

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF POWER
RAJYA SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.633
ANSWERED ON 07.02.2023

WORKS SANCTIONED UNDER DEEN DAYAL GRAM JYOTI YOJANA

633 # DR. KIRODI LAL MEENA:

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

- (a) the number of works sanctioned under Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana (DDUGJY) and erstwhile Rajiv Gandhi Gramin Vidyutikaran Yojana (RGGVY) during the last three years including the current year, State-wise and year-wise;
- (b) the details of funds allocated, released and utilized for the projects sanctioned during the said period, State-wise and year-wise;
- (c) whether a large number of works are yet to be completed under the said schemes; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof and Government's response thereon?

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 strengthening the electricity distribution system, including separation of agriculture and non-agriculture feeders, strengthening and augmentation of sub-transmission & distribution infrastructure, metering of distribution transformers/feeders/consumers and electrification of villages across the country. The erstwhile Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana (RGGVY) was subsumed under DDUGJY. Works under this scheme have been completed and the scheme got closed on 31.03.2022.

The States/UTs-wise and year-wise details of number of projects sanctioned under the project, funds allocated, released and spent under DDUGJY are furnished at **Annexure**.

(c) & (d) : Under DDUGJY and thereafter under Pradhan Mantri Sahaj Bijli Har Ghar Yojana (Saubhagya), all the States declared electrification of all Villages on 28th April, 2018 and all willing Households on 31st March, 2019 respectively.

While, a total of 18374 villages were electrified under DDUGJY, a total of 2.86 crore households were electrified under the aegis of Saubhagya, including additional households in two tranches that became willing after 31.03.2019 but were unwilling for electrification earlier.

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

ANNEXURE REFERRED IN REPLY TO PARTS (a) & (b) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 633 ANSWERED IN THE RAJYA SABHA ON 07.02.2023

DDUGJY (New+ Addl. Infra)

State-wise Financial & Physical Infrastructure created since 2014-2015 (as on 31.03.2022)

| Sl. No. | State/UTs | Financials (in Rs. Crores) | | | Physical Infrastructure Created | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---------|---------------------------|----------------------------|--------------|-----------------|---------------------------------|-------------|----------------|-------------|---------------|---------------|----------------|---------------|----------------|---------------|----------------|--------------|--------------------------|---------------|------------------------|-----------------|-------------------|---------------|----------------------|--------------|---|
| | | Sanction cost | Closure cost | Grant Disbursed | S/S-New (Nos.) | | S/S-Aug (Nos.) | | DTR (Nos.) | | LT Lines (Ckm) | | HT Lines (Ckm) | | 33/66 KV (CKM) | | Feeder Segregation (CKM) | | Consumer Meters (Nos.) | | DTR Meters (Nos.) | | Feeder Meters (Nos.) | | |
| | | | | | Target | Ach. | Target | Ach. | Target | Ach. | Target | Ach. | Target | Ach. | Target | Ach. | Target | Ach. | Target | Ach. | Target | Ach. | Target | Ach. | |
| 1 | ANDAMAN & NICOBAR ISLANDS | 21 | 18 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 39200 | 39200 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 2 | ANDHRA PRADESH | 941 | 919 | 553 | 204 | 204 | 0 | 0 | 18869 | 18869 | 8055 | 8055 | 4714 | 4714 | 1341 | 1341 | 0 | 0 | 15779 | 15779 | 3618 | 3618 | 342 | 342 | |
| 3 | ARUNACHAL PRADESH | 783 | 588 | 421 | 5 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 1928 | 1928 | 3030 | 3030 | 2494 | 2494 | 197 | 197 | 0 | 0 | 95522 | 95522 | 1623 | 1623 | 377 | 377 | |
| 4 | ASSAM | 4747 | 4040 | 2355 | 22 | 22 | 13 | 13 | 21932 | 21932 | 40081 | 40081 | 15941 | 15941 | 332 | 332 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 17118 | 17118 | 257 | 257 | |
| 5 | BIHAR | 7301 | 7925 | 4148 | 288 | 288 | 9 | 9 | 82432 | 82432 | 73782 | 73782 | 21140 | 21140 | 4199 | 4199 | 16735 | 16735 | 2534576 | 2534576 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| 6 | CHHATTISGARH | 1710 | 1486 | 899 | 80 | 80 | 82 | 82 | 12164 | 12164 | 13372 | 13372 | 7258 | 7258 | 1055 | 1055 | 4714 | 4714 | 52819 | 52819 | 837 | 837 | 3390 | 3390 | |
| 7 | DADRA & NAGAR HAVELI | 5 | 7 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 21 | 21 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 300 | 300 | 350 | 350 | 0 | 0 | |
| 8 | GOA | 20 | 22 | 12 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 21 | 21 | 56 | 56 | 13 | 13 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 94187 | 94187 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| 9 | GUJARAT | 925 | 925 | 556 | 15 | 15 | 28 | 28 | 18533 | 18533 | 22070 | 22070 | 10767 | 10767 | 91 | 91 | 0 | 0 | 1656252 | 1656252 | 57624 | 57624 | 0 | 0 | |
| 10 | HARYANA | 346 | 281 | 161 | 14 | 14 | 19 | 19 | 2761 | 2761 | 1970 | 1970 | 1299 | 1299 | 133 | 133 | 184 | 184 | 83723 | 83723 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| 11 | HIMACHAL PRADESH | 168 | 183 | 126 | 14 | 14 | 16 | 16 | 315 | 315 | 1452 | 1452 | 312 | 312 | 22 | 22 | 10 | 10 | 122825 | 122825 | 381 | 381 | 15 | 15 | |
| 12 | JAMMU & KASHMIR | 1885 | 936 | 658 | 20 | 20 | 13 | 13 | 7209 | 7209 | 21825 | 21825 | 4292 | 4292 | 184 | 184 | 139 | 139 | 0 | 0 | 280 | 280 | 0 | 0 | |
| 13 | JHARKHAND | 4901 | 4607 | 2592 | 109 | 109 | 96 | 96 | 56480 | 56480 | 47430 | 47430 | 14938 | 14938 | 1364 | 1364 | 5577 | 5577 | 348541 | 348541 | 0 | 0 | 1017 | 1017 | |
| 14 | KARNATAKA | 1882 | 1997 | 1107 | 4 | 4 | 3 | 3 | 13215 | 13215 | 9000 | 9000 | 10763 | 10763 | 44 | 44 | 11783 | 11783 | 2088412 | 2088412 | 23790 | 23790 | 0 | 0 | |
| 15 | KERALA | 485 | 493 | 292 | 2 | 2 | 6 | 6 | 598 | 598 | 3473 | 3473 | 1255 | 1255 | 32 | 32 | 0 | 0 | 2063687 | 2063687 | 23436 | 23436 | 97 | 97 | |
| 16 | LADAKH | 151 | 86 | 47 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 144 | 144 | 432 | 432 | 543 | 543 | 17 | 17 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| 17 | MADHYA PRADESH | 4153 | 3604 | 2129 | 145 | 145 | 314 | 314 | 41592 | 41592 | 50069 | 50069 | 27876 | 27876 | 1432 | 1432 | 7055 | 7055 | 436082 | 436082 | 0 | 0 | 242 | 242 | |
| 18 | MAHARASHTRA | 2544 | 2273 | 1258 | 210 | 210 | 150 | 150 | 11979 | 11979 | 13213 | 13213 | 4644 | 4644 | 2378 | 2378 | 8865 | 8865 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| 19 | MANIPUR | 303 | 213 | 103 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 937 | 937 | 1664 | 1664 | 793 | 793 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 100000 | 100000 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| 20 | MEGHALAYA | 685 | 668 | 450 | 9 | 9 | 2 | 2 | 1825 | 1825 | 9134 | 9134 | 1515 | 1515 | 101 | 101 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 999 | 999 | 179 | 179 | |
| 21 | MIZORAM | 84 | 74 | 63 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 4 | 368 | 368 | 399 | 399 | 422 | 422 | 7 | 7 | 0 | 0 | 19133 | 19133 | 0 | 0 | 232 | 232 | |
| 22 | NAGALAND | 200 | 183 | 85 | 6 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 475 | 475 | 719 | 719 | 659 | 659 | 60 | 60 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 697 | 697 | 191 | 191 | |
| 23 | ODISHA | 2281 | 1775 | 1052 | 12 | 12 | 164 | 164 | 14228 | 14228 | 11417 | 11417 | 5599 | 5599 | 1547 | 1547 | 1240 | 1240 | 2271702 | 2271702 | 0 | 0 | 902 | 902 | |
| 24 | PUDUCHERRY | 20 | 19 | 11 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 28 | 28 | 8 | 8 | 38 | 38 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 75609 | 75609 | 1250 | 1250 | 0 | 0 | |
| 25 | PUNJAB | 443 | 367 | 218 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 7912 | 7912 | 246 | 246 | 3268 | 3268 | 0 | 0 | 2032 | 2032 | 189656 | 189656 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| 26 | RAJASTHAN | 5059 | 3967 | 2176 | 231 | 231 | 85 | 85 | 127534 | 127534 | 78652 | 78652 | 28819 | 28819 | 2784 | 2784 | 6396 | 6396 | 8125 | 8125 | 0 | 0 | 1476 | 1476 | |
| 27 | SIKKIM | 87 | 105 | 72 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 373 | 373 | 924 | 924 | 380 | 380 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 45969 | 45969 | 0 | 0 | 65 | 65 | |
| 28 | TAMIL NADU | 924 | 979 | 556 | 106 | 106 | 128 | 128 | 1189 | 1189 | 1174 | 1174 | 1538 | 1538 | 1514 | 1514 | 797 | 797 | 1195856 | 1195856 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| 29 | TELANGANA | 462 | 551 | 278 | 86 | 86 | 0 | 0 | 9162 | 9162 | 8164 | 8164 | 1582 | 1582 | 313 | 313 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1435 | 1435 | |
| 30 | TRIPURA | 433 | 290 | 247 | 4 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 1262 | 1262 | 2589 | 2589 | 1770 | 1770 | 40 | 40 | 0 | 0 | 161728 | 161728 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| 31 | UTTAR PRADESH | 13778 | 10860 | 6432 | 265 | 265 | 1091 | 1091 | 148339 | 148339 | 83590 | 83590 | 28507 | 28507 | 4381 | 4381 | 36337 | 36337 | 2095542 | 2095542 | 83316 | 83316 | 1832 | 1832 | |
| 32 | UTTARAKHAND | 845 | 682 | 614 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 3818 | 3818 | 5935 | 5935 | 1796 | 1796 | 0 | 0 | 1429 | 1429 | 20882 | 20882 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| 33 | WEST BENGAL | 4262 | 4100 | 2394 | 80 | 80 | 133 | 133 | 23003 | 23003 | 40401 | 40401 | 4918 | 4918 | 1613 | 1613 | 9424 | 9424 | 2977996 | 2977996 | 17159 | 17159 | 2757 | 2757 | |
| | Grand Total | 62836 | 55222 | 32074 | 1933 | 1933 | 2356 | 2356 | 630625 | 630625 | 554327 | 554327 | 209874 | 209874 | 25180 | 25180 | 112717 | 112717 | 18794103 | 18794103 | 232478 | 232478 | 14806 | 14806 | |

SOURCE: REC

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF POWER
RAJYA SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.634
ANSWERED ON 07.02.2023

POLICY FOR SUBSIDISED ELECTRICITY TO PEOPLE BELOW POVERTY LINE

634 SHRI P. WILSON:

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

- (a) whether the Ministry has taken any steps to subsidize or exempt the rate of electricity for people living Below Poverty Line across the country;
- (b) whether the Ministry has come with any policy to substitute electricity with renewable alternatives across the country; and
- (c) 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) : As per the Electricity Act 2003, the tariff for different categories of consumers are determined by the State Electricity Regulatory Commissions/Joint Electricity Regulatory Commissions in accordance with the Electricity Act, 2003. The State Governments can give subsidy to any class of consumers, to the extent they consider appropriate but with advance payment of subsidy to distribution company as per the provisions of Section 65 of the Electricity Act, 2003. Therefore, as per the Electricity Act, 2003, providing electricity at subsidized rates to any consumer, including BPL families is within the purview of the concerned State Government.

(b) & (c) : Various policies initiatives taken for promotion of Renewable Energy (RE) generation are as under:

- (i) Waiver of Inter State Transmission System (ISTS) charges for inter-State sale of solar and wind power for projects to be commissioned by 30th June 2025, with provision in the order of this Ministry dt. 23.11.2021 for gradual phasing out of waiver for projects commissioned from 01.07.2025 onwards, in order to have long term visibility and certainty to the renewable power generation.
- (ii) Declaration of a trajectory for Renewable Purchase Obligation (RPO) up to the year 2029-30.
- (iii) Setting up of Ultra Mega Renewable Energy Parks to provide land and transmission to RE developers for installation of RE projects at large scale.

(iv) Schemes such as Pradhan Mantri Kisan Urja Suraksha evam Utthaan Mahabhiyan (PM-KUSUM), Solar Rooftop Phase II, 12000 Mega Watt (MW) Central Public Sector Undertaking (CPSU) Scheme Phase II, etc.

(v) Laying of new transmission lines and creating new sub-station capacity under the Green Energy Corridor Scheme for evacuation of renewable power.

(vi) Notification of Promoting Renewable Energy through Green Energy Open Access Rules 2022, in June 2022.

(vii) Green Term Ahead Market (GTAM) and Green Day Ahead Market (GDAM) are operational to facilitate sale of Renewable Energy Power through exchanges.

(viii) Ministry of Power has introduced a scheme for flexibility in generation and scheduling of thermal/hydro stations through bundling with renewable energy which will help in the replacement of thermal/hydro with renewable energy.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF POWER
RAJYA SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.635
ANSWERED ON 07.02.2023

RESOURCE CRUNCH AND COAL SHORTAGE IN POWER PLANT

635 DR. C.M. RAMESH:

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

- (a) whether, due to shortage of working capital and coal, many power plants in various States are non-functional and as a result, power generation is affected, if so, the details thereof, State-wise; and
- (b) whether Government proposes to offer loans to those plants to enable them to start generating power in full capacity, 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) : GENCOs procure coal from coal supplier companies and need to pay for the same. Ministry of Power monitors supply of coal to power plants in coordination with Ministries of Coal and Railways. As on 31.01.2023, the stock of coal with Power Plants was 31.5 MT.

Government notified Late Payment Surcharge and related matters (LPS) Rules for timely payment of dues of GENCOs by Distribution Companies. This has resulted in reduction of past GENCOs dues and timely payment of current dues. GENCOs can borrow from Banks and NBFCs for working capital within the scope of additional prudential norms issued by MoP.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF POWER
RAJYA SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.636
ANSWERED ON 07.02.2023

ELECTRICITY LINES IN REMOTE AREAS OF THE COUNTRY

636 # SMT. GEETA ALIAS CHANDRAPRABHA:

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

- (a) whether any special scheme is being implemented to extend electricity lines to villages situated in remote areas of the country;
- (b) if so, the number of remote areas of the country, where the electricity lines have been extended during the last five years;
- (c) the number of villages in the country not having electricity lines, at present;
- (d) by when, it is targeted to provide the electricity lines in these villages; and
- (e) the number of villages in Uttar Pradesh which have not been provided electricity lines till date, and by when it is targeted to provide electricity line to the said villages?

A N S W E R

THE MINISTER OF POWER AND NEW & RENEWABLE ENERGY

(SHRI R.K. SINGH)

(a) & (b) : Government of India launched the Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana (DDUGJY) in December, 2014 for strengthening the distribution system. The work included setting up new substation, separation of agriculture and non-agriculture feeders; augmentation of old substation adding 850000 ckt. of HT< lines; adding transformers and electrification of villages across the country. For villages where grid connectivity was neither feasible nor cost effective, the electrification was done through off grid modes. As reported by the States, all the inhabited un-electrified villages across the country, as per Census 2011, were electrified by 28th April, 2018. A total of 18,374 villages including 2762 villages through off-grid, were electrified under the scheme. This scheme got closed as on 31.03.2022. The State-wise details of village electrification are furnished at **Annexure**.

(c) to (e) : States, including Uttar Pradesh, had declared all the inhabited un-electrified census villages across the country electrified, as on 28th April, 2018. 100% village electrification was achieved under DDUGJY.

ANNEXURE

ANNEXURE REFERRED IN REPLY TO PARTS (a) & (b) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 636 ANSWERED IN THE RAJYA SABHA ON 07.02.2023

| Sl. No. | State/UT | No. of Villages Electrified under DDUGJY | | |
|---------|-------------------|--|-------------|--------------|
| | | Grid | Off-Grid | Total |
| 1 | Arunachal Pradesh | 928 | 555 | 1483 |
| 2 | Assam | 2338 | 394 | 2732 |
| 3 | Bihar | 2699 | 207 | 2906 |
| 4 | Chhattisgarh | 605 | 473 | 1078 |
| 5 | Himachal Pradesh | 28 | - | 28 |
| 6 | J&K | 75 | 54 | 129 |
| 7 | Jharkhand | 2335 | 248 | 2583 |
| 8 | Karnataka | 12 | 27 | 39 |
| 9 | Madhya Pradesh | 389 | 33 | 422 |
| 10 | Maharashtra | 37 | 43 | 80 |
| 11 | Manipur | 267 | 99 | 366 |
| 12 | Meghalaya | 969 | 82 | 1051 |
| 13 | Mizoram | 54 | - | 54 |
| 14 | Nagaland | 78 | - | 78 |
| 15 | Odisha | 2882 | 399 | 3281 |
| 16 | Rajasthan | 334 | 93 | 427 |
| 17 | Tripura | 26 | - | 26 |
| 18 | Uttar Pradesh | 1467 | 31 | 1498 |
| 19 | Uttarakhand | 67 | 24 | 91 |
| 20 | West Bengal | 22 | - | 22 |
| | Total | 15612 | 2762 | 18374 |

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF POWER
RAJYA SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.637
ANSWERED ON 07.02.2023

POWER GENERATION IN THE COUNTRY FROM DIFFERENT SOURCES

637 # SHRI JUGALSINH LOKHANDWALA:

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

- (a) the quantum of electricity being generated in the country at present from different sources, along with the potential of electricity production and the increase registered in electricity production in the last five years;
- (b) the schemes of Government to meet the continuous demand of power at the time of peak load and the success achieved in the same; and
- (c) the percentage of electricity being generated from renewable energy sources such as solar energy, geothermal energy, wind energy, tidal energy, hydro power, biomass, etc. at present and the plan and target to take it further?

A N S W E R

THE MINISTER OF POWER AND NEW & RENEWABLE ENERGY

(SHRI R.K. SINGH)

- (a) :** The details of electricity produced in India, during the current year 2022-23 (up to December, 2022) from different sources along with the program of electricity production and the increase registered in electricity production during the last five years are given at **Annexure-I**.
- (b) :** Indian power system met a record power demand of 211.6 GW in June 2022. During the current year 2023, the power demand is expected to be around 225 GW during summer. The Government have taken the following steps to meet the peak demand of power:
 - (i) 175 GW of power generation capacity, 173459 ckt kms of transmission lines and 621176 MVA of transformation capacity has been added to our grid from 2014 till 31.12.2022.
 - (ii) Under DDUGJY/Saubhagya/IPDS the Distribution system has been strengthened at a cost of Rs. 2.02 Lakh Crore-adding 2927 new substations, upgrading 3964 substations and adding 8.48 lakh ckt km of HT/LT lines etc from 2014 till 31.12.2022.
 - (iii) 100% FDI through automatic route is allowed for projects of power generation (except atomic energy), transmission, distribution and trading.
 - (iv) Notification of Revised Tariff Policy on 28.01.2016 with various provisions to encourage private sector participation in generation as well as in transmission.

(v) In order to promote generation from renewable sources of energy and attract investments in this sector, Inter State Transmission System (ISTS) charges for transmission of the electricity generated from solar and wind sources have been waived for projects to be commissioned by 30.06.2025. Further, ISTS charges on transmission of electricity generated from new hydro projects waived for 18 years from the date of commissioning.

(vi) Green Open Access Rules, 2022 have been notified on 06.06.22 for promoting generation, purchase and consumption of green energy.

(vii) Setting up of Ultra Mega Renewable Energy Parks to provide land and transmission to Renewable Energy (RE) developers for installation of RE projects at large scale.

(viii) With the objective of improving the quality and reliability of power supply to consumers through a financially sustainable and operationally efficient Distribution Sector in the country. Government of India has launched Revamped Distribution Sector Scheme (RDSS) in July 2021. The scheme aims to reduce the Aggregate Technical & Commercial losses (AT&C) to pan-India levels of 12-15% and Average Cost of Supply-Average Realizable Revenue (ACS-ARR) gap to zero by 2024-25. The scheme has an outlay of Rs.3,03,758 crore and an estimated Gross Budgetary Support (GBS) of Rs.97,631 crore from the Central Government.

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

(x) Monitoring and Coordination with Ministries of coal and railways on a regular basis for increase in the production and dispatch of coal as much as possible.

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

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

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

(xiv) The Electricity Amendment Rules, 2022 has been notified on 29th December, 2022 which mandate preparation of resource adequacy plan so as to successfully meet the power demand of the consumers.

These measures have contributed to the present status wherein power availability has gone upto 22½ hrs, on an average, in rural areas and 23½ hrs in urban areas.

(c) : The percentage of electricity being produced from renewable energy sources such as solar energy, geothermal energy, wind energy, tidal energy, hydro power and biomass etc. during the current year 2022-23 (up to December, 2022) is given at **Annexure-II**.

The generation target from renewable energy sources including large hydro & Bhutan import for the year 2022-23 and 2023-24 is 342667 MU and 379000.70 MU respectively.

The Government is moving aggressively towards other renewable energy source like solar, Off-shore wind, On-shore wind, Biomass, Battery energy storage system etc. Renewable Capacity (excluding Large Hydro) under implementation is 61.98 GW and under tendering is 36.44 GW.

ANNEXURE REFERRED IN REPLY TO PART (a) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 637 ANSWERED IN THE RAJYA SABHA ON 07.02.2023

The details of electricity produced in India during the current year 2022-23 (up to December, 2022) from different sources along with the program of electricity production and the increase registered in electricity production in the last five years

| Category | Fuel | 2017-18 | | 2018-19 | | 2019-20 | | 2020-21 | |
|--|-------------------|-------------------|---------------------------|-------------------|---------------------------|-------------------|---------------------------|-------------------|---------------------------|
| | | Generation (MU) | % Growth w.r.t. Last Year | Generation (MU) | % Growth w.r.t. Last Year | Generation (MU) | % Growth w.r.t. Last Year | Generation (MU) | % Growth w.r.t. Last Year |
| THERMAL | COAL | 951754.51 | 4.57 | 987681.83 | 3.77 | 961218.23 | -2.68 | 950937.55 | -1.07 |
| | LIGNITE | 34836.14 | 0.32 | 34583.50 | -0.73 | 32978.76 | -4.64 | 30505.68 | -7.50 |
| | NATURAL GAS | 50154.78 | 2.22 | 49832.89 | -0.64 | 48442.64 | -2.79 | 50842.59 | 4.95 |
| | NAPHTHA | 52.96 | 100.7 | 0.86 | -98.38 | | -100.0 | 101.41 | - |
| | DIESEL | 260.71 | -5.30 | 124.80 | -52.13 | 108.23 | -13.28 | 126.31 | 16.71 |
| | HIGH SPEED DIESEL | 0.00 | - | 0.00 | - | 0.00 | - | 0.00 | - |
| THERMAL Total | | 1037059.10 | 4.31 | 1072223.88 | 3.39 | 1042747.86 | -2.75 | 1032513.54 | -0.98 |
| NUCLEAR Total | | 38346.12 | 1.13 | 37812.59 | -1.39 | 46472.45 | 22.90 | 43029.08 | -7.41 |
| Large HYDRO | | 126122.70 | 3.06 | 134893.61 | 6.95 | 155769.12 | 15.48 | 150299.52 | -3.51 |
| Bhutan (IMP.) | | 4778.33 | -14.94 | 4406.62 | -7.78 | 5794.48 | 31.49 | 8765.50 | 51.27 |
| TOTAL (Thermal, Nuclear, Large Hydro & Import) "A" | | 1206306.25 | 3.98 | 1249336.70 | 3.57 | 1250783.91 | 0.12 | 1234607.64 | -1.29 |
| Renewable (Excl. large Hydro) "B" | | 101839.48 | 24.88 | 126759.09 | 24.47 | 138337.02 | 9.13 | 147247.51 | 6.44 |
| Grand Total (A+B) "C" | | 1308145.73 | 5.35 | 1376095.79 | 5.19 | 1389120.93 | 0.95 | 1381855.15 | -0.52 |
| Total Renewable (incl. Large Hydro and Bhutan Imp)"D" | | 232740.51 | 11.07 | 266059.32 | 14.32 | 299900.62 | 12.72 | 306312.53 | 2.14 |
| % of Total Renewable W.r. t. Grand Total (% of C/D) | | 17.79 | | 19.33 | | 21.59 | | 22.17 | |

| Category | Fuel | 2021-22 | | 2022-23 | | 2022-23 | 2023-24 |
|--|-------------------|-------------------|---------------------------|----------------------------------|---------------------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|
| | | Generation (MU) | % Growth w.r.t. Last Year | Generation (upto-Dec 22) in (MU) | % Growth w.r.t. Last Year (up to Dec) | Generation Program (in MU) | Generation Program (in MU) |
| THERMAL | COAL | 1041487.43 | 9.52 | 846570.89 | 11.39 | 1179367.00 | 1255000.00 |
| | LIGNITE | 37094.04 | 21.60 | 26998.82 | -1.46 | 35956.00 | 37000.00 |
| | NATURAL GAS | 36015.77 | -29.16 | 18384.22 | -37.13 | 41914.00 | 32000.00 |
| | NAPHTHA | 0.00 | -100.00 | 0.83 | | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| | DIESEL | 117.24 | -7.18 | 134.90 | 80.23 | | |
| | HIGH SPEED DIESEL | 0.00 | - | 0.00 | | 151.00 | 110.00 |
| THERMAL Total | | 1114714.48 | 7.96 | 892089.66 | 9.23 | 1257388.00 | 1324110.00 |
| NUCLEAR Total | | 47112.06 | 9.49 | 33920.02 | -2.63 | 43324.00 | 46190.00 |
| Large HYDRO | | 151627.33 | 0.88 | 137903.61 | 9.35 | 150661.00 | 156700.00 |
| Bhutan(IMP.) | | 7493.20 | -14.51 | 6653.20 | -8.25 | 8000.00 | 8000.00 |
| TOTAL (Thermal, Nuclear, Large Hydro & Import) "A" | | 1320947.07 | 6.99 | 1070566.49 | 8.69 | 1459373.00 | 1535000.00 |
| Renewable (Excl. large Hydro) "B" | | 170912.3 | 16.07 | 153052.71 | 18.85 | 184000.00 | 215000.00 |
| Grand Total (A+B) "C" | | 1491859.37 | 7.96 | 1223619.20 | 9.87 | 1643373.00 | 1750000.00 |
| Total Renewable (incl. Large Hydro and Bhutan Imp)"D" | | 330032.83 | 7.74 | 297609.52 | 9.87 | | |
| % of Total Renewable W.r. t. Grand Total (% of C/D) | | 22.12 | | 24.32 | | | |

Note:

1. Gross Generation from sources (Thermal, Nuclear & Large Hydro) stations of 25 MW and above only.
2. Gross Generation from Renewable sources (Wind, Solar, Biomass, bagasse, Small Hydro and Others)

ANNEXURE-II**ANNEXURE REFERRED IN REPLY TO PART (c) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 637
ANSWERED IN THE RAJYA SABHA ON 07.02.2023**

The percentage of electricity being produced from renewable energy sources such as solar energy, geothermal energy, wind energy, tidal energy, hydro power and biomass etc. during the current year 2022-23 (up to December, 2022)

All Figure in MU

| Source | 2022-23 (Up to Dec-22) | % of Total |
|---------------|-------------------------------|-------------------|
| Wind | 59532.36 | 20.0 |
| Solar | 72924.49 | 24.5 |
| Biomass | 2251.72 | 0.8 |
| Bagasse | 7054.61 | 2.4 |
| Small Hydro | 9392.75 | 3.2 |
| Large Hydro | 137903.61 | 46.3 |
| Bhutan Import | 6653.20 | 2.2 |
| Other | 1896.79 | 0.6 |
| Total | 297609.53 | 100.0 |

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF POWER
RAJYA SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.638
ANSWERED ON 07.02.2023

PAYMENT OF DUES

638 # SHRI VINAY DINU TENDULKAR:

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

- (a) whether State Governments are paying the dues of the power sector on time, if so, the year-wise details during the last three years;
- (b) whether action was taken against the consumer States for not paying the dues on time; and
- (c) if so, the details thereof, if not, the reasons therefor?

A N S W E R

THE MINISTER OF POWER AND NEW & RENEWABLE ENERGY

(SHRI R.K. SINGH)

(a) : Details of Year-wise Outstanding Government Departments Dues and Subsidy Receivables for all the States/UTs of the country are given at **Annexure-I** and **Annexure-II** respectively.

(b) & (c) : Under the Revamped Distribution Sector Scheme (RDSS) launched by Government of India, as part of prequalification criteria for availing financial assistance under the scheme, it is to be ensured that all Government Departments/ Attached Offices/ Local Bodies/ Autonomous Bodies/ Boards/Corporations have made 100% payment of current electricity dues for the year under evaluation. Regarding the timely payment of subsidy dues, the State Government has to ensure 100% payment of subsidy for the previous year and advance payment of subsidy up to current period in line with Section 65 of EA, 2003 and wipe out the remaining subsidy amount by the end of the project period. Trajectories for liquidation of arrears on account of electricity dues of Government Departments as well as old subsidy dues have been prescribed under the Result Evaluation Framework for evaluating the DISCOMs for availing financial assistance under the scheme. Release of grant under the scheme is contingent upon Discoms meeting pre-qualifying criteria.

This scheme also aims at implementation of prepaid Smart Metering for all Government offices, excluding emergency public services like hospitals, waterworks and street lighting. It is expected that this will ensure timely payment of all Government Departments electricity dues including dues from ULBs/ RLBs to the DISCOMs.

.....2.

Ministry of Power (MoP), has introduced additional prudential guidelines for sanctioning of working capital loans to State DISCOMs/ TRANSCOs/ GENCOs. These provide that loans to DISCOMs and other State owned utilities would be contingent to their performance against prescribed conditions. The prudential norms, among other conditions, include timely release of subsidy by State Governments and payment of outstanding Govt. Department electricity bills. The MoP has also asked all other FIs/ Banks to adopt and implement the Revised Additional Prudential Norms for working capital loan to DISCOMs/ TRANSCOs/ GENCOs.

In line with recommendations of the Fifteenth Finance Commission, Ministry of Finance (GoI) launched a program in June 2021 to allow additional borrowing space of 0.5% of the Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) to the State Governments, which is conditional on them undertaking and sustaining specific reforms in the power sector. Entry level conditions include timely payment of outstanding subsidy dues and advance payment of current subsidy, ensure that the additional borrowing by DISCOMs stands evaluated and justified. Additional borrowing ranging from 0.25% to 0.50% of GSDP will be allowed based on their score against the performance evaluation criteria which includes timely payment of electricity bills by Government Departments/offices/Local Bodies and if they meet all entry level conditions. For FY 2021-22, proposals of 12 States (Andhra Pradesh, Manipur, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Sikkim, Meghalaya, Odisha, Assam, Kerala, West Bengal and Himachal Pradesh) have been approved for additional borrowing up to 0.5% of GSDP.

**ANNEXURE REFERRED IN REPLY TO PART (a) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 638
ANSWERED IN THE RAJYA SABHA ON 07.02.2023**

| Sr. No. | States/UTs | Cumulative Outstanding Govt. Deptt dues as on 31.03.2020 (Rs. in Crore) | Cumulative Outstanding Govt. Deptt dues as on 31.03.2021 (Rs. in Crore) | Cumulative Outstanding Govt. Deptt dues as on 31.03.2022 (Rs. in Crore) |
|---------|----------------------------|---|---|---|
| 1 | Andhra Pradesh | 7064.5 | 8735.9 | 9116.0 |
| 2 | Arunachal Pradesh | 48.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| 3 | Assam | 153.3 | 106.2 | 21.0 |
| 4 | Bihar | 1276.0 | 452.5 | 704.4 |
| 5 | Chhattisgarh | 610.0 | 1159.8 | 1101.6 |
| 6 | Goa | 81.0 | 125.3 | 201.0 |
| 7 | Gujarat | 423.0 | 644.0 | 358.0 |
| 8 | Haryana | 452.7 | 154.3 | 134.2 |
| 9 | Himachal Pradesh | 154.0 | 183.1 | 86.0 |
| 10 | J&K | 4580.6 | 4882.0 | 9933.1 |
| 11 | Jharkhand | 723.4 | 79.8 | 320.1 |
| 12 | Karnataka | 4677.3 | 4301.1 | 6600.3 |
| 13 | Kerala | 1790.4 | 878.4 | 1278.4 |
| 14 | Ladakh | 0.0 | 0.0 | 62.5 |
| 15 | Madhya Pradesh | 1062.7 | 140.0 | 813.2 |
| 16 | Maharashtra | 6350.0 | 8496.0 | 9131.0 |
| 17 | Manipur | 120.0 | 67.4 | 70.6 |
| 18 | Meghalaya | 51.2 | 53.3 | 0.0 |
| 19 | Mizoram | 25.7 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| 20 | Nagaland | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| 21 | Odisha | 478.8 | 306.7 | 384.8 |
| 22 | Punjab | 2250.0 | 1750.0 | 2612.0 |
| 23 | Rajasthan | 1390.5 | 2031.0 | 1791.2 |
| 24 | Sikkim | 41.6 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| 25 | Tamil Nadu | 1476.0 | 2702.3 | 3677.0 |
| 26 | Telangana | 9320.0 | 10003.3 | 11935.0 |
| 27 | Tripura | 37.1 | 9.5 | 40.9 |
| 28 | Uttar Pradesh | 13294.0 | 115.0 | 4491.6 |
| 29 | Uttarakhand | 1122.4 | 0.0 | 814.0 |
| 30 | West Bengal | 515.0 | 1287.8 | 954.0 |
| 31 | Lakshadweep | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| 32 | D&N Haveli and Daman & Diu | 3.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| 33 | Puducherry | 443.8 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| 34 | Andaman Nicobar | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| 35 | Chandigarh | 4.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| 36 | Delhi | 152.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| | TOTAL | 60172.70 | 48664.49 | 66631.68 |

Source: REC report

**ANNEXURE REFERRED IN REPLY TO PART (a) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 638
ANSWERED IN THE RAJYA SABHA ON 07.02.2023**

| Sr. No. | States/UTs | Cumulative Outstanding Subsidy receivable from State Govt. as on 31.03.2020 (Rs. in Crore) | Cumulative Outstanding Subsidy receivable from State Govt. as on 31.03.2021 (Rs. in Crore) | Cumulative Outstanding Subsidy receivable from State Govt. as on 31.03.2022 (Rs. in Crore) |
|---------|----------------------------|--|--|--|
| 1 | Andhra Pradesh | 6179.2 | 5139.6 | 3178.3 |
| 2 | Arunachal Pradesh | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| 3 | Assam | 0.0 | 14.7 | 0.0 |
| 4 | Bihar | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| 5 | Chhattisgarh | 2256.7 | 2504.5 | 2698.7 |
| 6 | Goa | 0.0 | | 0.0 |
| 7 | Gujarat | 7517.0 | 5163.0 | 3445.0 |
| 8 | Haryana | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| 9 | Himachal Pradesh | 110.0 | 53.1 | 89.0 |
| 10 | J&K | 300.0 | 1500.0 | 0.0 |
| 11 | Jharkhand | 3641.0 | 600.0 | 0.0 |
| 12 | Karnataka | 8107.0 | 5473.6 | 3525.9 |
| 13 | Kerala | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| 14 | Ladakh | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| 15 | Madhya Pradesh | 6583.8 | 12573.1 | 16240.2 |
| 16 | Maharashtra | 1368.0 | 9101.0 | 3399.0 |
| 17 | Manipur | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| 18 | Meghalaya | 1318.9 | 0.0 | 38.4 |
| 19 | Mizoram | | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| 20 | Nagaland | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| 21 | Odisha | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| 22 | Punjab | 5578.0 | 1239.0 | 9020.0 |
| 23 | Rajasthan | 13672.4 | 17961.5 | 15596.5 |
| 24 | Sikkim | 23.6 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| 25 | Tamil Nadu | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| 26 | Telangana | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| 27 | Tripura | 153.6 | 157.3 | 166.3 |
| 28 | Uttar Pradesh | 0.0 | 2992.7 | 18940.0 |
| 29 | Uttarakhand | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| 30 | West Bengal | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| 31 | Lakshadweep | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| 32 | D&N Haveli and Daman & Diu | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| 33 | Puducherry | 18.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| 34 | Andaman Nicobar | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| 35 | Chandigarh | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| 36 | Delhi | 727.6 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| | TOTAL | 57554.8 | 64473.00 | 76337.33 |

Source: REC report

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF POWER
RAJYA SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.639
ANSWERED ON 07.02.2023

UN-ELECTRIFIED VILLAGES IN INDIA

639 DR. AMEE YAJNIK:

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

- (a) whether it is a fact that even after 75 years of independence, many villages such as Raghnesda village of Banaskantha (Gujarat), Kupgarh, Khiria Bharka village of Ashoknagar (Madhya Pradesh) etc. have not been electrified;
- (b) if so, the details of such un-electrified villages, along with the reasons for un-electrification and the time-frame for electrification, State-wise; and
- (c) whether Government has set up a mechanism to monitor and achieve 100 per cent electrification in remote villages and tribal areas, 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) : Government of India launched Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana (DDUGJY), in December, 2014 for strengthening the distribution systems including separation of agriculture and non-agriculture feeders, strengthening and augmentation of sub-transmission & distribution infrastructure, metering of distribution transformers/feeders/consumers and electrification of villages across the country. The erstwhile Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana (RGGVY) was subsumed under DDUGJY. As reported by the States, all the inhabited un-electrified villages as per Census 2011 were electrified by 28th April, 2018 across the country under DDUGJY. A total of 18,374 villages were electrified under this scheme. This scheme got closed as on 31.03.2022.

As reported by the States of Gujarat and Madhya Pradesh, Census village Raghnesda of Banaskantha, Gujarat and Census villages Kupgarh, Khiria Bharka of Ashoknagar, Madhya Pradesh stand electrified.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF POWER
RAJYA SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.640
ANSWERED ON 07.02.2023

REDUCTION OF IMPORTS

**640. SHRI PRAMOD TIWARI:
SMT. RAJANI ASHOKRAO PATIL:**

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

- (a) whether it is a fact that the Ministry of Coal has announced a reduction of imports to zero, while the Ministry of Power has made imports compulsory;
- (b) if so, reasons for the discrepancy;
- (c) whether it is a fact that the Ministry has passed a directive to blend 10 per cent imported coal to circumvent the domestic coal shortage that has increased the need to import dry fuel;
- (d) whether Government is aware that the price of coal in the global market has risen to five times the Coal India Limited (CIL) notified coal prices; and
- (e) if so, the details regarding the expenses incurred, on the imports?

A N S W E R

THE MINISTER OF POWER AND NEW & RENEWABLE ENERGY

(SHRI R.K. SINGH)

(a) to (c) : The power plants designed for utilizing high Gross Calorific Value (GCV) non-coking coal and Cement, Sponge Iron, Aluminum customers are utilizing high ranked low ash coal. The coal requirement for such category of consumers cannot be substituted by domestic coal. Thus, import of coal cannot be reduced to zero. In addition, thermal power plants have been importing coal for blending purpose from 2009 onwards. During 2022-23 (April, 2022 to January, 2023), Coal India Limited (CIL) despatched 485.99 Million Tonnes (MT) (provisional) coal to power sector as compared to 440.05 MT during same period last year, registering a growth of about 10%. However, with the increase in electricity demand, the increase in supply of coal to the power plants is not commensurate with the domestic coal requirement. The gap between daily coal consumption and daily arrival of domestic coal ranged from 2.65 Lakh Tonnes to 0.5 Lakh Tonnes between the month of September, 2022 and January, 2023. If the imports for blending had not been made, the coal stocks in thermal power plants would have reduced to zero in September, 2022. Therefore, Ministry of Power advised Central, State Gencos and Independent Power Producers (IPPs) on 09.01.2023 to import coal through a transparent competitive procurement for blending so as to have sufficient coal stocks at their power plants for smooth operations till September, 2023.

(d) & (e) : The price of the imported coal is not comparable with the price of the domestic coal due to difference in calorific value. The pricing of imported coal is linked with International Indices for imported coal, source of origin and factors like ocean freight, insurance etc. which vary with international demand supply scenario. Every generating company imports coal as per its requirement.
