman & Nicobar islands	74,900
2.	Andhra Pradesh	2,000
3.	Assam	2,30,612
4.	Bihar	6,27,857
5.	Chandigarh	22,463
6.	Delhi	2,58,444
7.	Gujarat	23,760
8.	Haryana	4,15,390
9.	Himachal Pradesh	77,047
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	37,650
11.	Jharkhand	0
12.	Karnataka	20,916
13.	Kerala	805
14.	Madhya Pradesh	2,43,313
15.	Odisha	4,500
16.	Puducherry	30,568
17.	Punjab	88,107
18.	Rajasthan	5,41,618
19.	Tamil Nadu	98,320
20.	Tripura	43,081
21.	Telangana	8,882
22.	Uttar Pradesh	11,54,358
23.	West Bengal	15,164
Total		40,19,755

Source: NPMU

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF POWER
LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.3584
ANSWERED ON 24.03.2022

DEMAND OF ELECTRICITY IN GUJARAT

†3584. SHRI JASWANT SINGH BHABHOR:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has assessed the demand of electricity in Gujarat after the completion of the Pradhan Mantri Sahaj Bijli Har Ghar Yojana-Saubhagya;

(b) if so, the details of the estimated power load at the time of peak power demand;

(c) whether the grid capacity is likely to be sufficient to meet the estimated power load;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) if not, whether the Government has made any plans to increase power generation and grid capacity accordingly; and

(f) 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) : As reported by the States, a total of 2.817 crore households have been electrified in the country including 41,317 households in Gujarat up to its closure as on 31.03.2021, since the launch of Saubhagya scheme.

The power demand of Gujarat is manifested as part of the Energy Requirement and the Peak Demand of the State. As per the information given by the State, the details of Power Supply Position of Gujarat, in terms of Energy and Peak, during the years 2017-18, 2018-19, 2019-20 and 2020-21 and the current year i.e. 2021-22 (period April, 2021 to February, 2022) are given at Annexure-I.

.....2.

(c) to (f) : Adequate grid capacity is available in the country to meet the demand of power. The details of All India Power Supply position, in terms of Energy and Peak, during the years 2017-18, 2018-19, 2019-20 and 2020-21 and the current year i.e. 2021-22 (period April, 2021 to February, 2022) are given at Annexure-II.

As on 28.02.2022, the installed generation capacity is around 395.6 GW which is sufficient to meet the demand of electricity in the country. The peak demand experienced during the current year was only 203 GW.

India has robust transmission grid capacity with five Regional Grids interconnected through synchronous links forming One Nation - One Grid - One Frequency system, thereby enabling smooth flow of power from surplus regions to deficit regions, as is reflected by the marginal gap between demand and supply of power. The expansion of grid capacity is planned commensurate with the requirement of meeting the growing demand of electricity. A total of 63,570 cKms of transmission lines, transformation capacity of 2,68,102 MVA have been added in the country since FY 2018-19 till 28.02.2022 for evacuation of power from generating stations to load centres. The Inter-regional transmission capacity has also been increased by 25,800 MW since FY 2018-19 to a total capacity of 1,12,250 MW as on 28.02.2022. The measures taken to increase the power generation are given at Annexure-III.

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ANNEXURE-I

ANNEXURE REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PARTS (a) & (b) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 3584 ANSWERED IN THE LOK SABHA ON 24.03.2022

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The details of actual Power Supply Position of Gujarat, in terms of Energy and Peak, during the years 2017-18, 2018-19, 2019-20 and 2020-21 and the current year i.e. 2021-22 (period April, 2021 to February, 2022)

Year	ENERGY [in Million Units (MU)]				PEAK [in Mega Watt (MW)]			
	Energy Requirement	Energy Supplied	Energy Not Supplied		Peak Demand	Peak Met	Demand not Met	
	(MU)	(MU)	(MU)	(%)	(MW)	(MW)	(MW)	(%)
2017-18	109,984	109,973	12	0.0	16,590	16,590	0	0.0
2018-19	116,372	116,356	15	0.0	17,053	16,963	90	0.5
2019-20	113,940	113,939	1	0.0	18,437	18,424	13	0.1
2020-21	111,622	111,622	0	0.0	18,528	18,483	45	0.2
2021-22 (upto February 2022)*	112,485	112,127	358	0.3	19,451	19,431	20	0.1

**** Provisional***

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ANNEXURE-II

ANNEXURE REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PARTS (c) TO (f) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 3584 ANSWERED IN THE LOK SABHA ON 24.03.2022

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The details of actual All India Power Supply Position, in terms of Energy and Peak, during the years 2017-18, 2018-19, 2019-20 and 2020-21 and the current year i.e. 2021-22 (period April, 2021 to February, 2022)

Year	ENERGY [in Million Units (MU)]				PEAK [in Mega Watt (MW)]			
	Energy Requirement	Energy Supplied	Energy Not Supplied		Peak Demand	Peak Met	Demand not Met	
	(MU)	(MU)	(MU)	(%)	(MW)	(MW)	(MW)	(%)
2017-18	1,213,326	1,204,697	8,629	0.7	164,066	160,752	3,314	2.0
2018-19	1,274,595	1,267,526	7,070	0.6	177,022	175,528	1,494	0.8
2019-20	1,291,010	1,284,444	6,566	0.5	183,804	182,533	1,271	0.7
2020-21	1,275,534	1,270,663	4,871	0.4	190,198	189,395	802	0.4
2021-22 (upto February 2022)*	1,251,314	1,246,170	5,144	0.4	203,014	200,539	2,475	1.2

**** Provisional***

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ANNEXURE-III

ANNEXURE REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PARTS (c) TO (f) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 3584 ANSWERED IN THE LOK SABHA ON 24.03.2022

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The following measures are taken to increase the power generation:

i. **Thermal Projects totaling to 28460 MW are under construction in the country.**

ii. **Presently, there are 36 Large Hydro Projects (above 25 MW) totaling to 12663.5 MW which are under implementation in the country. Out of which, 27 projects totaling to 11427.5 MW are under active construction and 9 projects totaling to 1236 MW are presently stalled.**

iii. **Nuclear projects of capacity amounting to 8700 MW are under construction capacity and 7000 MW nuclear power projects have been accorded Administrative Approval and Financial Sanction.**

iv. **Hon'ble Prime Minister at Glasgow COP26 Summit has set a target to achieve 500 GW installed capacity from non-fossil fuel based capacity (Hydro, Nuclear, Solar PV, Wind, Biomass etc.) by 2030.**

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF POWER
LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.3585
ANSWERED ON 24.03.2022

POWER INFRASTRUCTURE

3585. MS. RAMYA HARIDAS:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the steps being taken for provision of power infrastructure during the last five years along with initiatives taken for reforms and achievements in the power sector and adding Gigawatts (GWs) of installed capacity and connecting additional households;

(b) the details of circuit kilometres of transmission lines in lakhs added during the last five years along with the quantum of funds sanctioned/spent thereon, State-wise; and

(c) the details of the future plan worked out for the same, State-wise?

A N S W E R

THE MINISTER OF POWER AND NEW & RENEWABLE ENERGY

(SHRI R.K. SINGH)

(a) : Several initiatives have been taken in the area of capacity addition for power generation and transmission along with reforms in the distribution sector, which are briefly mentioned as under:

- **The total installed power generation capacity, including from renewable energy sources, in the country as on 28.02.2022 is 395.6 GW. A total of 106.63 GW power generation capacity has been added during the last five years and current year (up to 28.02.2022), from conventional and renewable energy sources.**

- **All regional grids are synchronously connected and the power transmission capacity in Inter State Transmission Systems (ISTS) is adequate for free flow of power in different directions resulting in "One Nation – One Grid – One Frequency". At present, the inter-regional transmission capacity of the National Grid is about 112,250 MW (76,300 MW added since April, 2014).**

- **Government of India had launched Deendayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana (DDUGJY) in December, 2014 for rural electrification works across the country. As reported by the States, all the inhabited un-electrified villages as per Census 2011, stand electrified as on 28th April, 2018 across the country under DDUGJY.**

.....2.

- **Pradhan Mantri Sahaj Bijli Har Ghar Yojana (Saubhagya) was launched in October, 2017 with the purpose of electrification of the remaining unelectrified households in rural and urban areas. Under the Saubhagya scheme, as on 31.03.2021, all the States have reported 100% electrification of all the willing un-electrified households, identified before 31.03.2019. Since the launch of Saubhagya scheme, 2.817 Crore households were electrified across the country up to 31.03.2021.**

- **Government of India has launched a Reforms-based and Results-linked 'Revamped Distribution Sector Scheme' on 20.07.2021 with an objective of providing quality, reliable and affordable power to consumers through a financially sustainable and operationally efficient Distribution Sector. The scheme has an outlay of Rs.3,03,758 Crore and an estimated Gross Budgetary Support (GBS) from Central Government of Rs.97,631 Crore.**

(b) : During the last five years from 1st April 2016 to 31st March 2021, a total of 1,00,270 ckm of transmission lines (220 kV and above) have been added in the country. The State-wise details of transmission capacity addition and funds sanctioned/spent for transmission schemes (220 kV & above) during the last five years are given at Annexure-I and Annexure-II respectively.

(c) : Sufficient transmission capacity has been planned in the country for evacuation of power from generating stations to the load centres including strengthening of existing transmission system. 12719 Ckm of Transmission lines and 69592 MVA of Transformation capacity have been installed against the target of 19255 Ckm and 81545 MVA respectively, for the Year 2021-22 (up to 28.02.22). In the next 3 years, it is targeted to add about 17,500 Ckm of Transmission Lines per year and 80,000 MVA of Transformation Capacity per year on all India basis.

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ANNEXURE-I

ANNEXURE REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PART (b) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 3585 ANSWERED IN THE LOK SABHA ON 24.03.2022

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Details of Transmission Capacity (CKM) Addition During last 5 years (From 1st April 2016 to 31st March 2021):

Organizations/Utilities	States/UTs	Length (Ckm)
State Sector		
AEGCL	Assam	351
APTRANSCO	Andhra Pradesh	3678
BSPTCL	Bihar	2079
CSPTCL	Chhattisgarh	1447
DANDD	Daman & Diu	14
DNH	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	5
DTL	Delhi	91
ED, Manipur	Manipur	90
GETCO	Gujarat	3296
HPPTCL	Himachal Pradesh	170
HVPNL	Haryana	1193
JKPDD	Jammu & Kashmir	183
JUSNL	Jharkhand	1020
KPTCL	Karnataka	2154
KSEB	Kerala	527
MeECL	Meghalaya	0
MPPTCL	Madhya Pradesh	2732
MSETCL	Maharashtra	2965
OPTCL	Odisha	325
PSTCL	Punjab	1307
PTCUL	Uttarakhand	210
RVPNL	Rajasthan	5663
Power Deptt, SIKKIM	Sikkim	447
TANTRANSCO	Tamil Nadu	4158
TSECL	Tripura	0
TSTRANSCO	Telangana	3646
UPPTCL	Uttar Pradesh	7064
WBSETCL	West Bengal	811
Sub Total (State Sector)		45626
Central Sector		41124
Private Sector		13520
Grand Total		100270

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ANNEXURE REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PART (b) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 3585 ANSWERED IN THE LOK SABHA ON 24.03.2022

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Details of Actual Fund Expenditure for Transmission Schemes (220 kV & above) During the last 5 Years

(Rs. Crs.)

Sl. No.	Name of the Utility		Transmission Works					
		States	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	Total
I	Central Sector							
	PGCIL	-	24,429	25,791	25,807	15,940	10,850	1,02,817
	DVC	-	81	47	58	179	195	560
	Total CS	-	24,510	25,838	25,865	16,119	11,045	1,03,377
II	State Sector							
a.	Northern Region							
1	DTL	Delhi	211	311	NF	NF	250	773
2	HPPTCL	H.P.	162	317	464	366	382	1,691
3	HVPNL	Haryana	212	219	NF	405	505	1,341
4	PDD,J&K	J&K	50	55	NF	NF	80	184
5	PSTCL	Punjab	265	315	154	89	69	891
6	RVPNL	Rajasthan	2,076	1,773	1,315	NF	NF	5,164
7	UPPTCL	U.P.	3,048	3,201	NF	1,885	NF	8,134
8	PTCUL	Uttarakhand	86	108	121	154	186	655
	Total N.R.		6,110	6,299	2,053	2,899	1,472	18,832
b.	Western Region							
1	CSPTCL	Chhattisgarh	73	169	NF	NF	NF	242
2	GETCO	Gujarat	951	1,102	1,082	1,182	1,419	5,736
3	GOA	Goa	26	0	NF	NF	22	49
4	MPPTCL	M.P.	368	991	1,603	845	1,535	5,342
5	MSETCL	Maharashtra	581	464	NF	596	767	2,409
	Total W.R.		1,999	2,727	2,685	2,623	3,744	13,779
c.	Southern Region							
1	APTRANSCO	A.P.	1,066	499	790	588	588	3,531
2	KPTCL	Karnataka	807	696	1,180	1,294	NF	3,977
3	KSEB	Kerala	83	16	152	568	982	1,800
4	TANTRANSCO	Tamil Nadu	2,866	2,782	3,392	4,168	2,685	15,894
5	TSTRANSCO	Telangana	2,506	2,475	2,913	NF	1,474	9,369
6	Puducherry	Puducherry	26	11	NF	6	2	45
	Total S.R.		7,354	6,479	8,427	6,624	5,732	34,615
d.	Eastern Region							
1	BSPTCL	Bihar	301	0	NF	NF	NF	301
2	OPTCL	Odisha	340	358	322	626	607	2,252
3	JUSNL	Jharkhand	0	630	NF	NF	NF	630
4	WBSETCL	W.B.	1,128	291	286	242	472	2,419
5	Sikkim	Sikkim	0	0	NF	NF	NF	
	Total E.R.		1,769	1,279	608	868	1,078	5,602
e.	N-E Region							
1	Arunachal Pradesh	Ar. Pradesh	0	0	0	Nil	NF	0
2	AEGCL	Assam	64	49	24	7	34	177
3	Manipur	Manipur	0	0	NF	NF	83	83
4	MePTCL	Meghalaya	31	218	NF	Nil	NF	249
5	Mizoram	Mizoram	0	9	25	Nil	NF	35
6	Nagaland	Nagaland	0	14	47	Nil	NF	62
7	Tripura	Tripura	95	0	0	Nil	7	102
	Total N-E Region		190	290	97	7	124	708
	Total State Sector		17,422	17,073	13,870	13,021	12,150	73,536
	Total all India		41,932	42,912	39,735	29,140	23,194	1,76,913
NF: Not furnished.								

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF POWER
LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.3592
ANSWERED ON 24.03.2022

RETAIL POWER TARIFF TO CONSUMERS

3592. SHRI P.C. MOHAN:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has asked the Governments of State/UTs to request the State Electricity Regulatory Commissions (SERC) to consider reducing the retail power tariff to consumers who purchase power through prepayment meters.

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the time by which such kind of policy would be implemented;

(d) whether the Union Government proposes to provide subsidy or financial assistance to the States for implementation of such scheme;

(e) if so, the details thereof and if not, the incentive for the State Governments to implement such scheme;

(f) whether the Union Government or State Governments would bear the cost of prepayment meters and the ancillary infrastructure; 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) to (c) : Ministry of Power, vide its letter dated 16.01.2020, had asked all the States/UTs to request their respective State Electricity Regulatory Commissions (SERCs) to consider reduction in power retail tariff to the consumers for the power purchased through prepayment meters and also requested that the necessary changes in the relevant Regulations/Orders/Mechanism to reduce the cost of power in case of advance payments/prepayment by any entity or consumers should be implemented within six months of issuance of the said letter.

.....2.

(d) to (g) : The installation of meters including pre-payment meters falls under the purview of respective Discoms. However, Government of India is also providing funds to the States under various schemes for installation of smart meters in the prepayment mode. Presently, Smart Meters in pre-paid mode are being installed under various schemes of Government of India as well as by the State Utilities themselves. Government of India is providing funding to the States for implementation of smart prepaid metering under National Smart Grid Mission (NSGM) and the "Revamped Distribution Sector Scheme: (RDSS)" notified on 20.07.2021 with an outlay of Rs.3,03,758 Crore and an estimated Gross Budgetary Support (GBS) of Rs.97,631 Crore from the Central Government. Under this scheme, the eligible DISCOMs (all State-owned Distribution companies and State/UT Power Departments excluding private Sector power companies) would be provided financial support for installation of prepaid smart meters for consumers in TOTEX (Total Expenditure) mode. Under this scheme, a fixed amount of Rs.900 per consumer meter or 15% of the cost per consumer meter worked out for the whole project, whichever is lower, would be funded for "Other than Special Category States". However, in case of "Special Category States", a fixed amount of Rs.1350 per consumer meter or 22.5% of the cost per consumer meter worked out for the whole project, whichever is lower, would be provided.

Further, to incentivize the States/UTs for deployment of prepaid Smart Meters by December, 2023, an incentive @ 7.5% of the cost per consumer meter worked out for the whole project or Rs. 450 per consumer meter, whichever is lower, would be provided for "Other than Special Category States" whereas the incentive @ 11.25% of the cost per consumer meter worked out for the whole project or Rs.675 per consumer meter, whichever is lower, would be provided for "Special Category States". Remaining cost is to be invested by AMISP (Advance Metering Infrastructure Service Provider) which will be paid on per meter per month basis by distribution company. Generally, improvement in revenue has been reported (after installation of pre-paid smart meter) to be higher than monthly amount to be paid to AMISP.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF POWER
LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.3593
ANSWERED ON 24.03.2022

LAND ACQUIRED BY NTPC

†3593. SHRI AJAY KUMAR MANDAL:

Will the Minister of POWER
be pleased to state:

(a) the total area of land acquired by NTPC all over the country including NTPC, Kahalgaon along with the number of families displaced in the country including Kahalgaon due to the said land acquisition during the last three years and the current year;

(b) the nature of policy being adopted by NTPC for land acquisition and rehabilitation of displaced families;

(c) the nature of assistance provided by NTPC for rehabilitation of displaced families;

(d) whether all the displaced families of Kahalgaon have been rehabilitated by NTPC;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) if not, the number of families awaiting in the rehabilitation list?

A N S W E R

THE MINISTER OF POWER AND NEW & RENEWABLE ENERGY

(SHRI R.K. SINGH)

(a) to (f) : A total of 374.21 acres land has been acquired by the respective State Governments for various NTPC projects, during the last 3 years and the current year (up to 14.03.2022). For NTPC Kahalgaon (Bihar), 39.93 acres of land was acquired in 2018-2019 for linear project of Merry Go Round (MGR) Railway line (Approximately 6 kms) in District Godda (Jharkhand).

NTPC follows the Land Acquisition (LA) Act of the Government of India (GoI)/Act(s) of respective States for acquiring private land. The acquisition of land is done by the respective District/State Authorities, on the request of NTPC.

The land rate/compensation and Rehabilitation and Resettlement (R&R) package is decided by the concerned State Government /State Authority as per provisions of the Land Acquisition Act of Government of India (i.e. The Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013) /Acts / Policies of respective State Governments.

The total number of affected families due to the linear acquisition of 39.93 acres at NTPC Kahalgaon is 354. Out of these 354 affected families, a total of 274 families including one displaced family have been given R&R amount as decided by the District Administration, Godda. Though the requisite amount as decided by District Administration has been deposited by NTPC with District Godda in respect of all 354 affected families, 80 families are awaiting in the rehabilitation list as they have not yet received R&R benefits due to various reasons such as family disputes, migration to other places, and pending documentary formalities.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF POWER
LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.3610
ANSWERED ON 24.03.2022

CAPACITY UTILISATION OF THERMAL POWER PLANTS

3610. SHRI KESINENI SRINIVAS:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the amount overdue to the power generators by DISCOMs, State-wise;

(b) whether overdue amount has crossed Rs. 11000 crores and if so, the details thereof along with the measures being taken to make the power sector sustainable;

(c) whether the Government proposes to provide data on the capacity utilization (plant load factor) for thermal power plants during the last three years and the current year and if so, the details thereof;

(d) the reasons for decreases in capacity utilization (plant load factor) in thermal power plants; and

(e) the measures being taken by the Government to improve capacity utilization (plant load factor) of 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 data provided by the power sector Generating companies, on the PRAAPTI Portal, at the end of February, 2022, a total amount of Rs.1,00,931 Crore was due from the DISCOMs. The details are placed at Annexure-I.

The Government of India have made several interventions to improve financial and operational efficiencies of DISCOMs linked to reform measures including Liquidity Infusion Scheme (LIS); Additional Borrowing of 0.5% of GSDP to States linked to power sector reforms; introducing additional prudential norms for lending by Power Finance Corporation (PFC) Limited and REC Limited based on performance of utilities; and Revamped Distribution Sector Scheme (RDSS).

Government have also issued an order dated 28th June, 2019 enforcing opening and maintaining of adequate Letter of Credit (LC) as payment security mechanism under Power Purchase Agreement (PPAs) by Distribution Licensees. The order mandates NLDC & RLDC to dispatch power only after it has intimated to GENCO & DISCOM confirming opening of LC. These reform measures will improve the financial health of DISCOMs which will improve the liquidity situation leading to reduction in outstanding dues to Power Generating companies (GENCOS).

.....2.

(c) : Details of Plant load factor (PLF) from thermal power plants of 25 MW and above capacity in the country during the last three years & current year i.e. from 2018-19 to 2021-22 (up to February, 2022) are given at Annexure-II.

(d) : The Plant Load Factor (PLF)/generation of thermal, (coal/lignite based) Stations depends on total electricity demand in the country and generation from various other sources like hydro, nuclear, gas etc. At all times, a balance between electricity generation and demand is required to be maintained for stable system operation. As per the Indian Electricity Grid Code notified by the Central Electricity Regulatory Commission (CERC), "Must Run Status" has been accorded to Renewable Energy projects (Solar, wind & Small Hydro) which therefore get dispatched on priority and are generally fully utilized. The generation from the hydro power plants is commensurate with availability of water and is generally fully utilized.

Thus, the utilization of coal/lignite based plants depends on balance generation required from thermal Stations and the position of the particular plant in the merit order. Hence, the thermal Stations are generally operating on low PLF. The PLF of gas-based station are low due to prevailing gas shortages leading to non-availability of adequate gas.

Further, during pandemic season, electricity demand was less and hence the PLF was low in FY 2020-2021. In 2021-2022, the PLF increased over and above FY 2020-2021 due to revival of consumption.

(e) : Increasing the hours of Power Supply increase the power demand and PLF. The Government has initiated several initiatives which include introduction of Real Time Markets and Green Term Ahead Markets. Further, the Government has recently launched a Revamped Distribution Sector Scheme, which allows financial assistance to States/DISCOMs to create Distribution Infrastructure linked to initiation of reforms and achievements of results. The reforms include increasing the hours of power supply to urban and rural areas, for which mutually agreed upon annual trajectories till 2024-25 for improvement forms one of the parameters of evaluation.

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ANNEXURE-I

ANNEXURE REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PARTS (a) & (b) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 3610 ANSWERED IN THE LOK SABHA ON 24.03.2022

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Overdue of States towards Gencos (As per PRAAPTI Portal as on 28.02.22)

(Overdue figures do not include disputed amount)

States/UTs	Total Overdues (Rs. Cr.)
Arunachal Pradesh	-
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	8
Andhra Pradesh	7538
Assam	5
West Bengal	527
Bihar	684
Chandigarh	78
Chhattisgarh	121
Delhi	557
Dadra and Nagar Haveli & Daman and Diu	405
Gujarat	337
Goa	9
Himachal Pradesh	14
Haryana	754
Jammu & Kashmir	6863
Jharkhand	3567
Kerala	477
Karnataka	5240
Meghalaya	548
Maharashtra	19278
Manipur	45
Madhya Pradesh	5243
Mizoram	12
Nagaland	-
Odisha	251
Punjab	1326
Puducherry	24
Rajasthan	10855
Sikkim	48
Telangana	6889
Tamil Nadu	19442
Tripura	146
Uttar Pradesh	9634
Uttarakhand	6
Total	1,00,931

[Source: PRAPPTI Portal]

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ANNEXURE-II

ANNEXURE REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PART (c) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 3610 ANSWERED IN THE LOK SABHA ON 24.03.2022

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Details of Plant load factor (PLF) from thermal power plants of 25 MW and above capacity in the country during the last three years & current year i.e. from 2018-19 to 2021-22 (up to February, 2022)

STATE-WISE STATION-WISE %PLF DETAILS FROM 2018-19 TO 2021-22 (UPTO FEB 22)*

Region	State	Name of stations	Fuel	Monitored Capacity as on 31.02.2022 MW	%PLF			
					2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22 (upto-Feb,22)*
NR	DELHI	BADARPUR TPS	COAL	-	38.67	0	-	-
		I.P.CCPP	NATURAL GAS	270	25.35	21.15	19.39	8.89
		PRAGATI CCGT-III	NATURAL GAS	1500	27.55	30.24	25.19	24.6
		PRAGATI CCPP	NATURAL GAS	330.4	52.37	52.7	53.06	54.39
		RITHALA CCPP	NATURAL GAS	108	0	0	0	0
	HARYANA	FARIDABAD CCPP	NATURAL GAS	431.59	15.79	14.64	23.85	3.48
		INDIRA GANDHI STPP	COAL	1500	56.22	29.17	27.81	51.71
		MAHATMA GANDHI TPS	COAL	1320	59.66	50.79	42.14	69.52
		PANIPAT TPS	COAL	710	41.93	24.41	19.59	40.45
		RAJIV GANDHI TPS	COAL	1200	36.65	21.97	15.57	24.48
		YAMUNA NAGAR TPS	COAL	600	63.2	52.01	49.68	45.69
	JAMMU AND KASHMIR	PAMPORE GPS (Liq.)	HIGH SPEED DIESEL	175	0	0	0	0
	PUNJAB	GH TPS (LEH.MOH.)	COAL	920	30.84	11.33	11.24	23.17
		GOINDWAL SAHIB TPP	COAL	540	51.7	27.68	27.12	39.8
		RAJPURA TPP	COAL	1400	74.39	71.21	64.84	78.35
		ROPAR TPS	COAL	840	18.76	14.25	12.01	20.78
		TALWANDI SABO TPP	COAL	1980	61.34	50.97	40.19	50.09
	RAJASTHAN	ANTA CCPP	NATURAL GAS	419.33	14.99	8.2	9.92	3.08
		BARSINGSAR LIGNITE	LIGNITE	250	61.97	69.58	66.29	73.74
		CHHABRA TPP	COAL	-	83.22	66.39	70.96	-
		CHHABRA-I PH-1 TPP	COAL	500	-	-	-	55.54
		CHHABRA-I PH-2 TPP	COAL	500	-	-	-	48.09
		CHHABRA-II TPP	COAL	1320	-	-	-	46.11
		DHOLPUR CCPP	NATURAL GAS	330	0.72	0	3.82	0
		GIRAL TPS	LIGNITE	250	-	-	-	0
		JALIPA KAPURDI TPP	LIGNITE	1080	70.82	61.93	74.27	74.97
		KALISINDH TPS	COAL	1200	52.8	54.34	57.93	66.28
		KAWAI TPS	COAL	1320	65.72	69	74.29	70.31
		KOTA TPS	COAL	1240	72.92	59.8	47.8	63.2
		RAMGARH CCPP	NATURAL GAS	273.8	41.61	30.41	22.68	60.33
		SURATGARH STPS	COAL	1320	0	0	0	0
		SURATGARH TPS	COAL	1500	54.56	35.6	7.53	25.27
	UTTAR PRADESH	ANPARA C TPS	COAL	1200	78.36	71.53	82.44	77.83
		ANPARA TPS	COAL	2630	87.42	73.79	66.32	74.56
		AURAIYA CCPP	NATURAL GAS	663.36	9.38	7.63	11.83	6.56
		BARKHERA TPS	COAL	90	18.86	11.49	23.36	26.82
		DADRI (NCTPP)	COAL	1820	66.07	40.95	24.82	36.06
		DADRI CCPP	NATURAL GAS	829.78	22.86	25.41	24.53	11.15
		HARDUAGANJ TPS	COAL	1265	59.28	61.61	40.43	22.98
		KHAMBARKHERA TPS	COAL	90	17.91	10.1	23.86	26.66
		KUNDARKI TPS	COAL	90	25.83	15.83	31.28	38.08
		LALITPUR TPS	COAL	1980	31.42	41.25	42.03	55.8
		MAQSOODPUR TPS	COAL	90	17.92	12.97	24.2	27.17
		MEJA STPP	COAL	1320	0	17.8	58.37	67.47
		OBRA TPS	COAL	1094	37.8	38.46	49.03	47.91
		PARICHHA TPS	COAL	1140	49.86	38.3	36.82	36.79
		PRAYAGRAJ TPP	COAL	1980	44.74	52.44	61.98	67.33
		RIHAND STPS	COAL	3000	86.33	88.64	89.04	84.31
		ROSA TPP Ph-I	COAL	1200	41.29	57.3	64.22	57.49
		SINGRAULI STPS	COAL	2000	84.46	87.27	85.39	81.45
		TANDA TPS	COAL	1760	61.53	61.32	59.55	53.32
		UNCHAHAR TPS	COAL	1550	71.52	62.62	52.71	59.8
		UTRAULA TPS	COAL	90	24.87	15.11	33.15	33.52

	UTTARAKHAND	GAMA CCPP	NATURAL GAS	225	20.92	31.82	11.66	20.1
		KASHIPUR CCPP	NATURAL GAS	225	42.71	68.71	24.96	36.02
WR	CHHATTISGARH	AKALTARA TPS	COAL	1800	50.18	65.21	66.43	54.95
		AVANTHA BHANDAR	COAL	600	0	9.18	54.74	67.7
		BALCO TPS	COAL	600	52.66	66.37	71.95	64.17
		BANDAKHAR TPP	COAL	300	81.34	78.26	79.56	81.89
		BARADARHA TPS	COAL	1200	64.02	61.09	76.8	80.51
		BHILAI TPS	COAL	500	78.22	62.52	73.29	78.8
		BINJKOTE TPP	COAL	600	27.87	50.92	35.52	34.2
		CHAKABURA TPP	COAL	30	91.91	89.31	77.77	33.92
		DSPM TPS	COAL	500	87.4	87.61	76.18	88.48
		KASAIPALLI TPP	COAL	270	80.35	71.5	59.38	55.86
		KATGHORA TPP	COAL	35	0	0	0	0
		KORBA STPS	COAL	2600	88.18	86.67	93.66	94.01
		KORBA-II	COAL	-	12.91	0	0	-
		KORBA-III	COAL	0	62.66	62.08	55.36	0
		KORBA-WEST TPS	COAL	1340	80.7	73.91	79.9	74.93
		LARA TPP	COAL	1600	0	68.73	59.28	81.17
		MARWA TPS	COAL	1000	73.24	49.59	51.85	52.99
		NAWAPARA TPP	COAL	600	58.89	36.56	37.35	11.94
		OP JINDAL TPS	COAL	1000	38.23	26.66	50.21	57.52
		PATHADI TPP	COAL	600	81.68	66.04	86.93	75.83
		RAIKHEDA TPP	COAL	1370	46.68	48.46	54.5	72.44
		RATIJA TPS	COAL	100	90.61	81.31	55.21	75.54
		SALORA TPP	COAL	135	0	0	0	0
		SIPAT STPS	COAL	2980	91.58	86.07	90.12	81.95
		SVPL TPP	COAL	63	2.25	56.58	0	0
		SWASTIK KORBA TPP	COAL	25	0	0	0	0
		TAMNAR TPP	COAL	2400	39.51	33.77	41.23	43.26
		UCHPINDA TPP	COAL	1440	20.27	22.32	38.21	52.04
	GOA	GOA CCPP (Liq.)	NAPTHA	48	0	0	0	0
	GUJARAT	AKRIMOTA LIG TPS	LIGNITE	250	54.27	33.71	19.87	25.67
		BARODA CCPP	NATURAL GAS	160	0	0.9	1.01	0
		BHAVNAGAR CFBC TPP	LIGNITE	500	0	13.58	27.42	37.83
		DGEN MEGA CCPP	NATURAL GAS	1200	0.01	6.8	10.07	0.25
		DHUVARAN CCPP	NATURAL GAS	594.72	13.44	16.06	31.57	5.62
		ESSAR CCPP	NATURAL GAS	515	0	0	0	0
		GANDHAR CCPP	NATURAL GAS	657.39	27.33	7.56	14.4	7.33
		GANDHI NAGAR TPS	COAL	630	67.12	30.88	26.54	57.6
		HAZIRA CCPP	NATURAL GAS	156.1	1.77	3.15	28.83	1.93
		HAZIRA CCPP EXT	NATURAL GAS	351	11.46	18.86	42.5	2.61
		KAWAS CCPP	NATURAL GAS	656.2	43.48	23.99	17.9	4.85
		KUTCH LIG. TPS	LIGNITE	150	47.45	34.67	34.56	39.63
		MUNDRA TPS	COAL	-	59.08	73.49	-	-
		MUNDRA TPS-I & II	COAL	2640	-	-	59.21	37.09
		MUNDRA TPS-III	COAL	1980	-	-	69.02	18.79
		MUNDRA UMTPP	COAL	4000	76.6	75.41	74.8	26.12
		PEGUTHAN CCPP	NATURAL GAS	655	5.12	0	0	0
		PIPAVAV CCPP	NATURAL GAS	702	8.03	8.76	44.13	2.48
		SABARMATI (D-F STATIONS)	COAL	362	87.84	72.9	44.27	76.42
		SALAYA TPP	COAL	1200	0	43.54	38.52	0
		SIKKA REP. TPS	COAL	500	62.24	61.73	41.92	24
		SUGEN CCPP	NATURAL GAS	1147.5	62.05	59.56	59.56	46.67
		SURAT LIG. TPS	LIGNITE	500	80.41	76.5	67.94	65.77
		UKAI TPS	COAL	1110	71.34	59.29	47.33	49.34
		UNOSUGEN CCPP	NATURAL GAS	382.5	0	59.82	57.57	44.8
		UTRAN CCPP	NATURAL GAS	374	12.77	22.74	53.83	9.34
		WANAKBORI TPS	COAL	2270	64.79	33.98	32.23	54.58
	MADHYA PRADESH	AMARKANTAK EXT TPS	COAL	210	88.94	91.7	88.74	82.06
		ANUPPUR TPP	COAL	1200	63.64	59.46	63.3	72.3
		BINA TPS	COAL	500	57.16	57.23	38.5	53.93
		GADARWARA TPP	COAL	1600	0	15.33	57.56	54.62
		KHARGONE STPP	COAL	1320	-	0	0	0
		MAHAN TPP	COAL	1200	40.88	31.13	27.49	30.52
		NIGRI TPP	COAL	1320	63.39	54.82	70.11	73.57
		NIWARI TPP	COAL	90	19.63	33.57	21.59	20.12
		SANJAY GANDHI TPS	COAL	1340	73.95	56.11	73.4	53.86
		SASAN UMTPP	COAL	3960	94.78	95.85	96.25	93.81
		SATPURA TPS	COAL	1330	64.14	45.16	38.67	28.98
		SEIONI TPP	COAL	600	47.58	55.05	69.96	68.16
		SHREE SINGAJI TPP	COAL	2520	60.68	39.06	26.86	41.46
		VINDHYACHAL STPS	COAL	4760	90.03	85.29	88.73	85.95

	MAHARASHTRA	AMRAVATI TPS	COAL	1350	34.45	26.95	23.98	74.79
		BELA TPS	COAL	270	6.32	0	0	0
		BHUSAWAL TPS	COAL	1210	62.23	50.03	45.3	58.41
		BUTIBORI TPP	COAL	600	42.1	0	0	0
		CHANDRAPUR(MAHARASHTRA) STPS	COAL	2920	61.97	62.49	62.93	57.46
		DAHANU TPS	COAL	500	82.58	76.22	73.2	75.51
		DHARIWAL TPP	COAL	600	61.43	64.1	80.46	75.38
		GEPL TPP Ph-I	COAL	120	0	0	0	0
		GMR WARORA TPS	COAL	600	74.11	78.53	74.86	63.58
		JSW RATNAGIRI TPP	COAL	300	76.29	74.65	58.97	47.35
		KHAPARKHEDA TPS	COAL	1340	63.65	61.68	67.56	59.54
		KORADI TPS	COAL	2190	40.09	44.9	40.1	56.63
		MANGAON CCPP	NATURAL GAS	388	0	0	0	0
		MAUDA TPS	COAL	2320	58.45	51.05	32.94	59.95
		MIHAN TPS	COAL	246	0	0	0	0
		NASIK (P) TPS	COAL	1350	0	0	0	0
		NASIK TPS	COAL	630	41.97	42.64	13.36	35.42
		PARAS TPS	COAL	500	60.01	63.16	76.91	58.02
		PARLI TPS	COAL	750	27.73	25.17	36.65	43.86
		RATNAGIRI CCPP	NATURAL GAS	1967.08	25.92	24.68	14.94	18.6
		SHIRPUR TPP	COAL	150	0	0	0	0
		SOLAPUR STPS	COAL	1320	30.85	7.05	31.01	41.13
		TIRORA TPS	COAL	3300	74.95	80.22	62.44	73.16
		TROMBAY CCPP	NATURAL GAS	180	89.47	71.91	87.62	58.99
		TROMBAY TPS	COAL	750	45.83	54.17	54.59	68.72
		URAN CCPP	NATURAL GAS	672	43.74	44.02	34.11	35.62
		WARDHA WARORA TPP	COAL	540	22.25	4.18	43.95	47.84
SR	ANDHRA PRADESH	DAMODARAM SANJEEVAIAH TPS	COAL	1600	49.64	50.71	51.57	39.4
		Dr. N.TATA RAO TPS	COAL	1760	70.61	71.55	54.04	74.06
		GAUTAMI CCPP	NATURAL GAS	464	0	0	0	0
		GMR Energy Ltd - Kakinada	NATURAL GAS	220	0	0	0	0
		GODAVARI CCPP	NATURAL GAS	208	62.72	31.03	23.01	12.99
		GREL CCPP (Rajahmundry)	NATURAL GAS	768	0	0	0	0
		JEGURUPADU CCPP PH I	NATURAL GAS	235.4	40.07	31.73	31.63	24.72
		JEGURUPADU CCPP PH II	NATURAL GAS	220	0	0	0	0
		KONASEEMA CCPP	NATURAL GAS	445	0	0	0	0
		KONDAPALLI CCPP	NATURAL GAS	368.144	54.37	24	30.74	12.75
		KONDAPALLI EXTN CCPP	NATURAL GAS	366	0	0	0	0
		KONDAPALLI ST-3 CCPP	NATURAL GAS	742	0	0	0	0
		LVS POWER DG	DIESEL	36.8	0	0	0	0
		PAINAMPURAM TPP	COAL	1320	72.38	88.86	77.77	80.81
		PEDDAPURAM CCPP	NATURAL GAS	220	0	0	0	0
		RAYALASEEMA TPS	COAL	1650	45.92	44.22	16.42	45.38
		SGPL TPP	COAL	1320	84.2	72.48	80.17	64.58
		SIMHADRI	COAL	2000	71.06	60.62	49.54	63.62
		SIMHAPURI TPS	COAL	600	1.89	0	0	0
		THAMMINAPATNAM TPS	COAL	300	1.39	0	4.83	17.57
		VEMAGIRI CCPP	NATURAL GAS	370	0	0	0	0
		VIJJESWARAM CCPP	NATURAL GAS	272	46.77	42.45	52.89	41.74
		VIZAG TPP	COAL	1040	10.42	32.42	12.56	2.41
	KARNATAKA	BELLARY DG	DIESEL	25.2	0	0	0	0
		BELLARY TPS	COAL	1700	27.26	27.12	20.78	44.19
		KUDGI STPP	COAL	2400	40.07	21.84	22.41	27.96
		RAICHUR TPS	COAL	1720	59.19	56.48	26.07	44.25
		TORANGALLU TPS(SBU-I)	COAL	260	57.93	49.51	44.25	60.98
		TORANGALLU TPS(SBU-II)	COAL	600	47.27	35.36	26.44	36.33
		UDUPI TPP	COAL	1200	49.6	31.1	22.36	13.52
		YERMARUS TPP	COAL	1600	5.64	2.68	24.11	36.94
	KERALA	BRAMHAPURAM DG	DIESEL	63.96	0.05	0.02	0	0
		COCHIN CCPP (Liq.)	NAPTHA	174	0	0	0	0
		KOZHIKODE DG	DIESEL	96	0.45	1.42	0.93	0
		R. GANDHI CCPP (Liq.)	NAPTHA	359.58	0.03	0	3.22	0
	PUDUCHERRY	KARAIKAL CCPP	NATURAL GAS	32.5	80.74	89.6	81.54	88.91
	TAMIL NADU	BASIN BRIDGE GT (Liq.)	NAPTHA	120	0	0	0	0
		ITPCL TPP	COAL	1200	52.75	68.64	45.84	31.29
		KARUPPUR CCPP	NATURAL GAS	119.8	61.7	75.57	25.77	18.71

		KOVIKALPAL CCPP	NATURAL GAS	107.88	33.37	35.23	28.71	16.4
		KUTTALAM CCPP	NATURAL GAS	100	46.83	15.24	55.93	42.6
		METTUR TPS	COAL	840	78.92	62.6	48.16	65.41
		METTUR TPS - II	COAL	600	59.99	49.26	26.99	51.67
		MUTHIARA TPP	COAL	1200	30.65	33.77	21.85	12.12
		NEYVELI (EXT) TPS	LIGNITE	420	80.17	90.22	75.75	87.78
		NEYVELI NEW TPP	LIGNITE	1000	0	0	0	0
		NEYVELI TPS(Z)	LIGNITE	250	58.92	65.46	40.46	75.06
		NEYVELI TPS-I	LIGNITE	0	59.94	61.74	45.39	0
		NEYVELI TPS-II	LIGNITE	1470	83.44	80.2	54.01	74.33
		NEYVELI TPS-II EXP	LIGNITE	500	44.09	36.74	47.85	48.76
		NORTH CHENNAI TPS	COAL	1830	66.82	56.29	40.29	48.18
		NTPL TUTICORIN TPP	COAL	1000	62.63	55.15	60.4	48.34
		P.NALLUR CCPP	NATURAL GAS	330.5	0	0	0.07	0
		SAMALPATTI DG	DIESEL	105.7	0	0	0	0
		SAMAYANALLUR DG	DIESEL	106.001	0	0	0	0
		TUTICORIN (P) TPP	COAL	300	0	0	0	0
		TUTICORIN TPP ST-IV	COAL	525	-	-	-	0
		TUTICORIN TPS	COAL	1050	68.56	57.5	44.93	54.4
		VALANTARVY CCPP	NATURAL GAS	52.8	76.29	66.22	46.02	17.05
		VALLUR TPP	COAL	1500	58.65	43.07	33.25	58.2
		VALUTHUR CCPP	NATURAL GAS	186.2	72.22	79.47	62.42	56.11
	TELANGANA	BHADRADRI TPP	COAL	1080	0	0	0	0
		KAKATIYA TPS	COAL	1100	80.19	78.19	65.61	72.58
		KOTHAGUDEM TPS	COAL	-	57.25	62.22	0	-
		KOTHAGUDEM TPS (NEW)	COAL	1000	86.12	81.6	72.1	71.29
		KOTHAGUDEM TPS (STAGE-7)	COAL	800	93.42	50.92	87.18	82.03
		RAMAGUNDEM STPS	COAL	2600	81.44	74.99	73.37	75.88
		RAMAGUNDEM-B TPS	COAL	62.5	77.27	72.51	52.23	48.43
		SINGARENI TPP	COAL	1200	82.75	87.54	69.87	87.94
ER	ANDAMAN NICOBAR	AND. NICOBAR DG	DIESEL	40.048	34.41	27.34	33.77	32.43
	BIHAR	BARAUNI TPS	COAL	710	2.44	3.67	21.91	38.97
		BARH I	COAL	660	0	0	0	0
		BARH II	COAL	1320	85.14	70.89	67.49	62.29
		KAHALGAON TPS	COAL	2340	80.43	80.3	64.55	78.67
		MUZAFFARPUR TPS	COAL	390	56.89	54.21	46.2	54.02
		NABINAGAR STPP	COAL	1320	0	77.56	81.89	79.05
		NABINAGAR TPP	COAL	1000	60.26	74.18	64.91	76.23
	JHARKHAND	BOKARO `B` TPS	COAL	0	37.42	5.1	1.01	0
		BOKARO TPS `A` EXP	COAL	500	66.68	61.25	74.69	65.82
		CHANDRAPURA(DVC) TPS	COAL	500	64.52	61.9	74.63	86.45
		JOJOBERA TPS	COAL	240	72.25	69.46	67.41	75.69
		KODARMA TPP	COAL	1000	71.68	73.54	85.72	77.59
		MAHADEV PRASAD STPP	COAL	540	60.8	63.87	65.82	77.35
		MAITHON RB TPP	COAL	1050	79.02	70.35	69.4	84.14
		TENUGHAT TPS	COAL	420	45.91	65.61	60.83	45.64
	ODISHA	DARLIPALI STPS	COAL	1600	0	0	0	78.24
		DERANG TPP	COAL	1200	40.08	49.33	56.47	80.2
		IB VALLEY TPS	COAL	1740	83.86	56.57	56.7	65.8
		KAMALANGA TPS	COAL	1050	72.73	63.59	77.2	81.19
		TALCHER (OLD) TPS	COAL	0	89.51	83.61	84.51	0
		TALCHER STPS	COAL	3000	80.83	73.09	83.32	82.99
		UTKAL TPP (IND BARATH)	COAL	350	0	0	0	0
		VEDANTA TPP	COAL	600	7.88	5.56	28.86	32.47
	WEST BENGAL	BAKRESWAR TPS	COAL	1050	78.09	75.93	85.85	89.49
		BANDEL TPS	COAL	330	44.18	29.67	40.5	58.72
		BUDGE BUDGE TPS	COAL	750	91.5	88.01	82.54	84
		D.P.L. TPS	COAL	550	42.24	39.6	57.87	53.22
		DISHERGARH TPP	COAL	12	-	-	-	0
		DURGAPUR STEEL TPS	COAL	1000	71.84	71.94	65.99	68.91
		DURGAPUR TPS	COAL	210	53.34	23.74	7.38	10.29
		FARAKKA STPS	COAL	2100	80.7	71.19	64.84	66.05
		HALDIA GT (Liq.)	HIGH SPEED DIESEL	40	0	0	0	0
		HALDIA TPP	COAL	600	87.8	84.06	80.38	80.78
		HIRANMAYE TPP	COAL	300	0	0.38	16.51	39.5
		KASBA GT (Liq.)	HIGH SPEED DIESEL	40	0	0	0	0

		KOLAGHAT TPS	COAL	1260	40.07	25.94	16.03	38.19
		MEJIA TPS	COAL	2340	62.17	61.01	62.58	69.99
		RAGHUNATHPUR TPP	COAL	1200	30.52	47.73	49.71	57.19
		SAGARDIGHI TPS	COAL	1600	49.94	47.64	68.47	83.55
		SANTALDIH TPS	COAL	500	81.11	84.11	78.61	88.42
		SOUTHERN REPL. TPS	COAL	135	24	28.61	7.6	12.82
		TITAGARH TPS	COAL	240	0	0	0	0
NER	ASSAM	BONGAIGAON TPP	COAL	750	64.44	59.65	45.31	62.74
		KATHALGURI CCPP	NATURAL GAS	291	64.31	66.67	61.59	69.97
		LAKWA GT	NATURAL GAS	97.2	49.47	41.45	51.75	47.67
		LAKWA REPLACEMENT POWER PROJECT	NATURAL GAS	69.755	47.11	81.24	78.38	84.09
		NAMRUP CCPP	NATURAL GAS	162.4	22.26	17.86	15.19	42.09
	MANIPUR	LEIMAKHONG DG	DIESEL	36	0	0	0	0
	TRIPURA	AGARTALA GT	NATURAL GAS	135	55.02	68.04	74.42	79.89
		BARAMURA GT	NATURAL GAS	42	33.86	46.77	37.54	61.15
		MONARCHAK CCPP	NATURAL GAS	101	77	80.42	60.21	80.54
		ROKHIA GT	NATURAL GAS	95	42.58	45.88	35.77	40.41
		TRIPURA CCPP	NATURAL GAS	726.6	74.02	60.87	79.97	63.35
ALL INDIA				235898.718	61.07	55.99	54.51	58.01

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF POWER
LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.3611
ANSWERED ON 24.03.2022

OUTSTANDING DUES OF DISCOMS

3611. SHRI A. RAJA:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the total outstanding dues owed by power distribution utilities or DISCOMs to Generation Firms (Gencos), State-wise;

(b) the details of reforms that have been deliberated upon in consultation with the States and all stakeholders;

(c) the details of the gap between Average Cost of Supply (ACS) and Average Revenue Realised (ARR) excluding Regulatory Assets and Ujwal DISCOM Assurance Yojana (UDAY) during the last three years and the current year, State-wise;

(d) the details of the accumulated losses of all DISCOMs in the country, State-wise; and

(e) the details of relief/rehabilitation package being provided to DISCOMs to come out from the financial crisis?

A N S W E R

THE MINISTER OF POWER AND NEW & RENEWABLE ENERGY

(SHRI R.K. SINGH)

(a) to (e) : As per data provided by the power sector Generating companies, on the PRAAPTI Portal, at the end of February, 2022, a total amount of Rs.1,00,931 Crore is due from the DISCOMs. The details of the same are placed at Annexure-I.

The Government of India have made several interventions to improve financial and operational efficiencies of DISCOMs linked to reform measures including Liquidity Infusion Scheme (LIS); Additional Borrowing of 0.5% of GSDP to States linked to power sector reforms; introducing additional prudential norms for lending by Power Finance Corporation (PFC) Limited and REC Limited based on performance of utilities; and Revamped Distribution Sector Scheme (RDSS).

Further, the Government had also issued an order dated 28th June, 2019 enforcing opening and maintaining of adequate Letter of Credit (LC) as payment security mechanism under Power Purchase Agreement (PPA) by Distribution Licensees. The order mandates NLDC & RLDC to dispatch power only after it is intimated by GENCO & DISCOM confirming opening of LC. These reform measures will improve the financial health of DISCOMs which will improve the liquidity situation leading to reduction in outstanding dues to Power Generating companies (GENCOS).

Based on the information available in the "Report on Performance of State Power Utilities 2019-20" published by Power Finance Corporation (PFC), State-wise details of ACS-ARR Gap on Tariff Subsidy received basis (excluding Regulatory Income and UDAY Grant) and accumulated losses of all DISCOMs (State-wise) in the country are attached as Annexure-II and Annexure-III respectively.

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ANNEXURE-I

ANNEXURE REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PARTS (a) TO (e) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 3611 ANSWERED IN THE LOK SABHA ON 24.03.2022

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Overdue of States towards Gencos (As per PRAAPTI Portal as on 28.02.22)

(Overdue figures do not include disputed amount)

States/UTs	Total Overdues (Rs. Cr.)
Arunachal Pradesh	-
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	8
Andhra Pradesh	7538
Assam	5
West Bengal	527
Bihar	684
Chandigarh	78
Chhattisgarh	121
Delhi	557
Dadra And Nagar Haveli & Daman And Diu	405
Gujarat	337
Goa	9
Himachal Pradesh	14
Haryana	754
Jammu & Kashmir	6863
Jharkhand	3567
Kerala	477
Karnataka	5240
Meghalaya	548
Maharashtra	19278
Manipur	45
Madhya Pradesh	5243
Mizoram	12
Nagaland	-
Odisha	251
Punjab	1326
Puducherry	24
Rajasthan	10855
Sikkim	48
Telangana	6889
Tamil Nadu	19442
Tripura	146
Uttar Pradesh	9634
Uttarakhand	6
Total	1,00,931

[Source: PRAPPTI Portal]

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ANNEXURE REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PARTS (a) TO (e) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 3611 ANSWERED IN THE LOK SABHA ON 24.03.2022

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ACS-ARR Gap on Tariff Subsidy received basis (excluding Regulatory Income and UDAY Grant)

	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20
	Gap on Tariff Subsidy received basis (excluding Regulatory Income and UDAY Grant)	Gap on Tariff Subsidy received basis (excluding Regulatory Income and UDAY Grant)	Gap on Tariff Subsidy received basis (excluding Regulatory Income and UDAY Grant)
State Sector	**0.55**	**0.76**	**0.65**
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	19.86	19.47	19.58
Andaman & Nicobar PD	19.86	19.47	19.58
Andhra Pradesh	0.09	2.69	0.12
APEPDCL	0.13	2.44	(0.05)
APSPDCL	0.07	2.81	0.20
Arunachal Pradesh	4.64	4.27	4.92
Arunachal PD	4.64	4.27	4.92
Assam	0.28	0.02	(0.14)
APDCL	0.28	0.02	(0.14)
Bihar	0.68	0.61	0.92
NBPDCL	0.31	0.47	0.57
SBPDCL	0.97	0.73	1.21
Chandigarh	(1.64)	(0.26)	(0.82)
Chandigarh PD	(1.64)	(0.26)	(0.82)
Chhattisgarh	0.23	0.45	0.18
CSPDCL	0.23	0.45	0.18
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	0.01	(0.02)	(0.03)
DNHPDCL	0.01	(0.02)	(0.03)
Daman & Diu	(1.38)	(0.61)	(0.30)
Daman & Diu PD	(1.38)	(0.61)	(0.30)
Goa	(0.06)	0.39	0.60
Goa PD	(0.06)	0.39	0.60
Gujarat	(0.06)	(0.02)	(0.05)
DGVCL	(0.06)	(0.02)	(0.07)
MGVCL	(0.09)	(0.05)	0.00
PGVCL	(0.05)	(0.02)	(0.05)
UGVCL	(0.05)	(0.02)	(0.05)
Haryana	(0.08)	(0.05)	(0.06)
DHBVNL	(0.04)	(0.03)	(0.04)
UHBVNL	(0.12)	(0.08)	(0.09)
Himachal Pradesh	0.03	(0.09)	(0.02)
HPSEBL	0.03	(0.09)	(0.02)
Jammu & Kashmir	1.85	1.72	2.03
JKPDD	1.85	1.72	2.03
Jharkhand	0.16	0.58	1.35
JBVNL	0.16	0.58	1.35
Karnataka	0.36	0.68	0.37
BESCOM	(0.08)	0.70	0.57
CHESCOM	0.65	0.25	0.26
GESCOM	0.51	0.47	0.75
HESCOM	1.20	1.33	(0.17)
MESCOM	0.40	(0.11)	0.13
Kerala	0.32	0.05	0.10
KSEBL	0.32	0.05	0.10
Lakshadweep	19.11	20.30	18.22
Lakshadweep ED	19.11	20.30	18.22
Madhya Pradesh	0.88	1.39	0.79

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MPMaKVVCL	1.30	1.93	0.96
MPPaKVVCL	0.21	0.58	0.11
MPPoKVVCL	1.19	1.73	1.41
Maharashtra	0.31	(0.16)	0.53
MSEDCL	0.31	(0.16)	0.53
Manipur	(0.02)	1.29	1.64
MSPDCL	(0.02)	1.29	1.64
Meghalaya	1.16	0.85	1.81
MePDCL	1.16	0.85	1.81
Mizoram	(1.30)	1.18	(1.94)
Mizoram PD	(1.30)	1.18	(1.94)
Nagaland	0.81	4.09	5.62
Nagaland PD	0.81	4.09	5.62
Odisha	0.32	0.60	0.34
CESU	0.59	0.49	0.41
NESCO Utility	0.15	0.00	0.26
SOUTHCO Utility	0.54	0.58	0.97
WESCO Utility	0.03	1.18	0.04
Puducherry	(0.02)	0.13	0.97
Puducherry PD	(0.02)	0.13	0.97
Punjab	0.50	(0.05)	0.17
PSPCL	0.50	(0.05)	0.17
Rajasthan	1.49	1.50	1.49
AVVNL	1.51	1.53	0.74
JdVVNL	1.77	1.78	2.31
JVVNL	1.25	1.24	1.29
Sikkim	0.25	0.02	0.54
Sikkim PD	0.25	0.02	0.54
Tamil Nadu	1.43	1.88	2.09
TANGEDCO	1.43	1.88	2.09
Telangana	1.17	1.45	1.09
TSNPDCL	1.29	1.85	0.80
TSSPDCL	1.12	1.27	1.22
Tripura	(0.09)	(0.06)	0.43
TSECL	(0.09)	(0.06)	0.43
Uttar Pradesh	0.47	0.59	0.45
DVVNL	0.95	1.09	0.46
KESCO	(0.17)	1.29	0.65
MVVNL	0.21	0.38	0.29
PaVVNL	0.44	0.39	0.31
PuVVNL	0.36	0.45	0.74
Uttarakhand	0.18	0.55	0.21
UPCL	0.18	0.55	0.21
West Bengal	0.22	0.28	0.42
WBSEDCL	0.22	0.28	0.42
Private Sector	(0.35)	(0.26)	(0.17)
Delhi	(0.07)	(0.21)	0.20
BRPL	(0.01)	(0.25)	0.36
BYPL	0.43	(0.16)	0.41
TPDDL	(0.50)	(0.21)	(0.17)
Gujarat	(0.50)	(0.26)	(0.52)
Torrent Power Ahmedabad	(0.49)	(0.28)	(0.58)
Torrent Power Surat	(0.54)	(0.22)	(0.38)
Maharashtra		(0.01)	(0.42)
AEML		(0.01)	(0.42)
Uttar Pradesh	(1.77)	(0.90)	(0.83)
NPCL	(1.77)	(0.90)	(0.83)
West Bengal	(0.74)	(0.52)	(0.49)
CESC	(0.77)	(0.55)	(0.52)
IPCL	(0.26)	(0.10)	(0.06)
Grand Total	0.50	0.70	0.60

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ANNEXURE REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PARTS (a) TO (e) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 3611 ANSWERED IN THE LOK SABHA ON 24.03.2022

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Accumulated losses of all DISCOMs (State-wise) in the country

	As on March 31, 2018	As on March 31, 2019	As on March 31, 2020
State Sector	**(4,44,106)**	**(4,92,360)**	**(5,22,869)**
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	-	-	-
Andaman & Nicobar PD	-	-	-
Andhra Pradesh	(16,822)	(29,147)	(29,143)
APEPDCL	(3,330)	(7,974)	(7,971)
APSPDCL	(13,492)	(21,173)	(21,172)
Arunachal Pradesh	-	-	-
Arunachal PD	-	-	-
Assam	(2,975)	(2,956)	(2,753)
APDCL	(2,975)	(2,956)	(2,753)
Bihar	(9,244)	(12,258)	(15,206)
NBPDCL	(2,768)	(3,888)	(5,171)
SBPDCL	(6,477)	(8,370)	(10,035)
Chandigarh	-	-	-
Chandigarh PD	-	-	-
Chattisgarh	(6,275)	(6,318)	(7,290)
CSPDCL	(6,275)	(6,318)	(7,290)
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	115	129	140
DNHPDCL	115	129	140
Daman & Diu	-	-	-
Daman & Diu PD	-	-	-
Goa	-	-	-
Goa PD	-	-	-
Gujarat	923	988	1,336
DGVCL	521	534	621
MGVCL	344	356	392
PGVCL	(201)	(172)	(20)
UGVCL	259	270	343
Haryana	(29,590)	(29,309)	(28,978)
DHBVNL	(13,790)	(13,695)	(13,581)
UHBVNL	(15,800)	(15,614)	(15,396)
Himachal Pradesh	(1,535)	(1,532)	(1,505)
HPSEBL	(1,535)	(1,532)	(1,505)
Jammu & Kashmir	-	-	-
JKPDD	-	-	-
Jharkhand	(4,521)	(5,272)	(6,258)
JBVNL	(4,521)	(5,272)	(6,258)
Karnataka	(4,725)	(3,794)	(5,645)
BESCOM	(194)	(148)	(1)
CHESCOM	(666)	(876)	(1,242)
GESCOM	(1,350)	(1,002)	(1,995)
HESCOM	(2,646)	(1,956)	(2,638)
MESCOM	131	188	231
Kerala	(9,777)	(11,239)	(12,104)
KSEBL	(9,777)	(11,239)	(12,104)
Lakshadweep	-	-	-
Lakshadweep ED	-	-	-
Madhya Pradesh	(43,733)	(51,061)	(52,978)
MPMaKVVCL	(18,115)	(21,962)	(23,237)
MPPaKVVCL	(10,846)	(11,421)	(10,492)
MPPoKVVCL	(14,772)	(17,678)	(19,249)
Maharashtra	(26,887)	(25,791)	(25,484)
MSEDCL	(26,887)	(25,791)	(25,484)

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Manipur	**(85)**	**(129)**	**(137)**
MSPDCL	**(85)**	**(129)**	**(137)**
Meghalaya	**(1,779)**	**(1,982)**	**(2,397)**
MePDCL	**(1,779)**	**(1,982)**	**(2,397)**
Mizoram	**-**	**-**	**-**
Mizoram PD	**-**	**-**	**-**
Nagaland	**-**	**-**	**-**
Nagaland PD	**-**	**-**	**-**
Odisha	**(4,929)**	**(6,308)**	**(7,152)**
CESU	**(3,647)**	**(3,914)**	**(4,249)**
NESCO Utility	**(305)**	**(308)**	**(451)**
SOUTHCO Utility	**(553)**	**(765)**	**(1,101)**
WESCO Utility	**(424)**	**(1,321)**	**(1,351)**
Puducherry	**(435)**	**(471)**	**(772)**
Puducherry PD	**(435)**	**(471)**	**(772)**
Punjab	**(6,963)**	**(7,001)**	**(8,159)**
PSPCL	**(6,963)**	**(7,001)**	**(8,159)**
Rajasthan	**(92,460)**	**(89,854)**	**(86,868)**
AVVNL	**(29,485)**	**(29,019)**	**(28,230)**
JdVVNL	**(31,009)**	**(29,775)**	**(29,765)**
JVVNL	**(31,967)**	**(31,060)**	**(28,872)**
Sikkim	**-**	**-**	**-**
Sikkim PD	**-**	**-**	**-**
Tamil Nadu	**(75,272)**	**(87,895)**	**(99,860)**
TANGEDCO	**(75,272)**	**(87,895)**	**(99,860)**
Telangana	**(28,209)**	**(36,231)**	**(42,293)**
TSNPDCL	**(8,814)**	**(11,869)**	**(12,984)**
TSSPDCL	**(19,395)**	**(24,362)**	**(29,309)**
Tripura	**(441)**	**(423)**	**(513)**
TSECL	**(441)**	**(423)**	**(513)**
Uttar Pradesh	**(75,829)**	**(81,342)**	**(85,153)**
DVVNL	**(25,379)**	**(27,310)**	**(27,939)**
KESCO	**(3,122)**	**(3,569)**	**(3,800)**
MVVNL	**(14,007)**	**(14,858)**	**(15,518)**
PaVVNL	**(14,936)**	**(16,227)**	**(17,295)**
PuVVNL	**(18,386)**	**(19,379)**	**(20,602)**
Uttarakhand	**(2,569)**	**(3,122)**	**(3,699)**
UPCL	**(2,569)**	**(3,122)**	**(3,699)**
West Bengal	**(87)**	**(43)**	**3**
WBSEDCL	**(87)**	**(43)**	**3**
Private Sector	**13,047**	**14,206**	**15,453**
Delhi	**2,959**	**3,152**	**3,972**
BRPL	**437**	**729**	**1,040**
BYPL	**212**	**384**	**603**
TPDDL	**2,310**	**2,039**	**2,330**
Gujarat	**93**	**660**	**947**
Torrent Power Ahmedabad	**177**	**705**	**836**
Torrent Power Surat	**(84)**	**(45)**	**110**
Maharashtra		**(21)**	**(31)**
AEML		**(21)**	**(31)**
Uttar Pradesh	**775**	**878**	**945**
NPCL	**775**	**878**	**945**
West Bengal	**9,219**	**9,536**	**9,620**
CESC	**9,063**	**9,365**	**9,620**
IPCL	**157**	**171**	**-**
Grand Total	**(4,31,059)**	**(4,78,153)**	**(5,07,416)**

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF POWER
LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.3664
ANSWERED ON 24.03.2022

ELECTRIC VEHICLES DEPLOYED IN MINISTRIES

3664. SHRI UTTAM KUMAR REDDY NALAMADA:

Will the Minister of POWER
be pleased to state:

(a) whether a decision has been taken to change all the Government vehicles to electric and if so, whether the Ministry of Power has notified all Ministries regarding the same;

(b) the total number of vehicles deployed in the Ministries and other offices State/UT and department-wise;

(c) the status of the aggregation of demand by Energy Efficiency Services Limited (EESL) for three-wheelers and electric buses as per the modified Faster Adoption and Manufacturing of (Hybrid &) Electric Vehicles (FAME) Phase-II scheme;

(d) the number of vehicles aggregated by EESL that have not been deployed due to lack of funds;

(e) whether the Government has considered affordable financing rates to kick start the programme and if so, the details thereof;

(f) the steps being taken by the Government to ensure compliance with the remodelled FAME Phase-II scheme and the decision to replace all the Government vehicles with Electric Vehicles (EVs);

(g) the quantum of funds allocated for the same; and

(h) the target of EVs set by the Government for the next three years?

A N S W E R

THE MINISTER OF POWER AND NEW & RENEWABLE ENERGY

(SHRI R.K. SINGH)

(a) : Ministry of Power has requested all the Ministries in Government of India and the State Governments to join the initiative on transformative electric mobility and advise their respective Departments to shift their fleet of official vehicles from present Internal Combustion Engine (ICE) based Vehicles to Electric Vehicles.

(b) : The total number of vehicles in use by the Government/Government agencies and the number of electrical vehicles out of the said vehicles as on 04.02.2022 is mentioned in Annexure.

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(c) : Energy Efficiency Services Limited (EESL) through its wholly owned subsidiary CESL (Convergence Energy Services Limited), undertook consultations with State Transport Utilities (STUs), State Governments, Original Equipment Manufacturers (OEMs), NITI Aayog etc. to aggregate demand of 5,450 buses for deployment on Operating expenses (OPEX) basis across 9 major cities in India (having population over 4 million). CESL floated a unified tender on 20th January 2022 towards aggregation of e-buses. In respect of Electric 3 Wheelers (E3W), CESL has floated a tender to aggregate demand for one lakh E3W as per the modified Faster Adoption and Manufacturing of (Hybrid &) Electric Vehicles (FAME) Phase-II scheme. The aggregation of E3W has resulted into price reduction upto 22% in comparison to the retail segment.

(d) & (e) : EESL through CESL has received an aggregated demand of 930 numbers of electric 4 Wheelers (e4Ws) from various Government departments at Central and State level. Further, 25,000 electric two wheelers have been aggregated for Government employees of Andhra Pradesh. Also, CESL has aggregated a demand of 82,000 electric three wheelers of various categories. EESL has decided that it would do aggregation of demand only and would not get into financing the EVs in any capacity.

(f) to (h) : Ministry of Heavy Industries is administering phase-II of Faster Adoption and Manufacturing of (Hybrid &) Electric Vehicles to promote adoption of electric/ hybrid vehicles in India for a period of 5 years w.e.f. 01st April, 2019 with a total budgetary support of Rs.10,000 crore. This phase focusses on supporting electrification of public & shared transportation and aims to support, through subsidies, 7090 e-Buses, 5 lakh e-3 Wheelers, 55000 e-4 Wheeler Passenger Cars and 10 lakh e-2 Wheelers. Further, the following amendments have been made in the FAME India Scheme to promote ecosystem of electric vehicles:

i. **Aggregation will be the key method for bringing the upfront cost of 3W EV at an affordable level and at par with ICE 3 Wheelers.**

ii. **For Electric Buses, 4 million plus cities (Mumbai, Delhi, Bangalore, Hyderabad, Ahmedabad, Chennai, Kolkata, Surat and Pune) are focus areas.**

iii. **For Electric 2 Wheelers, demand Incentive will be @ Rs.15000/- per KWh.**

iv. **The cap on incentives for Electric 2 Wheelers will be 40% of the cost of vehicles. After re-modelling of the scheme weekly sale of e-2W have increased over @ 9000 in the month of March 22 from sale of e2W @ 2000 per month earlier.**

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ANNEXURE

ANNEXURE REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PART (b) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.3664 ANSWERED IN THE LOK SABHA ON 24.03.2022

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Total number of vehicles deployed in the Ministries and other offices State/UT and department- wise [as on 04.02.2022]

Sl. No.	Government Agency/Dept.	Total number of vehicles in use by the Government	Number of electrical vehicles out of the vehicles used by the Government
1	AUTONOMOUS BODY	37,573	755
2	CENTRAL GOVERNMENT	98,461	578
3	GOVT UNDERTAKING	1,64,748	1,273
4	LOCAL AUTHORITY	29,083	1,352
5	POLICE DEPARTMENT	16,117	3
6	STATE GOVERNMENT	3,86,758	1,237
7	STATE TRANSPORT CORP/DEPT	1,14,804	186
	GRAND TOTAL	8,47,544	5,384

The details given are for digitized vehicle records as per centralized Vahan 4 portal of Ministry of Road Transport and Highways (MoRTH).

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF POWER
LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.3670
ANSWERED ON 24.03.2022

DEMAND AND SUPPLY OF POWER

3670. DR. SUBHASH RAMRAO BHAMRE:

Will the Minister of POWER
be pleased to state:

(a) whether there exists a sizeable mismatch between demand and supply of power, both during peak and non-peak hours, resulting in shortage of power in most of the States/UTs in the country particularly in Maharashtra;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor, State/UT-wise;

(c) the steps being taken or proposed to be taken by the Government to bridge the gap between the demand and supply of power in each State/UT of the country including Maharashtra; and

(d) the details of major power projects being developed in the State of Maharashtra along with and the estimated cost therefrom, location-wise?

A N S W E R

THE MINISTER OF POWER AND NEW & RENEWABLE ENERGY

(SHRI R.K. SINGH)

(a) & (b) : There is adequate availability of electricity in the country including the State of Maharashtra to meet the demand. As on 28.02.2022, the installed generation capacity was around 395.6 GW, which is sufficient to meet the demand of electricity in the country. The peak demand experienced during the current year was only 203 GW.

The details of State/UT-wise power supply position, both in terms of Energy and Peak, during the current year (upto February, 2022) are given at Annexure-I.

(c) : The steps taken by the Central Government to meet the increase in demand of power in the States/UTs of the country including the State of Maharashtra are given at Annexure-II.

.....2.

(d) : The details of major conventional power projects being developed in the State of Maharashtra along with the estimated cost thereof and location-wise, are given below:

(i) THERMAL: Bhusawal TPS (1x 660 MW) is under construction thermal power project in the State of Maharashtra, the details are as given below:

Location / District	Implementing Agency	LOA Date	Unit No.	Capacity (MW)	Anticipated Trial Run	Project Cost (in Rupees Crore)
JALGAON	MAHAGENCO	January 2018	U-6	660	June 2023	4550.98

The details of five thermal power projects in the State of Maharashtra where work is on hold / not likely to be commissioned are given at Annexure-III.

(ii) HYDRO: One major hydro project viz Koyna Left bank PSP (80 MW) in Satara district is presently under implementation by Water Resources Department (WRD), Government of Maharashtra. The project is stalled since July, 2015 as the current expenditure on the project has already reached to almost original administrative approved cost level (original approved cost: Rs.245.02 crore for power component) and Government of Maharashtra has now planned to award the project on Build-Operate-Transfer (BOT) basis to the private sector.

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ANNEXURE-I

ANNEXURE REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PARTS (a) & (b) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 3670 ANSWERED IN THE LOK SABHA ON 24.03.2022

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The State/UT-wise power supply position, both in terms of Energy and Peak, during the current year (upto February, 2022)

Power Supply Position for 2021-22 (Provisional)

State / System / Region	Energy				Peak			
	April,2021 - February,2022				April,2021 - February,2022			
	Energy Requirement (MU)	Energy Supplied (MU)	Energy not Supplied		Peak Demand	Peak Met	Demand not Met	
			(MU)	(%)	(MW)	(MW)	(MW)	(%)
Chandigarh	1,498	1,498	0	0.0	426	426	0	0.0
Delhi	28,867	28,861	6	0.0	7,323	7,323	0	0.0
Haryana	51,068	50,879	189	0.4	12,120	12,120	0	0.0
Himachal Pradesh	11,080	11,053	27	0.2	2,030	2,030	0	0.0
UT of J&K and Ladakh	18,097	16,718	1,380	7.6	3,076	2,826	250	8.1
Punjab	58,328	57,924	404	0.7	13,556	13,431	125	0.9
Rajasthan	81,625	81,215	410	0.5	15,784	15,784	0	0.0
Uttar Pradesh	1,18,536	1,17,441	1,095	0.9	24,965	24,795	170	0.7
Uttarakhand	14,120	14,049	70	0.5	2,468	2,468	0	0.0
Northern Region	3,83,220	3,79,639	3,581	0.9	73,305	72,935	370	0.5
Chhattisgarh	28,654	28,620	34	0.1	4,878	4,870	8	0.2
Gujarat	1,12,485	1,12,127	358	0.3	19,451	19,431	20	0.1
Madhya Pradesh	78,365	78,319	46	0.1	15,917	15,917	0	0.0
Maharashtra	1,55,819	1,55,819	0	0.0	26,307	26,307	0	0.0
Daman & Diu	2,362	2,353	9	0.4	371	369	2	0.4
Dadra Nagar Haveli	6,241	6,237	4	0.1	875	875	0	0.0
Goa	4,032	4,026	6	0.1	646	646	0	0.0
Western Region	3,87,957	3,87,499	458	0.1	64,608	64,608	0	0.0
Andhra Pradesh	61,539	61,415	124	0.2	11,570	11,570	0	0.0
Telangana	62,462	62,452	10	0.0	13,622	13,595	27	0.2
Karnataka	64,396	64,382	14	0.0	14,674	14,674	0	0.0
Kerala	23,953	23,946	7	0.0	4,261	4,235	26	0.6
Tamil Nadu	99,259	99,250	9	0.0	16,541	16,519	21	0.1
Puducherry	2,633	2,633	0	0.0	465	465	0	0.0
Lakshadweep #	50	50	0	0.0	11	11	0	0.0
Southern Region	3,14,241	3,14,077	164	0.1	58,430	58,430	0	0.0
Bihar	33,265	32,877	388	1.2	7,154	6,490	664	9.3
DVC	21,650	21,647	3	0.0	3,309	3,309	0	0.0
Jharkhand	10,090	9,641	449	4.4	1,850	1,625	226	12.2
Odisha	34,757	34,753	4	0.0	5,643	5,643	0	0.0
West Bengal	49,002	48,951	51	0.1	9,089	9,087	2	0.0
Sikkim	550	550	0	0.0	133	133	0	0.0
Andaman- Nicobar #	308	300	8	2.5	60	60	0	0.0
Eastern Region	1,49,314	1,48,420	895	0.6	26,019	25,145	874	3.4
Arunachal Pradesh	791	791	1	0.1	197	168	29	14.7
Assam	9,960	9,941	19	0.2	2,126	2,121	5	0.2
Manipur	931	930	1	0.1	258	258	0	0.0
Meghalaya	2,057	2,043	13	0.7	408	408	0	0.0
Mizoram	601	589	12	1.9	169	156	13	7.7
Nagaland	787	786	1	0.1	173	153	20	11.7
Tripura*	1,455	1,455	0	0.0	328	327	1	0.3
North-Eastern Region	16,581	16,535	47	0.3	3,427	3,360	67	1.9
All India	12,51,314	12,46,170	5,144	0.4	2,03,014	2,00,539	2,475	1.2

 # 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 & MW figures have been rounded off to nearest unit place.

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ANNEXURE-II

ANNEXURE REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PART (c) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 3670 ANSWERED IN THE LOK SABHA ON 24.03.2022

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The following measures have been taken to meet the growing demand of electricity in the States/UTs of the country including the State of Maharashtra:

(i) Thermal Projects totaling to 28460 MW are under construction in the country.

(ii) Presently there are 36 Large Hydro Projects (above 25 MW) totaling to 12663.5 MW are under implementation in the country. Out of this, 27 projects totaling to 11427.5 MW are under active construction.

(iii) Nuclear projects capacity amounting to 8700 MW capacity are under construction and 7000 MW nuclear power projects have been accorded Administrative Approval and Financial Sanction.

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ANNEXURE-III

ANNEXURE REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PART (d) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 3670 ANSWERED IN THE LOK SABHA ON 24.03.2022

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The details of five thermal power projects in the State of Maharashtra where work is on hold / not likely to be commissioned

Sl. No.	Project Name / Implementing Agency/ EPC or BTG	Location/ District	LOA Date	Unit No.	Capacity (in MW)	Estimated Cost (in Rupees crore)
1.	Amravati TPP Ph-II / Ratan India Power Pvt. Ltd. BTG-BHEL	Amravati	October 2010	U-1	270	6646
				U-2	270	
				U-3	270	
				U-4	270	
				U-5	270	
2.	Nasik TPP Ph-II / Ratan India Nasik Power Pvt. Ltd. BTG-BHEL	Nasik	November 2009	U-1	270	6789
				U-2	270	
				U-3	270	
				U-4	270	
				U-5	270	
3.	Lanco Vidarbha TPP / LVP Pvt. Ltd. EPC-LANCO/ Boiler- Dongfong China / Turbine- Harbin, China	Wardha	November 2009	U-1	660	10433
				U-2	660	
4.	BijoraGhanmukh TPP / Jinbhuvish Power Generation Pvt. Ltd. /BTG- CWPC, Chinese	Yavatmal	September 2011	U-1	300	3450
				U-2	300	
5.	Shirpur TPP, Shirpur Power Pvt. Ltd./ BTG-BHEL	Dhule	November 2011	U-2	150	2413
					4770	

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