GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF POWER

LOK SABHA
STARRED QUESTION NO.145
ANSWERED ON 28.11.2019

SUPPLY OF POWER ON CREDIT

***145. SHRI LAVU SRI KRISHNA DEVARAYALU:**

Will the Minister of POWER
be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons behind the Government's decision asking DISCOMs to pay-and-carry power and not to supply power on credit;

(b) whether the Government/NTPC has assessed the impact of this decision on the States as they have to pool thousands of crore to get power and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is a fact that DISCOMs have been requesting/demanding to remove this condition; and

(d) if so, the action taken by the Government in this regard so far?

A N S W E R

THE MINISTER OF STATE (INDEPENDENT CHARGE) FOR POWER, NEW & RENEWABLE ENERGY AND THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR SKILL DEVELOPMENT & ENTREPRENEURSHIP

(SHRI R.K. SINGH)

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

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STATEMENT

STATEMENT REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PARTS (a) TO (d) OF STARRED QUESTION NO.145 ANSWERED IN THE LOK SABHA ON 28.11.2019 REGARDING SUPPLY OF POWER ON CREDIT.

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(a) to (d) : As per PRAAPTI Portal, as on 30th September, 2019, the over dues outstanding amount of generating companies payable by Distribution Licensee has increased to around Rs.65,000/- crore. To make the power sector sustainable, it is essential that the distribution licensees pay for the power they buy. If they don't pay in time, the generating company will not be able to buy coal as coal is supplied only on advance payment under cash and carry policy of Coal India Limited.

In order to correct the situation, the Government have directed that the provisions of the Power Purchase Agreements signed between the distribution licensees and the generating company for making payments for the power purchase and opening of the Letter of credit (LC) be adhered to.

The Government cannot remove any condition in PPA as the PPA are sacrosanct and is signed by distribution company and the generating company. Government is not a party to any PPA.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF POWER

LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.1626
ANSWERED ON 28.11.2019

POWER DEFICIT

1626. SHRI ANNASAHEB SHANKAR JOLLE:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware of the power deficit situation in the country that include shortage of fuel, high Aggregate Technical and Commercial (AT & C) losses, a differential tariff structure and delays in tariff revisions;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to overcome the said power deficit?

A N S W E R

THE MINISTER OF STATE (INDEPENDENT CHARGE) FOR POWER, NEW & RENEWABLE ENERGY AND THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR SKILL DEVELOPMENT & ENTREPRENEURSHIP

(SHRI R.K. SINGH)

(a) to (c) : As on 31.10.2019, the installed generation capacity in the country is around 3,64,960 Mega Watt (MW), which is sufficient to meet the electricity demand in the country. The details of actual power supply position in terms of energy and peak of the country during the current year i.e. 2019-20 (upto October, 2019) is given at Annexure. It may be seen that the gap between demand and supply of power during the current year 2019-20 (upto October, 2019) both in terms of Energy and Peak is less than 1%. This gap is generally on account of factors other than inadequacy of power availability in the country e.g. constraints in sub-transmission and distribution network, financial constraints of State Power Utilities to purchase power etc. Further to meet the shortfall, if any, in the power requirement, Distribution Company can also purchase power from power exchanges on daily basis.

Government of India is supporting the States/UTs in augmenting and strengthening the intra-state transmission and distribution network through various schemes including Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana (DDUGJY) and Integrated Power Development Scheme (IPDS). The coal supply has also improved as the coal stock in power plants as on 21.11.2019 is 23.1 Million Tonnes for the 14 days as against 12.1 MT for 7 days on the same day last year.

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ANNEXURE

ANNEXURE REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PARTS (a) TO (c) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1626 ANSWERED IN THE LOK SABHA ON 28.11.2019.

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Details of actual power supply position in terms of energy and peak of the country during the current year i.e. 2019-20 (upto October, 2019)

Year	ENERGY				PEAK			
	Energy Requirement	Energy Supplied	Energy not supplied		Peak Demand	Peak Met	Demand Not Met	
	(MU)	(MU)	(MU)	(%)	(MW)	(MW)	(MW)	(%)
2019-20 (upto Oct, 2019) *	785,488	781,228	4,259	0.5	183,804	182,533	1,271	0.7

Provisional

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF POWER

LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.1633
ANSWERED ON 28.11.2019

COMPETITIVE POWER PRICES

1633. SHRI BHOLA SINGH:
DR. SUKANTA MAJUMDAR:
SHRI RAJA AMARESHWARA NAIK:
SHRIMATI SANGEETA KUMARI SINGH DEO:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has formed a high level group to make recommendations for changing the structure and system of power sale and purchase in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the steps being taken in this regard;

(c) whether the Government proposes to make power prices competitive across the country in various States;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the steps being taken in this regard;

(e) the number of electricity connections provided under various schemes across the country, State/UT-wise including Bulandshahr and Balangir district of Uttar Pradesh and Odisha respectively; and

(f) the other steps being taken by the Government for self reliance and growth of power sector in the country?

A N S W E R

THE MINISTER OF STATE (INDEPENDENT CHARGE) FOR POWER, NEW & RENEWABLE ENERGY AND THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR SKILL DEVELOPMENT & ENTREPRENEURSHIP

(SHRI R.K. SINGH)

(a) & (b) : Ministry of Power, Government of India, has formed a high level group to study the present system of power purchase and sale under the Power Purchase Agreement (PPA) including power trading. The group will also explore the system of power markets globally and make recommendations for changing the structure and system of power purchase and sale in the country including reforms needed to encourage investments, efficiency and competitiveness in power markets.

.....2.

(c) & (d) : As per the provision of Electricity Act, 2003, Ministry of Power has already issued Competitive Bidding Guidelines for long term, medium term and short term power procurement by Distribution Licensees. As mandated in Tariff Policy, all future power procurement by Distribution Licensees in states to be done through tariff based competitive bidding only. In order to further optimize the cost of power procurement by state distribution licensees, a mechanism of national load merit order for inter-state generating stations has also been introduced.

(e) : Since launch of the Pradhan Mantri Sahaj Bijli Har Ghar Yojana – Saubhagya on 11.10.2017, about 2.628 crore willing un-electrified households were electrified up to 31.03.2019 across the country including 1,35,881 households of Bulandshahr district, Uttar Pradesh and 1,83, 744 households of Balangir district, Odisha. The State/UT-wise details are given at Annexure-I.

(f) : The various steps taken by Central Government for self reliance and growth of power sector in the country are given at Annexure-II.

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ANNEXURE-I

ANNEXURE REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PART (e) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1633 ANSWERED IN THE LOK SABHA ON 28.11.2019.

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State-wise electrification of households as per Saubhagya portal during the period from ll.l0.2017 to 31.03.2019.

Sl. NO	Name of the States	Number of houses electrified
1	Andhra Pradesh	181,930
2	Arunachal Pradesh	47,089
3	Assam	1,745,149
4	Bihar	3,259,041
5	Chhattisgarh	749,397
6	Goa	-
7	Gujarat	41,317
8	Haryana	54,681
9	Himachal Pradesh	12,891
10	Jammu & Kashmir	387,501
11	Jharkhand	1,530,708
12	Karnataka	356,974
13	Kerala	-
14	Madhya Pradesh	1,984,264
15	Maharashtra	1,517,922
16	Manipur	102,748
17	Meghalaya	199,839
18	Mizoram	27,970
19	Nagaland	132,507
20	Odisha	2,452,444
21	Puducherry	912
22	Punjab	3,477
23	Rajasthan	1,862,736
24	Sikkim	14,900
25	Tamil Nadu	2,170
26	Telangana	515,084
27	Tripura	139,090
28	Uttar Pradesh	7,980,568
29	Uttarakhand	248,751
30	West Bengal	732,290
	Total	26,284,350

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ANNEXURE-II

ANNEXURE REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PART (f) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1633 ANSWERED IN THE LOK SABHA ON 28.11.2019.

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Steps being taken by the Government for self reliance and growth of Power Sector:

A. Ensuring timely payments:

- **Ministry of Power has issued directions that power shall be scheduled for despatch only after it has been intimated to the Appropriate Load Despatch Centre i.e. NLDC/RLDC/SLDC that a Letter of Credit for the desired quantum of power has been opened. This will ensure timely payments and encourage investments in the sector.**

B. Promotion of Renewable Energy –

- **In order to achieve the Renewable target of 175000 GW of renewable capacity by 2022, MOP issued Long term Growth trajectory Renewable purchase Obligation (RPO) for solar as well as Non-solar till the year 2022.**
- **Competitive Bidding Guidelines for procurement of power from Soalr and Wind projects has been issued.**
- **Waiver of ISTS Transmission charges and losses for Solar and Wind based project extended upto December 2022.**

C. Measures to promote Hydro sector-

- **Large Hydropower Projects to be treated as Renewable Energy Source**
- **Hydropower Purchase Obligation (For new projects)**
- **Flexibility in Tariff Determination**

D. Addressing issues of stressed thermal power plants:

- **Amendments in allocation of coal as per SHAKTI policy,**
- **Increase in quantity of coal for e-Auction for power, non-lapsing of short supplies of coal, ACQ based on efficiency,**
- **Mandatory payment of Late Payment Surcharge (LPS),**
- **Procurers are advised not to cancel PPA, FSA, transmission connectivity, Environment Clearance / Forest Clearance, and all other approvals including water, even if the project is referred to NCLT or is acquired by another entity subject to the provisions of the contracted PPA and/ or applicable rules.**

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF POWER

LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.1648
ANSWERED ON 28.11.2019

ELECTRICITY CONNECTION TO POOR HOUSEHOLD

1648. ADV. DEAN KURIAKOSE:
SHRI THOMAS CHAZHIKADAN:
SHRI B.B. PATIL:

Will the Minister of POWER
be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has prepared any scheme with the State Governments to provide electricity connection to every poor household in the country and if so, the details thereof;

(b) the details of such connections provided so far, State/UT- wise;

(c) whether there is any plan to route subsidies in power sector through Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) and if so, the details thereof;

(d) the steps taken to streamline the subsidies in power sector; and

(e) whether a mechanism is needed to be put in place so that power from most efficient plants is utilized first to bring down electricity prices and if so, the guidelines issued in this regard?

A N S W E R

THE MINISTER OF STATE (INDEPENDENT CHARGE) FOR POWER, NEW & RENEWABLE ENERGY AND THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR SKILL DEVELOPMENT & ENTREPRENEURSHIP

(SHRI R.K. SINGH)

(a) & (b) : Yes, Sir. Government of India launched Pradhan Mantri Sahaj Bijli Har Ghar Yojana–Saubhagya in October, 2017 to achieve universal household electrification by providing last mile connectivity and electricity connections to all households in rural and all poor households in urban areas across the country. As informed by the States on Saubhagya portal, 2.628 crore households were electrified up to 31.03.2019 across the country, since launch of the scheme on 11.10.2017. State-wise detail is given at Annexure.

(c) & (d) : The subsidies to specified category of consumers are provided by the State Governments. The Electricity Act, 2003 provides in Section 65 that if the State Government proposes to grant subsidy to any class of consumers it shall make available funds for this in advance to the concerned distribution company. The State Governments have been advised that if they propose to give subsidies they should give it through Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT). The tariff policy also mandates that direct subsidy is a better way to subsidize poorer consumer rather than cross subsidy (Clause 8.3 Tariff Policy 2016).

(e) : Merit order dispatch mechanism has been put in place in the country for procurement of required quantum of power by the DISCOMs at optimal cost. Under this mechanism, the power from most efficient plants with least variable cost are utilized first by the DISCOMs.

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ANNEXURE

ANNEXURE REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PARTS (a) & (b) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1648 ANSWERED IN THE LOK SABHA ON 28.11.2019.

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State-wise electrification of households as per Saubhagya portal during the period from 11.10.2017 to 31.03.2019.

Sl. No.	Name of the States	Number of households electrified
1	Andhra Pradesh	1,81,930
2	Arunachal Pradesh	47,089
3	Assam	17,45,149
4	Bihar	32,59,041
5	Chhattisgarh	7,49,397
6	Gujarat	41,317
7	Haryana	54,681
8	Himachal Pradesh	12,891
9	Jammu & Kashmir	3,87,501
10	Jharkhand	15,30,708
11	Karnataka	3,56,974
12	Madhya Pradesh	19,84,264
13	Maharashtra	15,17,922
14	Manipur	1,02,748
15	Meghalaya	1,99,839
16	Mizoram	27,970
17	Nagaland	1,32,507
18	Odisha	24,52,444
19	Puducherry	912
20	Punjab	3,477
21	Rajasthan	18,62,736
22	Sikkim	14,900
23	Tamil Nadu	2,170
24	Telangana	5,15,084
25	Tripura	1,39,090
26	Uttar Pradesh	79,80,568
27	Uttarakhand	2,48,751
28	West Bengal	7,32,290
Total		2,62,84,350

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF POWER

LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.1663
ANSWERED ON 28.11.2019

DISTRIBUTION OF POWER

†1663. SHRI RAHUL KASWAN:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the agreement signed between the Union Government and the Governments of Punjab, Haryana and Rajasthan regarding distribution of power generated through hydro power projects;

(b) whether any background papers have been prepared in this regard and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any dispute has arisen among the States regarding distribution of power and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the steps taken/ being taken by the Union Government to resolve the dispute?

A N S W E R

THE MINISTER OF STATE (INDEPENDENT CHARGE) FOR POWER, NEW & RENEWABLE ENERGY AND THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR SKILL DEVELOPMENT & ENTREPRENEURSHIP

(SHRI R.K. SINGH)

(a) & (b) : No such agreement has been signed between the Union Government and the Governments of Punjab, Haryana and Rajasthan regarding distribution of power generated through hydro power projects.

(c) & (d) : In June 1996, State of Himachal Pradesh filed a Plaint before the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India in Original Suit No. 2/96 claiming 7.19% share in Bhakra-Nangal Projects since 1.11.1966 and since date of commissioning from Beas Projects. Supreme Court in its judgement dated 27.09.2011 allowed 7.19% share to H.P. from Bhakra and Beas Projects. Accordingly, Himachal Pradesh is being provided 7.19% share of power from Bhakra and Beas Projects w.e.f. 01.11.2011. As regards the past energy arrears due to the Government of Himachal Pradesh, the matter is sub-judice.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF POWER

LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.1665
ANSWERED ON 28.11.2019

POWER PLANTS EQUIPPED WITH POLLUTION CONTROL SYSTEMS

1665. MS. RAMYA HARIDAS:

Will the Minister of POWER
be pleased to state:

(a) whether the thermal power stations are major contributors of pollution in the country and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether several such stations under the Union and State Governments are unable to arrange pollution control equipment due to lack of funds;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) the total number of thermal power stations that are equipped with proper pollution control systems along with the details of those which are yet to be equipped with the said systems, State/ UT-wise; and

(e) the estimated expenditure to upgrade them?

A N S W E R

THE MINISTER OF STATE (INDEPENDENT CHARGE) FOR POWER, NEW & RENEWABLE ENERGY AND THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR SKILL DEVELOPMENT & ENTREPRENEURSHIP

(SHRI R.K. SINGH)

(a) to (d) : Stringent emission control norms have been laid down for Thermal Power Plants (TPPs) and only such TPPs which meet these norms are permitted to operate. All the thermal power plants as on date are equipped with appropriate pollution control technology in order to meet these norms.

A revised set of emission control norms were promulgated by Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MOEF&CC) in December 2015. A phasing plan has been laid down with the approval of Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) and Honb'le Supreme Court for the installation of the additional equipment in order to meet the revised emission norms. The Central Electricity Authority (CEA) is monitoring the implementation of the phasing plan for the installation of the additional equipment in the thermal power plants. The State-wise detail (no. of units) where installation of FGD is planned is given at Annexure.

.....2.

The financing for the installation of the additional pollution control equipment for the thermal power plants is made available by the Power Finance Corporation (PFC), Rural Electrification Corporation Ltd. (REC) and the commercial Banks.

(e) : CEA has informed that the estimated expenditure for upgradation/ installation of the pollution control equipments to implement the Environmental Norms are as under:

Equipment	Estimated Capital Cost (Hard Cost) Rs. Crores per MW
Flue Gas Desulphurization (FGD)	0.27-0.45
Electro-Static Precipitator(ESP) upgradation	0.13
Combustion optimization/ modification measures to control NOx	0.013

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ANNEXURE

ANNEXURE REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PARTS (a) TO (d) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1665 ANSWERED IN THE LOK SABHA ON 28.11.2019.

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State-wise details (no. of units) where installation of FGD is planned

State	Capacity (MW)	No. of units
Andhra Pradesh	9430	19
Bihar	5270	17
Chhattisgarh	20430	46
Gujarat	12127	35
Haryana	5330	12
Jharkhand	4250	13
Karnataka	9220	20
Madhya Pradesh	15190	34
Maharashtra	19790	54
Odisha	7080	21
Punjab	5680	15
Rajasthan	6280	18
Tamil Nadu	7670	22
Telangana	5400	12
Uttar Pradesh	20880	60
West Bengal	12445	42
Grand Total	166472	440

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF POWER

LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.1677
ANSWERED ON 28.11.2019

STREET LIGHTING NATIONAL PROGRAMME

1677. SHRI KUMBAKUDI SUDHAKARAN:

Will the Minister of POWER
be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has fixed a new deadline to address the missed target of Street Lighting National Programme (SLNP) of replacing 1.34 crore conventional lights;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to expedite the implementation of SLNP;

(d) whether funds have been released to Energy Efficiency Services Limited (EESL), the PSU for extending the SLNP to North Eastern States; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

A N S W E R

THE MINISTER OF STATE (INDEPENDENT CHARGE) FOR POWER, NEW & RENEWABLE ENERGY AND THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR SKILL DEVELOPMENT & ENTREPRENEURSHIP

(SHRI R.K. SINGH)

(a) & (b) : Hon'ble Prime Minister, on 5th January 2015, launched Street Lighting National Programme (SLNP) which aimed to replace 1.34 crore conventional street lights with smart and energy efficient LED street lights by March 2019. SLNP is being implemented by Energy Efficiency Services Limited (EESL), joint venture company of Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs) under the Ministry of Power. This programme is voluntary in nature and implementation is based on signing of implementation agreement by Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) of States/Union Territories (UTs) with EESL. EESL has signed the implementation agreement with 29 States/UTs in the country.

.....2.

As on date, EESL has installed over 1.02 crore LED street lights across the country covering over 1000 ULBs.

As per the report (Lighting Industry Data 2018-19) published by Electric Lamp and Component Manufacturers' Association of India (ELCOMA) on 1st May 2019, the LED industry had supplied 1.35 crore LED Street Lights from 2015 to 2018.

(c) : Following are the steps taken to expedite the implementation of SLNP:

- **Proposals for replacement of Conventional street lights with LED street lights have been submitted to all States/UTs by EESL.**
- **Secretary, Ministry of Power has written a letter to the Chief Secretaries of all the States/UTs for implementation of SLNP Programme in their respective states.**
- **EESL has signed State level agreement for the implementation of the programme.**
- **Regular follow up by EESL officials with key officials of State Government/ULB's.**
- **National level and state level workshops/conferences have been organized by EESL from time to time for creating the awareness among the states/ULBs for implementation of SLNP.**

(d) & (e) : The SLNP programme is voluntary in nature and runs without any budgetary support from Government of India. SLNP is based on a sustainable business model where the cost of efficient lighting is repaid by ULBs from savings in energy and maintenance expenditure over a period of time through savings in electricity bill. The entire upfront investment is made by EESL which aggregates demand across the country and procures LED street lights through a transparent and competitive bidding process for further installation of LED street lights in ULBs at lower rates compared to retail market.

The coverage of the programme includes North Eastern States and as on date, EESL has installed 1,04,692 LED street lights in the North Eastern States of Assam, Sikkim and Tripura.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF POWER

LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.1706
ANSWERED ON 28.11.2019

WORKS OF DVC

†1706. SHRIMATI ANNPURNA DEVI:

Will the Minister of POWER
be pleased to state:

(a) the details of works being carried out by Damodar Valley Corporation (DVC) in the field of irrigation and power generation;

(b) the quantity of water for irrigation and percentage of power generated and being supplied to Koderma district by dams under DVC at present; and

(c) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to supply more water for irrigation and power to Koderma district from dams under DVC?

A N S W E R

THE MINISTER OF STATE (INDEPENDENT CHARGE) FOR POWER, NEW & RENEWABLE ENERGY AND THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR SKILL DEVELOPMENT & ENTREPRENEURSHIP

(SHRI R.K. SINGH)

(a) to (c) : Under Dam Rehabilitation and Improvement Project (DRIP), Damodar Valley Corporation (DVC) is implementing rehabilitation works of its only three dams namely Konar, Maithon and Panchet (excluding Tilaiya dam). This project consists of three (03) components namely Rehabilitation & Improvement of DVC Dams, Institutional Strengthening and Project Management. The main objective of this project is to enhance the safety of structural / non-structural part of DVC dams and improve their operational performance so that impact of disaster can be mitigated to a great extent. The total installed capacity of DVC in respect of Thermal Power is 7090 MW and Hydel power is 147.2 MW. Presently DVC does not have any programme for capacity addition.

The irrigation potential of Tilaiya Reservoir in Koderma district is 24,670 Hectare Metres. However, at present, water is not being supplied for irrigation purpose to Koderma district from DVC dams because DVC has not received any proposal from Government of Jharkhand for supply of irrigation water to Koderma district. During Financial Year 2019-20 (till October, 2019), a quantity of 0.165 MU power has been generated from the Tilaiya Hydel Power Station (capacity 2x2 MW) located in Koderma district. DVC directly supplies 48 MW power (Thermal and Hydel) from its generation to High Tension (HT) consumers of Koderma district. DVC also supplies 600 MW power from its generation to Jharkhand Bijli Vitran Nigam Limited (JBVNL) which in turn serve the consumers of Jharkhand including Koderma district.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF POWER

LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.1711
ANSWERED ON 28.11.2019

DEBT UNDER UDAY

†1711. SHRI DEEPAK BAIJ:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the States that have joined Ujwal DISCOM Assurance Yojana (UDAY);

(b) the details of the States which have borne the burden of debt along with the amount under UDAY, State and year-wise;

(c) whether the consumers have to pay more for power due to financial burden on the States under the said scheme and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether debt on UDAY is increasing; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

A N S W E R

THE MINISTER OF STATE (INDEPENDENT CHARGE) FOR POWER, NEW & RENEWABLE ENERGY AND THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR SKILL DEVELOPMENT & ENTREPRENEURSHIP

(SHRI R.K. SINGH)

(a) : 26 States and 07 Union Territories (UTs) namely, Andhra Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Andaman & Nicobar Islands, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Dadra & Nagar Haveli, Daman & Diu, Goa, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Ladakh (erstwhile state of Jammu & Kashmir), Jharkhand, Karnataka, Kerala, Lakshadweep, Maharashtra, Manipur, Madhya Pradesh, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Punjab, Puducherry, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu, Telangana, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh and Uttarakhand have joined Ujwal DISCOM Assurance Yojana (UDAY).

(b) & (c) : The details of the Bonds floated by 16 UDAY States to takeover 75% of debt of their Distribution Companies (DISCOMs), as existing on 30.09.2015, are available at Annexure. Since tariffs are determined taking into account several parameters including cost of debt, consumers have derived the benefit on tariffs to the extent of carrying cost of the debt taken over by the States. Thus, the question of consumers paying more due to financial burden on the States does not arise.

(d) & (e) : Since UDAY envisaged States taking over a fixed percentage of debt of DISCOMs existing on 30.09.2015 as a one-time measure, the question of increase of such debt on the States does not arise.

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ANNEXURE

ANNEXURE REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PARTS (b) & (c) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1711 ANSWERED IN THE LOK SABHA ON 28.11.2019.

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Figures are Rs. In Crore		
SUMMARY OF UDAY BONDS ISSUANCE		
Sl. No.	**State**	**Total Bonds issued by State till date**
1	RAJASTHAN	59722
2	UTTAR PRADESH	39133
3	CHHATISGARH	870
4	JHARKHAND	6136
5	PUNJAB	15629
6	BIHAR	2332
7	JAMMU & KASHMIR	3538
8	HARYANA	25951
9	Andhra Pradesh	8256
10	Madhya Pradesh	7360
11	Maharashtra	4960
12	Himachal Pradesh	2891
13	Telangana	8923
14	Assam	0
15	Tamil Nadu	22815
16	Meghalaya	125
TOTAL		208641

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF POWER

LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.1721
ANSWERED ON 28.11.2019

TARIFFS FOR MULTI-STATE POWER PROJECTS

1721. SHRI KOTHA PRABHAKAR REDDY:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the tariffs for multi-State power projects will be determined by the Central Electricity Regulatory Commission thereby removing a major point of uncertainty to do with such projects;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the status thereto;

(c) whether the power regulator has to come up with a clear action plan to ensure 24X7 power supply to all consumers by 2021-22 or earlier as per the amended policy which also enables the creation of micro grids in remote villages not connected to the grid, and selling of the surplus power by these micro-grids to the grid when it reaches those areas; and

(d) if so, the details and the current status thereof?

A N S W E R

THE MINISTER OF STATE (INDEPENDENT CHARGE) FOR POWER, NEW & RENEWABLE ENERGY AND THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR SKILL DEVELOPMENT & ENTREPRENEURSHIP

(SHRI R.K. SINGH)

(a) & (b) : Section 79 of the Electricity Act, 2003 mandates the Central Electricity Regulatory Commission (CERC) to regulate the tariff of generating companies owned or controlled by the Central Government including the generators having a composite scheme for generation and sale of electricity in more than one State. Accordingly, tariff for multi-state power projects is determined by the CERC as per the provisions of Electricity Act. All Tariff petitions filed from time to time by multi-state power projects are disposed by CERC after following due regulatory process.

.....2.

(c) & (d) : Electricity is a concurrent subject and responsibility of supplying 24x7 power to all consumers lies in the purview of State/ State Power Utilities. The Tariff Policy 2016 stipulates that the State Electricity Regulatory Commissions will devise a specific trajectory so that 24-hour supply of adequate and uninterrupted power can be ensured to all categories of consumers by 2021-22 or earlier depending upon the prevailing situation in the state.

The Tariff Policy also states that the micro-grids supplying renewable energy may be set up in such areas where the grid has not reached or where adequate power is not available in the grid. There may be a risk that consumers may shift from micro grid to grid when the grid reaches the micro-grid area. In order to mitigate such risk Appropriate Commission to put in place a regulatory framework to mandate compulsory purchase of power into the grid from micro grids at a tariff to be determined under section 62 of the Electricity Act, 2003.

With the joint effort of Central Government and State Governments the electricity grid has reached to all the villages.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF POWER

LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.1729
ANSWERED ON 28.11.2019

SHIFT OF FOCUS FROM FOSSIL FUELS

1729. SHRI GURJEET SINGH AUJLA:

Will the Minister of POWER
be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to shift the focus from fossil fuels to non-fossil based and renewable energy sources;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has set a target date to achieve this;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government in this direction?

A N S W E R

THE MINISTER OF STATE (INDEPENDENT CHARGE) FOR POWER, NEW & RENEWABLE ENERGY AND THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR SKILL DEVELOPMENT & ENTREPRENEURSHIP

(SHRI R.K. SINGH)

(a) & (b) : The focus of the Government is to increase the proportion of non-fossil based and renewable energy sources (RES) in the installed power generation capacity. As on 31.10.2019, the all India power generation installed capacity is 3,64,960 MW, which includes 2,29,401 MW (i.e. 63 %) from fossil fuel based sources and 1,35,559 MW (i.e. 37 %) from non-fossil fuel based sources (45,399 MW from hydro; 6,780 MW from nuclear; and 83,379.5 MW from RES).

As per the National Electricity Plan notified in 2018, all India power generation installed capacity by the end of 2021-22 is estimated to be 4,79,419 MW, which includes 2,43,037 MW (i.e. 51 %) from fossil fuel based sources and 2,36,381 MW (i.e. 49%) from non-fossil fuel based sources (51,301 MW from hydro; 10,080 MW from nuclear; and 1,75,000 MW from RES).

Further, all India power generation installed capacity by the end of 2026-27 is estimated to be 6,19,066 MW, which includes 2,63,885 MW (i.e. 43 %) from fossil fuel based sources and 3,55,181 MW (i.e. 57 %) from non-fossil fuel based sources (63,301 MW from hydro; 16,880 MW from nuclear; and 2,75,000 MW from RES).

.....2.

(c) to (e) : The Government has set a target for installing 175 GW of Renewable Energy capacity in the country by the year 2022, which includes 100 GW from solar, 60 GW from wind, 10 GW from biomass and 5 GW from small hydro electric projects. A total of 83.38 GW of renewable energy capacity has been installed upto 31st October 2019 in the country.

Hydro electric power generation capacity aggregating to 12,034.5 MW is under various stages of construction. Further, in order to promote hydro electric power sector in the country, the Government of India, on 8th March, 2019, has approved a number of measures, which are as under:

- ✓ **Declaring large hydro electric projects (LHEPs) (> 25 MW projects) as renewable energy source.**
- ✓ **Hydro Purchase Obligation (HPO) as a separate entity within non-solar Renewable Purchase Obligation (RPO).**
- ✓ **Tariff rationalization measures for bringing down hydro power tariff.**
- ✓ **Budgetary support for flood moderation/storage hydro electric projects (HEPs).**
- ✓ **Budgetary Support for cost of enabling infrastructure, i.e. roads/bridges subject to following limits.**
  - **Rs. 1.5 crore per MW for projects upto 200 MW**
  - **Rs. 1.0 crore per MW for projects above 200 MW.**

Further, in order to facilitate power evacuation from Renewable Energy Projects, Government has initiated a programme for development of Green Energy Corridors (GEC). Under the programme, it is aimed for evacuation of Renewable Energy from generation points to the grid by creating intra-state and inter-state transmission infrastructure for facilitating large-scale renewable generation capacity addition. As part of the GEC, Renewable Energy Management Centres (REMCs) are also being established in Renewable rich states, corresponding to Regional Load Dispatch Centers (RLDCs) and also at National Load Dispatch Center (NLDC).

Nuclear power generation capacity of 5300 MW is also under various stages of construction.

The Government has inter-alia, taken the following steps to promote and expand the installed power generation capacity through RES in the country:-

- **Announcement of a target of installing 175 GW of renewable energy capacity by the year, 2022;**
- **Permitting Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) up to 100 percent under the automatic route.**
- **Waiver of Inter State Transmission System (ISTS) charges and losses for inter-state sale of solar and wind power for projects to be commissioned up to December, 2022.**
- **Notification of standard bidding guidelines to enable distribution licensee to procure solar and wind power at competitive rates in cost effective manner.**
- **Declaration of trajectory for Renewable Purchase Obligation (RPO) up to the year 2022.**
- **Implementation of Green Energy Corridor project to facilitate grid integration of large scale renewable energy capacity addition.**
- **Launching of New Schemes, such as, PM-KUSUM, solar rooftop phase II, 12000 MW CPSU scheme Phase II.**
- **Issued guidelines for procurement of solar and wind power through tariff based competitive bidding process.**

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF POWER

LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.1742
ANSWERED ON 28.11.2019

POWER REQUIREMENTS TO TAMIL NADU

1742. DR. T. SUMATHY (a) THAMIZHACHI THANGAPANDIAN:

Will the Minister of POWER
be pleased to state:

(a) the effective steps taken by the Government to facilitate Tamil Nadu to meet its increasing power requirements due to various Government and private projects which require 24 hours mandatory power supply;

(b) the funds allocated for the same during the last five years;

(c) whether the Government under Ujwal DISCOM Assurance Yojana (UDAY) has provided any financial and technological support to Tamil Nadu Electricity Board and TANGEDCO and if so, the details thereof during the said period; and

(d) the effective steps taken by the Government to provide uninterrupted power supply to essential Government and private offices and vital institutions, police establishments etc., particularly in Chennai, Madurai, Coimbatore and the other Metropolitan and industrial cities in Tamil Nadu?

A N S W E R

THE MINISTER OF STATE (INDEPENDENT CHARGE) FOR POWER, NEW & RENEWABLE ENERGY AND THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR SKILL DEVELOPMENT & ENTREPRENEURSHIP

(SHRI R.K. SINGH)

(a) : Electricity is a concurrent subject. The supply / distribution of electricity falls primarily under the purview of respective State Governments/ State Power Utilities. To meet the increasing power requirements, the Government of Tamil Nadu has taken necessary steps to ensure sufficient power availability and is implementing a number of projects in Thermal, Hydro and Renewable Energy generation to enhance the existing installed capacity.

.....2.

(b) : Government of India is supplementing the efforts of the State by providing assistance for strengthening the distribution system under Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana (DDUGJY) in rural areas and Integrated Power Development Scheme (IPDS) in urban areas. The projects worth Rs. 924.11 crore under DDUGJY for Feeder Separation, System Strengthening and Metering etc. and projects worth Rs. 1853.90 crore under IPDS for 33/11 KV Substations, HT Lines, LT Lines, Metering, AB cabling and underground cabling etc. have been sanctioned to Tamil Nadu. The fund is released based on milestones of progress. During the last five years Rs. 1790.58 crore has been released under these schemes. In addition to this, Power Finance Corporation (PFC) and Rural Electrification Corporation (REC) under Government of India are also providing loans for development of Power Sector in the State.

(c) : Ujwal DISCOM Assurance Yojana (UDAY) is a reforms based scheme which does not envisage any financial support from Government of India to States/UTs participating under the scheme.

(d) : Government of Tamil Nadu has reported that they are supplying uninterrupted power supply to all consumers including Government and private offices and vital institutions, Police establishment etc. To supplement State Power Utility/Board, Government of India has also extended financial assistance for various projects in urban areas, which include strengthening of sub-transmission and distribution system establishment of SCADA (Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition) System for quick restoration of power in case of any fault, in seven towns including Chennai, Madurai and Coimbatore.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF POWER

LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.1758
ANSWERED ON 28.11.2019

IRREGULARITIES IN NTPC

†1758. SHRI PRATAPRAO PATIL CHIKHLIKAR:

Will the Minister of POWER
be pleased to state:

(a) whether the cases of irregularities at a large scale due to connivance of officials with contractors in NTPC have come to light;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the total number of cases out of the said cases in which action has been taken and the number of cases still pending along with the reasons for the same; and

(d) the action taken by the Government thereto?

A N S W E R

THE MINISTER OF STATE (INDEPENDENT CHARGE) FOR POWER, NEW & RENEWABLE ENERGY AND THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR SKILL DEVELOPMENT & ENTREPRENEURSHIP

(SHRI R.K. SINGH)

(a) to (d) : The contracts in the NTPC are executed as per applicable Central Vigilance Commission (CVC) guidelines and the irregularities, if found any, are also dealt as per the extant CVC guidelines. The details of Irregularities found during last three years and action taken there upon as given by NTPC is at Annexure.

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ANNEXURE

ANNEXURE REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PARTS (a) TO (d) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1758 ANSWERED IN THE LOK SABHA ON 28.11.2019.

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Sl. No.	Details of cases	Action Taken / Reasons for pendency
1.	Theft of steel at NTPC, Gadarwara	Under investigation by CBI (RC0092017A0007 dt. 25.11.2017)
2.	Theft of steel at NTPC, Barh	Under investigation by CBI (RC-0232019A0008 Dt. 26.07.2019)
3.	Irregularities in receipt of imported coal through MMTC and Costal Energy Pvt. Ltd.	Under investigation by CBI (RC-221/2018/E0003, Jan'18)
4.	Case against ex CEO BRBCL, Nabinagar regarding corruption in land acquisition process at BRBCL.	Under investigation by CBI (RC AC1 2018 A0002 dt. 21.02.2018)
5.	Irregularities in the execution of Site levelling package at NTPC/ Kudgi	Under investigation by CBI (RC 15 (A)/2017 dt. 27.08.2017). Departmental action - GM & Sr. Manager compulsory retired and other Major penalties imposed on ex-GM, ex-AGM & Sr. Manager.
6.	Case against Project Head NTPC, Vishakhapatnam & others relating to Ash Dyke Package NTPC, Simhadri	Investigation by CBI (RC 09(A)/2016-CBI/VSP dt. 10.06.2016 and RC 14(A)/2016-CBI/VSKP dt. 14.06.2016). Sanction for prosecution of three officials, GM,Manager and Dy. Manager given. For one official Dy. Manager case referred to CVC vide letter dtd. 05/11/19. Departmental action - Major penalty imposed Manager and Minor penalty imposed on Dy. Manager
7.	Case against Ex.CVO, NTPC.	Under investigation by CBI (RCVSP 2017A0016 of CBI/ACB/VKSP dt. 09.07.2017)
8.	Irregularities in Civil Maintenance works at KUBNL, Kanti	Under Preliminary Inquiry by CBI.
9.	Submission of forged BG by M/s Venus Electricals at NTPC, ER-II HQ in Rural Electrification work.	Under investigation by CBI (RC 3E/2017-Kol)

.....2.

10.	Case against Ex. Director (Finance), NTPC	Investigation by CBI (RC AC1 2017 A 0007 dt. 07.12.2017). Sanction for prosecution given. Major penalty proceeding initiated vide charge sheet dtd. 07/12/18. Departmental inquiry under progress.
11.	Discrepancies in physical verification of cement and steel items at NTPC Lara	Referred to CBI.
12.	Case against Dy. Mgr. NTPC Ramagundam - Caught red handed in a trap case accepting illegal gratification of Rs.50,000/- from a working contractor.	Charges proved during Departmental Inquiry. Charged Official obtained stay from High Court of Andhra Pradesh. Efforts being made to get stay vacated.
13.	Supply& acceptance of Substandard Quality of imported Coal at NTPC, Unchahar	CBI Investigated the case and recommended Departmental Proceedings. Manager exonerated after charges not proved during Departmental Inquiry
14.	Supply & acceptance of Substandard Quality of imported Coal at NSPCL, Bhilai	CBI Investigated the case and recommended Departmental Proceedings. Asst. Manager, exonerated after charges not proved during Departmental Inquiry.
15.	Irregularities observed in installation of Prefab Toilet, under Swachh Vidyalaya Abhiyan at Bihar	Major penalty imposed on AGM, BRBCL
16.	Trap case for accepting bribe at NTPC Mauda.	Under Investigation by CBI (RC no (0282017A0004). Departmental proceedings against Sr. Manager under progress.
17.	Alleged corruption at Meja Urja Nigam Pvt Limited in tender process while awarding of 04 nos packages relating to township civil works.	Major penalty proceedings initiated against two ex-GM, DGM and AGM. Departmental inquiry under progress.
18.	Irregularities observed in "Balance work of Ash Dyke package for NTPC Solapur STPP - reg.	Major penalty proceedings initiated against ex-AGM & Manager. Departmental inquiry under progress.
19.	Irregularities in Award of work for preparation of mounds for tree plantation at Ash Dyke Area. NTPC, Kahalgaon	Major penalty proceedings initiated against Manager. Departmental inquiry under progress.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF POWER

LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.1767
ANSWERED ON 28.11.2019

EFFICIENCY OF THERMAL POWER PLANTS

1767. SHRI PRATAPRAO JADHAV:
SHRI BIDYUT BARAN MAHATO:
SHRI SANJAY SADASHIV RAO MANDLIK:
SHRI SUDHEER GUPTA:
SHRI GAJANAN KIRTIKAR:

Will the Minister of POWER
be pleased to state:

(a) whether studies done by the Centre for Science and Environment have shown that the efficiency of India's coal based power plants is one of the lowest among major coal-based thermal power generating countries and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government proposes to take any measures to improve the efficiency of these plants and improving the air quality in the vicinity at the same time;

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

(d) the budgetary allocation made by the Government in this regard; and

(e) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to provide superior quality of coal to the thermal power plants?

A N S W E R

THE MINISTER OF STATE (INDEPENDENT CHARGE) FOR POWER, NEW & RENEWABLE ENERGY AND THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR SKILL DEVELOPMENT & ENTREPRENEURSHIP

(SHRI R.K. SINGH)

(a) to (c) : In order to improve the efficiency of coal based thermal power plants and also to improve the air quality in their vicinity, the Government has taken the following measures:

i. **The Ministry of Power had decided in 2009 that all coal based generation capacity addition from 2017 onwards shall be based on supercritical technology. The thermal efficiency of Supercritical units is typically about 2% point higher than that of Subcritical units. Till August 2019, 75 numbers of Supercritical / Ultra supercritical units (which are about 1.5% point over Supercritical units) of total capacity of 51,770 Mega Watt (MW) have been commissioned.**

ii. **Indigenous manufacturing of supercritical power equipment with higher steam parameters (i.e. ultra supercritical technology) is available in the country. Indigenous manufacturers, who have established manufacturing facilities for supercritical power equipments are capable of manufacturing and supply of ultra supercritical class of power equipment.**

.....2.

iii. For further improvement in efficiency of thermal power plants, indigenous research, for development of advanced ultra supercritical technology (A-USC) with steam parameters of around 300 kg/cm2 pressure and 700 deg C steam temperature with targeted efficiency of about 46% which is an improvement of about 6% point over supercritical unit, has already been initiated. In this regard, Indira Gandhi Centre for Atomic Research (IGCAR), NTPC and BHEL had signed an MoU in August, 2010 for development of 800 MW A-USC indigenous demonstration plant with main steam pressure of 310 kg/cm2 and temperature of 710/720 degree centigrade.

iv. Bureau of Energy Efficiency (BEE), a statutory body under Ministry of Power, Government of India have implemented Perform, Achieve and Trade (PAT) Scheme under National Mission for Enhanced Energy Efficiency (NMEEE) for enhancing efficiency in energy intensive sectors and to enhance cost effectiveness of improvements in energy efficiency, including thermal power stations consuming more than 30000 tonne of oil equivalent (toe) of energy per annum. Currently, 225 numbers of thermal power stations having capacity of about 181 Giga Watt (GW) are covered under this scheme.

v. The Government has granted approval with regard to Annual Contracted Quantity (ACQ) of coal based on efficiency.

vi. All the thermal power stations that are in operation are equipped with high efficiency Electrostatic Precipitators (ESP) for control of Particulate Matter (PM).

vii. Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEF&CC) has notified the Environment (Protection) Amendment Rules, 2015 on 7th December 2015 stipulating revised emission norms for Thermal Power Plants to improve air quality in the vicinity of these power plants.

Centre for Science and Environment (CSE) had published a report "Heat on Power- Green Rating of Coal-Based Thermal Power Plants" in February 2015. This report contains a chapter on energy efficiency of power plants under the heading "Energy and Greenhouse Gases". This study compared efficiencies of coal based power plants in various countries in 2011 and from India it had studied 47 thermal power plants operating in 2012. The study is dated.

The Government have been taking measures continuously for improving efficiency of coal based power plants.

(d) : No separate budgetary allocation has been made in this regard by Ministry of Power, Government of India.

(e) : In order to address the issue of quality of coal dispatched by coal companies to the power plants, the Government has decided on Third Party Sampling and Analysis of coal at loading-end (mine end) as well as at unloading-end (power plant end). Based on the results of the Third Party Sampling analysis by a Third Party Agency i.e. Central Institute of Mining and Fuel Research (CIMFR), credit/debit notes are issued by Coal companies to the power plants in case of difference between declared grade of coal and analyzed grade of coal.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF POWER

LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.1787
ANSWERED ON 28.11.2019

PREPAID ELECTRICITY METERS FOR HOUSEHOLDS

1787. SHRI CHIRAG KUMAR PASWAN:

Will the Minister of POWER
be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any proposal to initiate prepaid electricity meters for households in near future;

(b) if so, the details thereof especially in Delhi/NCR;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the details of plan outlay and implementation procedure for any such proposal in near future?

A N S W E R

THE MINISTER OF STATE (INDEPENDENT CHARGE) FOR POWER, NEW & RENEWABLE ENERGY AND THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR SKILL DEVELOPMENT & ENTREPRENEURSHIP

(SHRI R.K. SINGH)

(a) to (d) : Government of India have issued advisories to the States in 2019 to draw up a road map for switching over to Smart meters, in prepaid mode, over a period of next three years.

Energy Efficiency Services Limited (EESL), a Joint Venture (JV) company of Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs) under Ministry of Power is also installing Smart Meters in several States, including NDMC area in New Delhi, where the initial investment is being done by EESL and the states/utilities pay back to EESL on monthly rental basis. Apart from NDMC, EESL has signed MOUs/Agreements with the states of Uttar Pradesh, Haryana, Bihar, Telangana and Andhra Pradesh for installation of Smart Meters. As on date, about 7.5 lakh Smart Meters have been installed and made operational by EESL in the states of Uttar Pradesh, Haryana, NDMC-Delhi, Bihar and Andhra Pradesh.

Government of India is also assisting the States through various ongoing schemes for installation of Smart Meters in pre paid mode. Under Integrated Power Development Scheme (IPDS), Government of India has sanctioned an amount of Rs.834 crore for installation of about 41.5 lakh Smart Meters in 12 States.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF POWER

LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.1793
ANSWERED ON 28.11.2019

MERGER OF NEEPCO WITH NHPC

1793. SHRI TAPIR GAO:

Will the Minister of POWER
be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to merge North Eastern Electric Power Corporation Limited (NEEPCO) with National Hydroelectric Power Corporation (NHPC) and if so, the details thereof along with its terms and conditions;

(b) whether the Government proposes to provide any job guarantees to the North East Employees in NEEPCO; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

A N S W E R

THE MINISTER OF STATE (INDEPENDENT CHARGE) FOR POWER, NEW & RENEWABLE ENERGY AND THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR SKILL DEVELOPMENT & ENTREPRENEURSHIP

(SHRI R.K. SINGH)

(a) : No, Sir.

(b) & (c) : Does not arise.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF POWER

LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.1823
ANSWERED ON 28.11.2019

STOCK OF COAL FOR THERMAL POWER PLANTS

†1823. SHRI MANSUKHBHAI DHANJIBHAI VASAVA:

Will the Minister of POWER
be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the stock of coal in various thermal power plants in the country, State/UT-wise;

(b) the quantum of coal stock generally required for proper generation of power; and

(c) the steps being taken by the Government to ensure uninterrupted supply of power in the country?

A N S W E R

THE MINISTER OF STATE (INDEPENDENT CHARGE) FOR POWER, NEW & RENEWABLE ENERGY AND THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR SKILL DEVELOPMENT & ENTREPRENEURSHIP

(SHRI R.K. SINGH)

(a) : Central Electricity Authority (CEA), on daily basis, monitors 134 number of Thermal Power Plants (TPP) having coal linkages with Coal India Limited (CIL) and Singareni Collieries Company Limited (SCCL). The total coal stock available at these power plants, as on 24.11.2019, is 23.80 Million Tonnes (MT), which is sufficient to run these plants, for an average of 14 days. The daily coal stock report showing stock position at these power plants, state-wise as on 24.11.2019, is at Annexure-I. CEA also monitors Coal Stock Position of 34 TPPs on monthly basis. The monthly coal stock report showing stock position at these 34 power plants, as on 31.10.2019 is at Annexure-II.

(b) : As per Central Electricity Regulatory Commission (CERC) Tariff Regulations 2019-24, for the purpose of interest on working capital for proper generation of power, the coal stock required is 10 days for pit-head generating stations and 20 days for non-pit-head generating stations.

(c) : Providing uninterrupted supply of power is the responsibility of concerned State Governments / Distribution Utilities. Government of India is supplementing the efforts of the States through its schemes such as Integrated Power Development Scheme (IPDS), Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana (DDUGJY), Pradhan Mantri Sahaj Bijli Har Ghar Yojana–Saubhagya, Ujjwal Discom Assurance Yojana (UDAY). These schemes help them to strengthen distribution network/grid connectivity to achieve 24x7 power for all and would facilitate uninterrupted power supply to consumers.

Government of India also assists the States/UTs by allocating power from Central Government Stations (CGSs). State can also purchase power through various market mechanisms including power exchanges to meet any gap in demand and supply.

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ANNEXURE-I

ANNEXURE REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PART (a) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1823 ANSWERED IN THE LOK SABHA ON 28.11.2019.

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Coal Stock position (as on 24.11.2019) of 134 Thermal Power Plants monitored by CEA on daily basis

Sl. No.	Thermal Power Plants in States	Coal Stock (in '000 Tonnes)
1	Haryana	1813.47
2	Punjab	1354.87
3	Rajasthan	688.79
4	Uttar Pradesh	3866.99
5	Chhattisgarh	988.32
6	Gujarat	1130.74
7	Madhya Pradesh	2883.06
8	Maharashtra	3515.63
9	Andhra Pradesh	941.64
10	Karnataka	1915.66
11	Tamil Nadu	492.28
12	Telangana	1514.55
13	Bihar	471.16
14	Jharkhand	742.53
15	Odisha	429.1
16	West Bengal	882.18
17	Assam	170.01
	Total	23800.98

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ANNEXURE-II

ANNEXURE REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PART (a) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1823 ANSWERED IN THE LOK SABHA ON 28.11.2019.

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Coal Stock position for month of October 2019 of 34 Thermal Power Plants monitored by CEA on monthly basis

Sl. No.	Thermal Power Plants in States	Coal Stock (in '000 Tonnes)
1	Rajasthan	70.1
2	Delhi	0.0
3	Chhattisgarh	520.8
4	Gujarat	977.8
5	Madhya Pradesh	756.0
6	Maharashtra	212.3
7	Andhra Pradesh	145.1
8	Karnataka	361.0
9	Tamil Nadu	258.6
10	Telangana	12.6
11	Bihar	0.0
12	Odisha	100.0
13	West Bengal	40.8
	Total	3455.1

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF POWER

LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.1826
ANSWERED ON 28.11.2019

ALLOCATION OF FUNDS FOR ASSAM UNDER SAUBHAGYA

1826. DR. RAJDEEP ROY:

Will the Minister of POWER
be pleased to state:

(a) whether even after completion of allotted works under Pradhan Mantri Sahaj Bijli Har Ghar Yojana (SAUBHAGYA), a considerable number of un-electrified households remains in the State of Assam;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the sanctioned funds were only Rs. 2507.97 crore for SAUBHAGYA Scheme against the proposed amount of Rs. 5098.16 crore for the State;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Government proposes to sanction additional funds for electrification of every household in the State including Cachar district; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

A N S W E R

THE MINISTER OF STATE (INDEPENDENT CHARGE) FOR POWER, NEW & RENEWABLE ENERGY AND THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR SKILL DEVELOPMENT & ENTREPRENEURSHIP

(SHRI R.K. SINGH)

(a) & (b) : State of Assam reported electrification of all households on Saubhagya portal as on 31.03.2019. Subsequently, Assam reported that there are 02 lakh un-electrified households, identified before 31.03.2019, who were un-willing to take electricity connection earlier, but are now willing. State has been asked to electrify these households under Pradhan Mantri Sahaj Bijli Har Ghar Yojana–Saubhagya. Out of these, 65,979 households have already been electrified up to 31.10.2019.

(c) to (f) : For Assam, projects of Rs.927.87 crore have been sanctioned under Saubhagya and Rs.1,493.57 crore have been sanctioned as additional fund under Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana (DDUGJY) to enable electrification of all households under Saubhagya. In addition to this, projects of Rs.1,535.29 crore have been sanctioned under DDUGJY for various works related to rural electrification including energy access.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF POWER

LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.1831
ANSWERED ON 28.11.2019

EVALUATION OF DDUGJY

†1831. SHRI AJAY NISHAD:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has made any evaluation of the implementation of Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana (DDUGJY) in the States across the country including Bihar;

(b) if so, the details and the outcome thereof;

(c) the number of villages electrified during the last three years and yet to be electrified in Bihar;

(d) whether any steps have been taken for the electrification of the remaining villages in the said State; and

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

A N S W E R

THE MINISTER OF STATE (INDEPENDENT CHARGE) FOR POWER, NEW & RENEWABLE ENERGY AND THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR SKILL DEVELOPMENT & ENTREPRENEURSHIP

(SHRI R.K. SINGH)

(a) & (b) : The performance of Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana (DDUGJY) is regularly monitored by Ministry of Power, for the entire country including the State of Bihar at various levels from time to time.

(c) to (e) : As reported by the States, all the inhabited census villages in Bihar stand electrified as on 28.04.2018. During the last three years i.e. 2016-17, 2017-18 and 2018-19, total 1,152 inhabited census villages were electrified in Bihar.

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