

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF POWER
RAJYA SABHA
STARRED QUESTION NO.200
ANSWERED ON 22.03.2022

PUBLIC AND PRIVATE INVESTMENT IN POWER SECTOR

200 SHRI K.R.N. RAJESHKUMAR:

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

- (a) the amount of public and private investment made in the power sector during the Eleventh and Twelfth Plan periods;
- (b) whether any study has been conducted to assess the additional power requirement of the country during the next ten years;
- (c) if so, the details thereof along with the resources identified for the purpose; and
- (d) the steps proposed to be taken by Government to enhance public and private investment in the power sector to achieve the goal of round the clock supply of power to all?

A N S W E R

THE MINISTER OF POWER AND NEW & RENEWABLE ENERGY

(SHRI R.K. SINGH)

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

STATEMENT

STATEMENT REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PARTS (a) TO (d) OF STARRED QUESTION NO.200 ANSWERED IN THE RAJYA SABHA ON 22.03.2022 REGARDING PUBLIC AND PRIVATE INVESTMENT IN POWER SECTOR

(a): The amount of public and private investment made in the power sector (excluding renewable energy) during the Eleventh and Twelfth Plan periods is as under:-

(Rs. incrore)

Sector	Eleventh Plan	Twelfth Plan
Public	3,92,110	6,98,191
Private	3,01,370	4,42,588
Total	6,93,480	11,40,779

(b) & (c): Central Electricity Authority (CEA) conducts Electric Power Survey (EPS) of the country every five years for estimating the electricity demand of the country on medium and long term basis as obligated under Section 73(a) of the Electricity Act 2003. The 19th Electric Power Survey (EPS) report covers electricity demand projection for the year 2016-17 to 2026-27 as well as perspective electricity demand projection for the year 2031-32 and 2036-37 for the country. The estimated Electrical Energy Requirement and Peak Electricity Demand of the country for perspective years 2031-32 and 2036-37 are given below:

	2031-32	2036-37
Electrical Energy Requirement (in million units)	2530531	3049478
Peak Electricity Demand (MW)	370462	447702

In so far as the resources are concerned, thermal generation with a capacity of 28,460 MW, renewable generation (including large hydro) with a capacity of 72,606 MW and nuclear generation with a capacity of 15,700 MW are upcoming/under construction in the country. Further, Government of India has also set a target of achieving 500 GW of installed capacity based on non-fossil fuel by 2030.

(d) : Various initiatives have been taken by the Government to encourage public and private investment in the power sector. Some of the major initiatives are as under:

- Notification of Revised Tariff Policy on 28.01.2016 with various provisions to encourage private sector participation in generation as well as in transmission.
- Revamped Distribution Sector Scheme was launched in July 2021 to improve the operational efficiencies and financial sustainability of all DISCOMs/ Power Departments and is expected to spur investments in the power sector.
- 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 projects have been waived up to 30.06.2025.
- 100% FDI through automatic route is allowed for projects of power generation (except atomic energy), transmission, distribution and trading.
- Generally, transmission projects are being developed through tariff based competitive bidding.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF POWER
RAJYA SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.2229
ANSWERED ON 22.03.2022

ELECTRICITY BASED COOKING

2229 SHRI NARAYANA KORAGAPPA:

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

- (a) the details of electricity based cooking penetration which helps in reduction in energy import dependency thereby achieving the goal of Atmanirbhar Bharat;
- (b) the penetration of electricity based cooking in urban and rural areas; and
- (c) the details of city/town/village having the highest penetration of electricity based cooking in the country, including Karnataka?

A N S W E R

THE MINISTER OF POWER AND NEW & RENEWABLE ENERGY

(SHRI R.K. SINGH)

(a) to (c) : No assessment has been carried out with respect to penetration of electricity based cooking by the Ministry of Power and PSUs/Orgns. under its administrative control. However, with an objective to promote clean and safe cooking, Bureau of Energy Efficiency (BEE), a statutory body under the administrative control of Ministry of Power, has developed the performance benchmarks for Induction hobs and carried out a market assessment study to understand the market acceptability of the product category wherein the market size for Induction hobs was estimated to be around 40 lakh units in the FY: 2018-19. Further, based on the market data received, it was reported that approximately 60% of the units are being assembled locally while their components are imported, with remaining 40% units being imported in the fully assembled state.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF POWER
RAJYA SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.2230
ANSWERED ON 22.03.2022

LOSSES OF DISCOMS AND THEIR OUTSTANDING DUES

2230 SHRI T.G. VENKATESH:

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

- (a) the details of the total outstanding dues owed by power distribution companies (DISCOMs) to power generating companies (GENCOS), State-wise;
- (b) the details of reforms deliberated in consultation with the States and all stakeholders;
- (c) whether Government has noticed that Telangana and Andhra Pradesh Governments are confronting on account of power dues; and
- (d) whether Government has taken any steps to resolve power dues issues between Telangana and Andhra Pradesh?

A N S W E R

THE MINISTER OF POWER AND NEW & RENEWABLE ENERGY

(SHRI R.K. SINGH)

(a) & (b): As per data provided by the power sector Generating companies, on the PRAAPTI Portal, at the end of February, 2022, total amount of Rs.1,00,931 Crores is due from the DISCOMs. The details are placed at **Annexure**.

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

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

(c) & (d): Andhra Pradesh has raised the matter of non-payment of power dues of Rs. 6,111.88 crore by Government of Telangana utilities.

A meeting was held with the representatives of Government of Andhra Pradesh and Government of Telangana in which the following facts emerged:

- (i) This is a post bifurcation matter.
- (ii) The power supply is as per agreement between Andhra Pradesh and Telangana.
- (iii) Initially Telangana was paying to Andhra Pradesh for the power drawn from Andhra Pradesh.
- (iv) There is no dispute regarding the principal amount to be paid for the power supplied by Andhra Pradesh to Telangana. However, some reconciliation was required in the interest to be paid on the principal amount by Andhra Pradesh and Telangana. Both had agreed to reconcile the figures as per the terms and conditions of the Power Purchase Agreement.
- (v) As the payment has not been received from Telangana, Andhra Pradesh has filed a Petition before the Hon'ble High Court of Telangana.

As the matter is sub-judice, and the power was supplied under a bilateral agreement, Government of India has suggested to both the States to amicably resolve the issue among themselves. A reference has also been made to Ministry of Law and Justice for further advice in the matter.

**ANNEXURE REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PARTS (a) & (b) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION
NO. 2230 ANSWERED IN THE RAJYA SABHA ON 22.03.2022**

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

(Overdue figures do not include disputed amount)

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

[Source: PRAPPTI Portal]

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF POWER
RAJYA SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.2231
ANSWERED ON 22.03.2022

SALIENT FEATURES OF UJALA AND SLNP PROGRAMMES

2231 # DR. KIRODI LAL MEENA:

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

- (a) the salient features of Unnat Jyoti by Affordable LEDs for All (UJALA) and Street Lighting National Programme (SLNP);
- (b) whether the said programme has been implemented in all the States/Union Territories of the country and if so, the details thereof and the status of the implementation thereof;
- (c) State-wise and UT-wise number of LED bulbs distributed under the said programmes during the last three years and current year; and
- (d) whether Government has taken any step to encourage the manufacturers and distributors of LED bulbs and if so, the details thereof?

A N S W E R

THE MINISTER OF POWER AND NEW & RENEWABLE ENERGY

(SHRI R.K. SINGH)

(a) : UJALA [Unnat Jyoti by Affordable Light Emitting Diode (LED) for All] was launched on 5th January, 2015 to provide energy efficient LED bulbs to domestic consumers at an affordable price. The programme was successful in bringing down the retail price of the LED bulbs from Rs. 300-350 per LED bulb in the year 2014 to Rs 70-80 per bulb, in a short span of 3 years. The salient features of the UJALA programme are as follows:

- i. Increase the demand of LED lights by aggregating requirements across the country and provide economies of scale to manufacturers through regular bulk procurement, which helped the manufacturers to reduce the cost of LED bulbs not only for UJALA program but for retail segment as well.
- ii. Promote the use of the most efficient lighting technology at affordable rates to domestic consumers which benefits them by way of reduced energy bill while at the same time improving their quality of life through better illumination.
- iii. Enhance consumer awareness on the financial and environmental benefits of using energy efficient appliances, thus creating market for energy efficient appliances.

- iv. Distribution of 36.79 Crore (as on 16.03.2022) LED bulbs resulted in energy saving of 47,784 million units of electricity per annum, peak demand reduction of 9,566 MW and 38.70 million tonnes of CO₂ emission reduction annually.

Street Lighting National Program (SLNP) was launched on 5th January 2015 as “Prakash Path” – National Program for adoption of LED Street Lighting. The main objective was to convert conventional Street Lights with energy efficient LED Street Lights. Energy Efficiency Services Limited (EESL) was designated as the implementing agency to implement this program across Pan-India. This initiative was a part of the Government’s efforts to spread the message of energy efficiency in the country and bring market transformation for energy efficient appliances. EESL joined hands with the Urban Local Bodies (ULBs), Municipal Bodies, Gram Panchayats (GPs) and Central & State Governments to implement SLNP across India. The salient features of Street Light National Programme are as follows:

- i. Reduction in Energy Consumption: Reduce energy consumption in lighting which helps DISCOMs to manage peak demand.
- ii. Market Transformation by reduced pricing through demand aggregation and Shift the buying preference from Sodium Vapour/Fluorescent Lighting to LED Based Solid State Lighting.
- iii. Promote Energy Service Company (ESCO) model Approach: Under this model, ESCO replaces the conventional street lights with LEDs at its own costs (without any need for municipalities to invest) and the consequent reduction in energy and maintenance cost of the municipality is used to repay ESCO over a period of time.
- iv. Green House Gas (GHG) Emission Reduction: Mitigate climate change by implementing energy efficient LED based street lights resulting in reduced GHG emissions. Also reduction in energy intensity thereby supporting India’s Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) goals.
- v. Improvement in the safety & security in public area in rural, semi urban, and urban settings through better illumination.
- vi. Progress & Impact: Till date, EESL has installed over 1.23 crore (as on 16.03.2022) LED street lights in ULBs and Gram Panchayats across India. This has resulted into Energy Saving of 8516.7 Million Unit of Electricity per annum, peak demand reduction of 1419.45 MW and 5.87 Million tons of CO₂ emission reduction annually.

(b) & (c) : Details of the implementation of UJALA and SLNP programmes in States/Union Territories across the country are at **Annexure-I** and **Annexure-II** respectively. The number of LED bulbs distributed by EESL during the last three years and current year is tabulated at **Annexure-III**.

(d) : Demand aggregation was planned in an advanced manner for these programmes that serves as an incentive for domestic manufacturers to enhance their manufacturing capacities.

**ANNEXURE REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PARTS (b) & (c) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION
NO. 2231 ANSWERED IN THE RAJYA SABHA ON 22.03.2022**

State-wise installation details of UJALA

Sl. No.	State/UT	Nos. of LED bulb distributed (as on 11.03.2022)
1.	Andaman & Nicobar	4,00,000
2.	Andhra Pradesh	2,20,39,295
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	4,99,498
4.	Assam	71,84,998
5.	Bihar	1,96,08,609
6.	Chandigarh	5,54,283
7.	Chhattisgarh	1,08,22,335
8.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu	3,06,431
9.	Delhi	1,33,59,504
10.	Goa	10,05,890
11.	Gujarat	4,14,48,713
12.	Haryana	1,56,08,118
13.	Himachal Pradesh	86,44,232
14.	Jammu & Kashmir and Ladakh*	87,17,209
15.	Jharkhand	1,36,45,874
16.	Karnataka	2,42,62,841
17.	Kerala	1,54,29,919
18.	Lakshadweep	2,00,000
19.	Madhya Pradesh	1,75,74,110
20.	Maharashtra	2,19,86,569
21.	Manipur	2,99,934
22.	Meghalaya	4,33,789
23.	Mizoram	6,15,332
24.	Nagaland	10,99,038
25.	Odisha	5,22,70,570
26.	Puducherry	6,09,251
27.	Punjab	30,10,852
28.	Rajasthan	1,73,21,034
29.	Sikkim	1,64,000
30.	Tamil Nadu	43,63,183
31.	Telangana	21,88,948
32.	Tripura	10,54,437
33.	Uttar Pradesh	2,62,94,218
34.	Uttarakhand	56,73,817
35.	West Bengal	92,29,228
Total		36,79,26,060

*Distribution figures shown combined for both UTs

ANNEXURE-II

ANNEXURE REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PARTS (b) & (c) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 2231 ANSWERED IN THE RAJYA SABHA ON 22.03.2022

State-wise installation details of SLNP

Sl. No.	State/UT	No. of LED Street Lights installed (As on 11.03.2022)
1	Andhra Pradesh	2939074
2	Telangana	1390733
3	Tamil Nadu	7876
4	Port Blair- A&N	14995
5	Maharashtra	1047324
6	Kerala	402609
7	Karnataka	13102
8	Goa	207110
9	Lakshadweep	1000
10	West Bengal	84230
11	Jharkhand	516043
12	Bihar	557395
13	Rajasthan	1069768
14	Gujarat	889986
15	Uttar Pradesh	1260773
16	Uttarakhand	121489
17	Chhattisgarh	377989
18	Odisha	339981
19	Madhya Pradesh	212956
20	Delhi	367891
21	Jammu & Kashmir	151390
22	Himachal Pradesh	61689
23	Punjab	122518
24	Chandigarh	46496
25	Haryana	84693
26	Sikkim	868
27	Tripura	76426
28	Assam	28695
29	Puducherry	1520
Total		1,23,96,619

ANNEXURE REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PARTS (b) & (c) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 2231 ANSWERED IN THE RAJYA SABHA ON 22.03.2022

Number of LED bulbs distributed by EESL during the last three years and current year

Sl. No.	State/UT	FY 2018-2019	FY 2019-2020	FY 2020-2021	FY 2021-22
1.	Andhra Pradesh	164,182	9,400	1,884	7,025
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	151,105	100	548	1,635
3.	Assam	4,949,693	97,065	111,623	8,310
4.	Bihar	1,818,123	305,093	102,199	37,188
5.	Chandigarh	105,458	12,291	-	68,894
6.	Chhattisgarh	878,099	132,162	300,901	24,289
7.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu	46,588	30,754	3125	57,381
8.	Delhi	448,335	250,461	8,600	69,695
9.	Goa	78,777	55,000	730	-
10.	Gujarat	2,282,968	340,164	223,660	57,476
11.	Haryana	771,489	81,780	17,568	19701
12.	Himachal	338,028	229,508	138,604	43,513
13.	Jammu & Kashmir and Ladakh*	605,342	79273	2,00,394	-
14.	Jharkhand	1,429,828	137,413	336,581	-
15.	Karnataka	2,748,857	1,210,006	616,239	1,57,501
16.	Kerala	274,627	135,423	29,103	7,912
17.	Madhya Pradesh	498,687	156,815	83,232	39,939
18.	Maharashtra	259,605	33,862	11,638	2,508
19.	Manipur	147,926	25,000	-	-
20.	Meghalaya	93,463	-	-	-
21.	Mizoram	42,741	25	15	67
22.	Nagaland	183,637	47,777	-	-
23.	Odisha	32,343,477	7,142,578	57,449	6,450
24.	Puducherry	24,696	-	-	-
25.	Punjab	301,128	118,516	1,573,333	29,233
26.	Rajasthan	1,508,025	333,270	92,305	32,447
27.	Sikkim	58,842	-	-	-
28.	Tamil Nadu	1,844,325	419,661	148,044	2,104
29.	Telangana	260,081	6,978	36,591	2,450
30.	Tripura	290,635	9,046	15,605	7,463
31.	Uttar Pradesh	1,705,026	248,518	80,558	44,709
32.	Uttarakhand	629,772	229,701	60,262	26,356
33.	West Bengal	539,923	57,160	50,000	-
Total		57,823,488	11,934,800	4,300,791	7,54,246

*Distribution figures shown combined for both UTs

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF POWER
RAJYA SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.2232
ANSWERED ON 22.03.2022

AMENDMENT IN ELECTRICITY (RIGHTS OF CONSUMERS) RULES, 2020

2232 SHRI MUZIBULLA KHAN:

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

whether the Ministry will suitably amend the Electricity (Rights of Consumers) Rules, 2020 to specify the rules and guidelines for State Commissions to incorporate in their respective Supply Codes or for issuance of separate regulations in this regard and to provide for compensation to consumers by the SERCs on case to case basis after giving reasonable opportunity to the licensee of being heard?

A N S W E R

THE MINISTER OF POWER AND NEW & RENEWABLE ENERGY

(SHRI R.K. SINGH)

Ministry of Power notified Electricity (Rights of Consumers) Rules, 2020 on 31.12.2020 under section 176 of the Electricity Act, 2003. These rules emanate from the conviction that the power systems exist to subserve the interests of consumers and protect their rights to get the reliable services and quality electricity.

Rule 12 and Rule 13 of the Electricity (Rights of Consumers) Rules, 2020 on 31.12.2020 provide for notification of Standards of performance for distribution licensee and also mechanism of compensation to be paid to consumers.

Further, Ministry of Power vide letter dated 18.01.2021 requested all State Electricity Regulatory Commissions (SERCs) and Joint Electricity Regulatory Commissions (JERCs) to take necessary action in respect to the provisions in the Rules and, if required, the relevant regulations may be amended or new regulations be framed.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF POWER
RAJYA SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.2233
ANSWERED ON 22.03.2022

TECHNOLOGY TO CONTROL EMISSION OF SULFUR DIOXIDE

2233 # SHRI REWATI RAMAN SINGH:

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

- (a) the number of power companies that have installed new technologies to check sulfur dioxide in black smoke emitting from power plants in the year 2021-22;
- (b) whether it is a fact that technical issues have been faced while installing sulfur control technology in the coal power plant situated in Uttar Pradesh in the year 2021-22; and
- (c) if so, the details thereof?

A N S W E R

THE MINISTER OF POWER AND NEW & RENEWABLE ENERGY

(SHRI R.K. SINGH)

(a) : So far, Seven Power companies have installed Flue Gas Desulphurisation (FGD) in 20 power plant units to control emission of sulfur dioxide (SO₂) from Thermal Power Plants. Out of these, 16 units have installed wet Flue Gas Desulphurisation (FGD) technology and 4 units have installed Dry Sorbent Injection (DSI) technology. All these 20 units have installed the said technology prior to year 2021-22.

(b) & (c) : Uttar Pradesh Rajya Vidyut Utpadan Nigam Limited (UPRVUNL) and NTPC have informed that they have no unresolved technical issues while installing sulphur control technology in their coal power plant situated in Uttar Pradesh in the year 2021-2022.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF POWER
RAJYA SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.2234
ANSWERED ON 22.03.2022

RURAL HOUSEHOLDS COVERED UNDER DDUGJY

2234 SHRI IRANNA KADADI:

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

- (a) the number of rural households covered under the Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana (DDUGJY), the details thereof, State-wise;
- (b) the manner in which the Ministry aims to phase out or phase down the use of coal-based energy in the next three years; and
- (c) the plans which the Government has to reduce the burden on the retail consumers due to the shift from coal-based energy to renewable form of energy?

A N S W E R

THE MINISTER OF POWER AND NEW & RENEWABLE ENERGY

(SHRI R.K. SINGH)

(a) : Government of India had launched Deendayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana (DDUGJY) in December, 2014 for rural electrification works across the country. As reported by the States, all the inhabited un-electrified villages as per census 2011 stand electrified on 28th April, 2018 across the country under DDUGJY. A total of 18,374 villages were electrified under the scheme.

Government of India had launched the Pradhan Mantri Sahaj Bijli Har Ghar Yojana – Saubhagya in October, 2017 with the objective to achieve universal household electrification for providing electricity connections to all willing un-electrified households in rural areas and all willing poor households in urban areas in the country by March, 2019. All households were reported electrified by the States, except 18,734 households in Left Wing Extremists (LWE) affected areas of Chhattisgarh as on 31.03.2019. Subsequently, seven States namely Assam, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Manipur, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh had reported that around 19.09 lakh un-electrified households, identified before 31.03.2019, which were unwilling earlier but have now expressed willingness to get electricity connection needed to be electrified. This was also sanctioned. All these seven States have reported 100% households' electrification as on 31.03.2021. A total of 2.817 crore households were electrified since the launch of Saubhagya, up to 31.03.2021. Thereafter some States reported 11.84 lakh households remained to be electrified. These were also sanctioned, against which, 4.34 lakh households have been electrified. Accordingly, till date, a total 2.86 crore households have been electrified. State-wise details are at **Annexure**.

(b) : As per projections of Central Electricity Authority, the share of coal based thermal power generation capacity in the year 2030 would be around 32% in the energy mix as against the present share of 52%.

(c) : The retail consumer tariffs are determined by the respective State Regulators keeping in view several prudent costs including the cost of Power. With the increased large scale integration of renewable power in the electricity sector, the costs of renewable power have reduced considerably and the lowest discovered tariff for solar power has been Rs 1.99 per unit which is less than energy charge of many coal based power plants.

Government has also issued a scheme of bundling renewable power with thermal and hydro projects. This will also reduce the overall cost of power for the consumers.

Government is also extending grant assistance for construction of Green Energy Corridors, and for Solarisation of agriculture feeders/pump sets under KUSUM Scheme.

ANNEXURE

ANNEXURE REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PART (a) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 2234 ANSWERED IN THE RAJYA SABHA ON 22.03.2022

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

ORIGINAL SANCTIONS OF SAUBHAGYA				ADDITIONAL SANCTIONS ALLOWED UNDER SAUBHAGYA		FURTHER ADDITIONAL HOUSEHOLDS SANCTIONED UNDER DDUGJY					Grand Total
Sl. No.	Name of the States	No. of Households electrified from 11.10.2017 to 31.03.2019 as per Portal	Saturation certificate date	No. of Households reported electrified from 01.04.2019 to 31.03.2021	Total HHs electrified as on 31.03.2021	Discom	Date of sanction	Fund Sanctioned (Rs. in Cr.)	Households Sanctioned	Cumulative Achievement as on 07.03.2022	
1	Andhra Pradesh*	181,930		0	181,930						181,930
2	Arunachal Pradesh	47,089	12-Mar-19	0	47,089	APDA	02.08.2021	39.3	7859	0	47,089
3	Assam	1,745,149	24-Jan-19	200,000	1,945,149	APDCL	13.07.2021	1718.19	480249	381507	2,326,656
4	Bihar	3,259,041	25-Oct-18	0	3,259,041						3,259,041
5	Chhattisgarh	749,397	17-Aug-21	40,394	789,791	CSPDCL	02.08.2021	82.85	21981	2577	792,368
6	Gujarat*	41,317		0	41,317						41,317
7	Haryana	54,681	7-Dec-18	0	54,681						54,681
8	Himachal Pradesh	12,891	30-Nov-18	0	12,891						12,891
9	Jammu & Kashmir	377,045	27-Oct-18	0	377,045						377,045
10	Jharkhand	1,530,708	26-Dec-18	200,000	1,730,708						1,730,708
11	Karnataka	356,974	31-Jan-19	26,824	383,798						383,798
12	Ladakh	10,456	27-Oct-18	0	10,456						10,456
13	Madhya Pradesh	1,984,264	22-Oct-18	0	1,984,264	MPPoKVVCL	02.08.2021	264.4	99722	0	1,984,264
14	Maharashtra	1,517,922	27-Dec-18	0	1,517,922						1,517,922
15	Manipur	102,748	20-Dec-18	5,367	108,115	MSPDCL	02.08.2021	100.98	21135	0	108,115
16	Meghalaya	199,839	24-Jan-19	0	199,839	Power Deptt.	02.08.2021	35.05	7009	488	200,327
17	Mizoram	27,970	24-Nov-18	0	27,970						27,970
18	Nagaland	132,507	18-Dec-18	0	132,507	Power Deptt.	13.07.2021	2.1	420	401	132,908
19	Odisha	2,452,444	31-Dec-18	0	2,452,444						2,452,444
20	Puducherry*	912		0	912						912
21	Punjab	3,477	13-Dec-18	0	3,477						3,477
22	Rajasthan (Jaipur)	1,862,736	16-Oct-18	212,786	2,075,522	AVVNL,JVVNL, JDVVNL	13.07.2021	1022.4	210843	48714	2,124,236
23	Sikkim	14,900	26-Nov-18	0	14,900						14,900
24	Tamil Nadu*	2,170		0	2,170						2,170
25	Telangana	515,084	14-Nov-18	0	515,084						515,084
26	Tripura	139,090	27-Nov-18	0	139,090						139,090
27	Uttar Pradesh	7,980,568	31-Dec-18	1,200,003	9,180,571	DVVNL, MVVNL, PuVVNL	13.07.2021	836.31	334652	0	9,180,571
28	Uttarakhand	248,751	30-Nov-18	0	248,751						248,751
29	West Bengal	732,290	26-Nov-18	0	732,290						732,290
Total		26,284,350		1,885,374	28,169,724	-	-	4,102	1,183,870	433,687	28,603,411

*Electrified prior to Saubhagya and not funded under Saubhagya

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF POWER
RAJYA SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.2235
ANSWERED ON 22.03.2022

'GO ELECTRIC' CAMPAIGN

2235 SHRI K.R.N. RAJESHKUMAR:

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

- (a) whether Government has recently launched a 'Go Electric' Campaign to help reduce the import bill;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether this initiative will help the country in securing a cleaner and a greener future; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

A N S W E R

THE MINISTER OF POWER AND NEW & RENEWABLE ENERGY

(SHRI R.K. SINGH)

(a) & (b) : Yes, Sir. Government of India, Ministry of Power launched the "Go Electric" Campaign on 19th February 2021. The objective of this campaign is to create awareness among masses about benefits of switching over to Electric Vehicles (EVs), including various initiatives taken by Centre & State Governments to enhance acceptability of Electric Vehicles, and Electrical Cooking. This campaign is being implemented through State Nodal Agencies (SNAs) designated by States for coordinating activities related to rolling out Public Charging Infrastructure in States. Under this campaign, Workshops, Webinars, Technical talks, Seminars, Road Shows are being organised to connect with the masses and spread the message of going electric. Reduction in the import bill of crude would be the outcome of the campaign as more and more consumers adopt EVs as a preferred choice while buying new vehicles over the next decade.

(c) & (d) : Electric Vehicles (EVs) do not result in emission. EVs need electricity from Grid to charge on board batteries. With the rapid addition of Renewable Energy, Thermal generation is expected to reduce in overall electricity mix, further minimising the carbon emission intensity in future.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF POWER
RAJYA SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.2236
ANSWERED ON 22.03.2022

PROBLEMS IN POWER SECTOR

2236 DR. AMEE YAJNIK:

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

- (a) whether it is a fact that problems arise in energy management, coordination and optimum resource utilization due to the involvement of multiple Ministries and agencies in the energy sector;
- (b) if so, whether Government is planning to bring together the concerned Ministries and agencies;
- (c) the details of the total technical and commercial losses in power transmission and distribution, State-wise and the initiatives taken by Government to reduce this deficit; and
- (d) whether NPAs are increasing in the power sector, if so, the details thereof, State-wise?

A N S W E R

THE MINISTER OF POWER AND NEW & RENEWABLE ENERGY

(SHRI R.K. SINGH)

- (a) : No, Sir.
- (b) : Does not arise.
- (c) : The State-wise/UT-wise details of Aggregate Technical and Commercial losses (AT&C) are given at **Annexure**.

The reduction of AT&C losses is the responsibility of respective distribution utilities of various States. Government of India have been assisting the State under various schemes from time to time such as Integrated Power Development Scheme (IPDS), Deendayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana (DDUGJY) and UDAY to bring reforms in the power sector and to reduce AT&C losses. Recently, Ministry of Power has launched the 'Revamped Distribution Sector Scheme', a reform-based and results-linked scheme, with the objective of improving the quality and reliability of power supply to consumers through a financially sustainable and operationally efficient distribution Sector. The Scheme aims to reduce the AT&C losses to Pan-India levels of 12-15% and reduction of ACS - ARR gap to zero by 2024-25.

- (d) : As per information provided by the Reserve Bank of India, the Gross NPAs outstanding of Scheduled Commercial Banks for the sector 'Infrastructure-Energy' has decreased from Rs.1,27,296 crore on 31/03/2018 to Rs.39,449 crore on 31/12/2021. RBI has further informed that State-wise information is not collected/maintained.

ANNEXURE REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PART (c) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.2236
ANSWERED IN THE RAJYA SABHA ON 22.03.2022

State-wise/UT wise aggregate AT&C loss (in percentage)

	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20
State Sector	22.15	22.57	21.73
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	19.34	23.39	22.71
Andhra Pradesh	14.26	25.67	10.77
Arunachal Pradesh	58.36	55.50	45.71
Assam	17.64	20.14	23.37
Bihar	33.51	33.30	40.38
Chandigarh	4.00	4.21	4.60
Chhattisgarh	22.50	29.81	23.68
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	6.55	5.45	3.56
Daman & Diu	17.01	6.19	4.07
Goa	13.52	15.69	13.99
Gujarat	12.96	13.99	11.95
Haryana	21.78	18.08	18.19
Himachal Pradesh	11.08	12.46	11.68
Jammu & Kashmir	53.67	49.94	60.46
Jharkhand	32.48	28.60	36.96
Karnataka	15.61	19.83	17.59
Kerala	12.81	9.10	14.47
Lakshadweep	19.15	23.33	14.28
Madhya Pradesh	30.51	36.64	30.38
Maharashtra	14.38	16.23	19.92
Manipur	27.50	38.17	20.27
Meghalaya	41.19	35.22	34.32
Mizoram	22.44	16.20	20.66
Nagaland	41.36	40.06	52.93
Odisha	33.59	31.55	28.94
Puducherry	19.19	19.77	18.45
Punjab	17.31	11.28	14.35
Rajasthan	24.07	28.25	29.85
Sikkim	32.48	41.83	28.88
Tamil Nadu	19.47	17.86	15.00
Telangana	19.08	17.80	21.54
Tripura	30.31	35.49	37.85
Uttar Pradesh	37.80	33.19	30.05
Uttarakhand	16.34	16.96	20.35
West Bengal	26.69	23.00	20.40
Private Sector	9.36	8.28	8.00
Delhi (BRPL, BYPL & TPDDL)	9.93	9.17	8.19
Gujarat (Torrent Ahmedabad and Surat)	6.53	5.20	4.59
Maharashtra (AEML)		8.20	9.52
Uttar Pradesh (NPCL)	9.08	9.36	9.76
West Bengal (CESC and IPCL)	10.74	8.95	9.06
Grand Total	21.50	21.74	20.93

(Source: Report on Performance of State Power Utilities 2019-20 published by PFC in 2021)

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF POWER
RAJYA SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.2237
ANSWERED ON 22.03.2022

ELECTRICITY GENERATION THROUGH VARIOUS MEANS

2237 SHRI JOHN BRITTAS:

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

- (a) the details of Government policy with regard to optimum balancing of different types of electricity generation in the country;
- (b) the ratio of power generated from hydro, thermal, nuclear and non-conventional methods; and
- (c) the details of average cost of electricity production in different streams?

A N S W E R

THE MINISTER OF POWER AND NEW & RENEWABLE ENERGY

(SHRI R.K. SINGH)

(a) : The focus of Government policy measures is to meet demand of electricity and also reduce carbon footprint of power sector. Towards this end, Government has taken measures to promote generation from renewable sources of power. Since solar and wind, which are dominant sources of renewable generation are variable in nature, policy measures are also directed towards balancing such variation by having storage based hydro and energy storage systems. Central Electricity Authority has carried out a study to determine the optimal generation mix by 2030, keeping in view the energy transition policies of the Government.

(b) : The ratio of power generated from hydro, thermal, nuclear and non-conventional during the last three years and current year (up to January, 2022) is given at **Annexure-I**.

(c): The details of average cost of electricity production in different streams are given at **Annexure-II**.

ANNEXURE-I

ANNEXURE REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PART (b) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 2237 ANSWERED IN THE RAJYA SABHA ON 22.03.2022

Details of generation of power source-wise (Conventional & Renewable) & their ratio from the year 2018-19 to 2021-22 (up to Jan.,2022)

Source Category	Generation (MU)			
	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22 (Up to Jan. 22)
THERMAL	1072224	1042748	1032514	913021.82
NUCLEAR	37812.59	46472.45	43029.08	38894.1
HYDRO (25 MW & above)	134893.6	155769.1	150299.5	133610.06
IMPORT FROM BHUTAN	4406.62	5794.48	8765.5	7291.8
Total (Conventional)	1249337	1250784	1234608	1092817.78
Non-Conventional	126759.1	138337	147247.5	141938.55
Total (Conventional+ Non-Conventional)	1376096	1389121	1381855	1234756.33
% of THERMAL	77.92	75.07	74.72	73.94
% of Nuclear	2.75	3.35	3.11	3.15
% of Hydro	9.80	11.21	10.88	10.82
% of Non-Conventional	9.21	9.96	10.66	11.50

Note:

1. Gross Generation from conventional sources (Thermal, Nuclear & Hydro) stations of 25 MW and above only.
2. Gross Generation from Non-Conventional sources (Wind, Solar, Biomass, bagasses, Small Hydro and Others).

ANNEXURE-II

ANNEXURE REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PART (c) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 2237 ANSWERED IN THE RAJYA SABHA ON 22.03.2022

Weighted Average Rate of Sale of Power (WARSP) during 2019-20

Sr. No.	MODE OF GENERATION/ CATEGORY	WARSP (Paisa / kWh) 2019-20
1	HYDRO	271.48
2	THERMAL	395.78
3	NUCLEAR	314.33
	ALL INDIA (ALL CATEGORY)	378.31

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF POWER
RAJYA SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.2238
ANSWERED ON 22.03.2022

**LOSS OF LIVES AND PROPERTY DUE TO SHORT CIRCUIT ACROSS
THE COUNTRY**

2238 DR. KANIMOZHI NVN SOMU:

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

- (a) whether there is loss of lives and property due to short circuit across the country, every year;
- (b) if so, the details thereof during the last three years, State-wise;
- (c) whether Government has formulated/developed any effective scheme/equipments for protection from short circuit and current under Make in India and Startup initiative and if so, the details thereof;
- (d) whether Government proposes to install any equipment like electric shock proof devices in Government institutions such as schools, hospitals etc. to prevent loss of lives caused by short circuit in the country; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof?

A N S W E R

THE MINISTER OF POWER AND NEW & RENEWABLE ENERGY

(SHRI R.K. SINGH)

(a) & (b) : As reported by various power utilities, details of number of electrical accidents and number of persons/animals died or injured during the last three years i.e. 2018-19, 2019-20 and 2020-21 are at **Annexure**. Data pertaining to loss of property due to electrical accidents is not reported by the power utilities.

(c) : Safety and protection devices are required to be provided in the system as per the applicable regulations and technical standards. The requisite protection and safety devices that are commonly used are manufactured in India by various manufacturers in accordance with the relevant Indian/International standards.

(d) & (e) : CEA (Measures relating to Safety and Electric Supply) Regulations, 2010 provide for disconnection of supply instantly on the occurrence of an earth fault or leakage of current, to prevent the loss of lives. The Regulations mandate that the supply of electricity to every electrical installation other than voltage not exceeding 250 V below 5 KW and those installations of voltage not exceeding 250 V which do not attract provisions of Section 54 of the Act, shall be controlled by an earth leakage protective device so as to disconnect the supply instantly on the occurrence of earth fault or leakage of current.

ANNEXURE REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PARTS (a) & (b) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 2238 ANSWERED IN THE RAJYA SABHA ON 22.03.2022

ALL INDIA ELECTRICAL ACCIDENTS
STATE-WISE STATISTICS FOR 2018-19

State/UT	Generating Stations/ Transmission / Distribution												Industrial Installations of Consumers								Installations of Consumers other than Industrial								Total Accidents					
	Generating Station				Transmission System				Distribution system				Owned by Govt/Semi-Govt bodies/local authorities				Owned by private companies				Owned by Govt/Semi-Govt bodies/local authorities				Owned by private companies					Person (s)				
	Human		Animal		Human		Animal		Human		Animal		Human		Animals		Human		Animals		Human		Animals		Human		Animals							
	Fatal	Non-fatal	Fatal	Non-fatal	Fatal	Non-fatal	Fatal	Non-fatal	Fatal	Non-fatal	Fatal	Non-fatal	Fatal	Non-Fatal	Fatal	Non-Fatal	Fatal	Non-Fatal	Fatal	Non-Fatal	Fatal	Non-Fatal	Fatal	Non-Fatal	Fatal	Non-Fatal	Fatal	Non-Fatal						
WESTERN REGION																																		
Madhya Pradesh	0	2	0	0	7	1	4	0	182	81	72	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	3	0	0	13	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	88	7	4	0	471
Maharashtra	0	3	1	0	12	21	3	0	600	551	1078	5	10	3	2	0	29	7	3	0	31	8	12	0	59	10	5	0	577	54	45	1	3130	
Chhattisgarh	0	1	0	0	24	24	37	0	90	42	259	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	18	1	0	0	48	2	6	0	558	
Goa	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	12	7	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	24	
Gujarat	2	2	0	0	36	45	39	0	201	160	285	0	2	0	1	0	71	9	0	0	12	2	10	0	34	5	6	0	227	8	7	0	1164	
Total																												5347						
SOUTHERN REGION																																		
Andhra Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	558	143	496	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	53	3	0	0	1255	
Karnataka	0	0	0	0	1476				1	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	3	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	25	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1514	
Kerala	0	2	0	0	3	10	1	0	105	108	55	0	1	0	0	0	14	4	2	0	1	1	2	0	10	3	1	0	115	30	17	0	485	
Tamil Nadu	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0		
Telangana	0	0	0	0	3	1	0	0	28	2	32	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	80	
Total																												3334						
NORTH EASTERN REGION																																		
Assam	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0		
Mizoram	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0	
Nagaland	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0	
Manipur	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0	
Meghalaya	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0	
Tripura	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0	
Arunachal Pradesh	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0	
Total																												0						
EASTERN REGION																																		
West Bengal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	112	86	20	0	1	0	0	0	27	9	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	257	
Bihar	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0	
Jharkhand	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	80	8	41	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	129	
Sikkim	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	
Odisha	0	4	0	0	2	1	0	0	73	21	89	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	25	0	0	0	224	
Total																												614						
NORTHERN REGION																																		
Haryana	-	-	-	-	6	4	-	-	116	40	46	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	213		
Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	20	46	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	69	
Jammu and Kashmir	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0		
Punjab	-	-	-	-	3	3	-	-	69	47	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	125	
Rajasthan	-	-	-	-	16	16	-	-	22	37	43	-	7	-	-	3	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	4	20	-	171	
Uttar Pradesh	-	-	-	-	10	15	30	-	1014	331	1502	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	1	2	-	1	-	1	-	43	4	4	1	2969		
Uttarakhand	3	-	-	-	3	3	-	-	61	45	67	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	183		
Delhi	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	29	17	4	-	4	-	-	-	27	3	-	-	2	-	-	-	31	7	-	-	43	-	1	-	172	
Total																												3902						

OTHERS																													
Mines	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0
Central Govt. Installations	1	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	2	43	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	53
Railways	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	16	11	7	31	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	65	
Total																												118	
Union Territories																													
A & N Islands	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0
Puducherry	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	5	4	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	9	
Chandigarh	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0	
D&N Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	
Daman & Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	
Lakshadweep	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0	
Total																												13	
All India Total																												13328	
NA=Data Not Available																													

**ALL INDIA ELECTRICAL ACCIDENTS
STATE-WISE STATISTICS FOR 2019-20**

State/UT	Generating Stations/ Transmission / Distribution												Industrial Installations of Consumers								Installations of Consumers other than Industrial												Total
	Generating Station				Transmission System				Distribution system				Owned by Govt/Semi-Govt bodies/local authorities				Owned by private companies				Owned by Govt/Semi-Govt bodies/local authorities				Owned by private companies				Person (s)				
	Human		Animal		Human		Animal		Human		Animal		Human		Animals		Human		Animals		Human		Animals		Human		Animals						
	Fatal	Non-fatal	Fatal	Non-fatal	Fatal	Non-fatal	Fatal	Non-fatal	Fatal	Non-fatal	Fatal	Non-fatal	Fatal	Non-Fatal	Fatal	Non-Fatal	Fatal	Non-Fatal	Fatal	Non-Fatal	Fatal	Non-Fatal	Fatal	Non-Fatal	Fatal	Non-Fatal	Fatal	Non-Fatal					
WESTERN REGION																																	
Madhya Pradesh	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	208	74	220	2	1	1	0	0	3	0	0	0	24	3	4	0	1	0	0	0	165	18	30	0	755
Maharashtra	1	3	0	0	20	26	3	0	705	637	1944	5	4	2	2	0	37	4	0	0	56	10	27	0	62	6	2	0	561	55	95	0	4267
Chhattisgarh	0	4	0	0	35	16	19	0	85	33	260	0	0	0	0	0	6	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	10	0	2	0	45	5	4	0	527
Goa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	19	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	32
Gujarat	1	0	0	0	47	54	56	0	254	139	414	0	11	4	0	0	37	5	0	0	5	4	14	0	64	7	3	0	221	13	5	0	1358
Total																													6939				
SOUTHERN REGION																																	
Andhra Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	292	53	289	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	64	7	5	0	710
Karnataka	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	2	0	0	9	2	8	0	23	7	0	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	55
Kerala	1	0	0	0	3	4	0	0	90	119	41	2	0	1	0	0	4	1	1	0	5	5	1	0	6	0	0	0	118	19	13	0	434
Tamil Nadu	0	0	0	0	61	57	16	0	86	44	42	0	0	1	0	0	13	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	79	6	13	0	12	0	0	0	432
Telangana	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	24	4	41	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	0	0	0	80
Total																													1711				
NORTH EASTERN REGION																																	
Assam	0	0	0	0	5	6	0	0	68	24	24	77	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	4	0	0	225
Mizoram	Fatal:- 29, Non-Fatal:-28																													57			
Nagaland	Fatal:- 01, Non-Fatal:-03																													4			
Manipur	Fatal:- 06, Non-Fatal:-06																													12			
Meghalaya	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0
Tripura	2	9	7	0	0	2	0	0	0	4	5	0	0	0	5	0	0	5	3	0	0	0	0	0	3	6	4	0	0	0	0	0	55
Arunachal Pradesh	Fatal:- 29, Non-Fatal:-28																													57			
Total																													410				
EASTERN REGION																																	
West Bengal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	48	31	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	90
Bihar	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0
Jharkhand	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	61	14	46	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	121
Sikkim	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0
Odisha	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	138	62	37	2	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	6	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	31	2	3	0	287
Total																													498				
NORTHERN REGION																																	
Haryana	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	113	35	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	179
Himachal Pradesh	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0
Jammu and Kashmir	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0
Punjab	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0
Rajasthan	0	0	0	0	19	17	13	0	28	35	41	0	19	13	3	0	6	3	0	0	2	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	78	68	75	0	424
Uttar Pradesh	0	0	0	0	18	9	15	0	1132	479	2021	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	56	6	1	0	3753
Uttarakhand	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	53	38	51	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	144
Delhi	0	0	0	0	3	2	0	0	16	13	2	0	1	0	0	0	20	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	75	3	1	0	140
Total																													4640				
OTHERS																																	
Mines	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0
Central Govt. Installations	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	17	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	17
Railways	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	27	51	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	80
Total																													97				

Union Territories																																								
A & N Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	8
Puducherry	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	3	0	8
Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	113	35	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	179	
D&N Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Daman & Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Lakshadweep	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	
																													Total		195									
																													All India Total		14490									
NA=Not Available																																								

**ALL INDIA ELECTRICAL ACCIDENTS
STATE-WISE STATISTICS FOR 2020-21**

State/UT	Generating Stations/ Transmission / Distribution												Industrial Installations of Consumers								Installations of Consumers other than Industrial								Total				
	Generating Station				Transmission System				Distribution system				Owned by Govt/Semi-Govt bodies/local authorities				Owned by private companies				Owned by Govt/Semi-Govt bodies/local authorities				Owned by private companies					Person (s)			
	Human		Animal		Human		Animal		Human		Animal		Human		Animals		Human		Animals		Human		Animals		Human		Animals			Human		Animals	
	Fatal	Non-fatal	Fatal	Non-fatal	Fatal	Non-fatal	Fatal	Non-fatal	Fatal	Non-fatal	Fatal	Non-fatal	Fatal	Non-Fatal	Fatal	Non-Fatal	Fatal	Non-Fatal	Fatal	Non-Fatal	Fatal	Non-Fatal	Fatal	Non-Fatal	Fatal	Non-Fatal	Fatal	Non-Fatal		Fatal	Non-Fatal		
WESTERN REGION																																	
Madhya Pradesh	Break up not available																												629				
Maharashtra	0	0	15	17	10	18	1	3	730	540	1186	5	2	0	9	0	25	3	0	0	31	2	9	0	33	2	0	0	584	24	52	0	3301
Chhattisgarh	28	2	45	0	28	22	87	0	105	30	144	0	1	0	0	0	3	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	69	5	3	0	575
Goa	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	2	15	3	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	24	
Gujarat	0	3	0	0	22	51	63	0	261	146	318	0	4	1	2	0	31	1	0	0	5	0	10	0	47	9	3	0	0	0	1245		
Total																												5774					
SOUTHERN REGION																																	
Andhra Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	383	90	392	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	912		
Karnataka	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	446	230	687	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	7	0	21	0	34	4	6	0	4	0	0	1447	
Kerala	0	0	0	0	1	3	0	0	104	136	47	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	1	0	1	2	0	0	3	1	0	0	129	21	13	0	466
Tamil Nadu	1	0	0	0	40	18	56	2	141	55	29	0	5	1	3	0	33	4	1	0	9	0	0	0	54	4	5	0	38	4	0	0	503
Telangana	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	51	9	118	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	9	0	10	0	17	1	26	0	245
Total																												3573					
NORTH EASTERN REGION																																	
Assam	0	0	0	0	10	2	14	0	50	20	47	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	1	0	155	
Mizoram	Fatal: 13, Non-fatal: 20																												33				
Nagaland	0	0	0	0	2	1	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	
Manipur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	8	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12	
Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Tripura	1	2	0	0	14	2	5	0	1	4	0	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	1	0	2	0	0	0	50
Arunachal Pradesh	Fatal: 06, Non-fatal: 270																												276				
Total																												532					
EASTERN REGION																																	
West Bengal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	47	45	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100	
Bihar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	16	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	19	
Jharkhand	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0	
Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	
Odisha	0	0	0	0	10	0	0	0	109	50	40	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	6	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	10	1	0	0	231
Total																												351					
NORTHERN REGION																																	
Haryana	17	4	7	0	1	0	0	0	145	73	30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	290	
Himachal Pradesh	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	13	42	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	2	1	0	0	69	
Jammu and Kashmir	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0	
Punjab	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0	
Rajasthan	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0	
Uttar Pradesh	0	0	0	0	17	5	23	0	1113	356	1617	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	3	8	0	9	0	0	0	63	15	8	0	3248	
Uttarakhand	0	0	0	0	35	29	56	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	120	
Delhi	0	0	0	0	2	6	1	0	11	21	1	0	0	0	0	0	10	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	11	2	0	0	53	4	0	0	125
Total																												3852					

OTHERS																																
Mines	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0			
Central Govt. Installations	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2			
Railways	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0			
Total																												2				
Union Territories																																
A & N Islands	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	7
Puducherry	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	3
Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	
D&N Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Daman & Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Lakshadweep	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA		
Total																												12				
All India Total																												14096				
NA=Not Available																																

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF POWER
RAJYA SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.2239
ANSWERED ON 22.03.2022

DISCREPANCY IN POWER BILL FOR BIHAR

2239 # SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR MODI:

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

- (a) whether NTPC has done the billing of firm power instead of infirm power for a period of 16 months from unit 4 of the stage-2 based at Barh power station;
- (b) whether Bihar had to pay a bill of ₹ 2,424 crore in place of ₹ 564.85 crore on account of said manner of bill calculation;
- (c) whether Bihar has made a refund claim of ₹ 2,600 crore including the interest component thereof;
- (d) details of amount payable by Bihar to the power companies till date; and
- (e) whether Government would adjust the dues against the extra amount paid, if so, details thereof?

A N S W E R

THE MINISTER OF POWER AND NEW & RENEWABLE ENERGY

(SHRI R.K. SINGH)

(a) to (c) : After declaring Unit-4 of Barh Phase II Commercial on 15.11.2014, NTPC was raising the bills (i.e. Fixed Cost and Variable Cost etc.) as per the petition filed in Central Electricity Regulatory Commission (CERC) for determination of tariff in accordance with the CERC Tariff Regulations and the Power Purchase Agreements (PPA) signed between Bihar State Electricity Board (BSEB) and National Thermal Power Corporation (NTPC). At that time, it was billed as firm power.

However, later CERC vide its order dated 20.09.2017 revised the Commercial Operation Date of Barh-II Unit-4 from 15.11.2014 to 08.03.2016. In the above order, CERC held that power injected by NTPC in respect of the Unit 4 before 8.3.2016 shall be treated as infirm power even though power was scheduled by the beneficiaries during the period. The revenue earned over and above fuel cost from sale of infirm power from 15.11.2014 to 7.3.2016 shall be adjusted in the capital cost. This would result in reduction of tariff for future supplies.

As per the above CERC order, the revenue earned over and above fuel cost from sale of infirm power is to be adjusted in capital cost and not to be refunded to beneficiaries. The same principle was reiterated by CERC in order dated 18.03.2019.

Some beneficiaries challenged the CERC Order regarding adjustment of amount from capital cost in Appellate Tribunal of Electricity (APTEL). APTEL has upheld the CERC Order in this regard. Against this Judgment of APTEL, GRIDCO & Govt. of Bihar have moved to Hon'ble Supreme Court of India and the matter is sub-judice before the Hon'ble Supreme Court.

(d): As per NTPC, the amount payable by Government of Bihar to NTPC & its Joint Venture / Subsidiaries is as following:

Company	Total Amount Payable till 10.03.2022 (in crores)	Amount Payable beyond 45 Days (in crores)
NTPC	1049	NIL
KBUNL (Subsidiary)	964	601
BRBCL (Subsidiary)	192	138
NPGCL (Subsidiary)	1168	589
Total	3373	1328

(e): As indicated above; the matter is sub-judice.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF POWER
RAJYA SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.2240
ANSWERED ON 22.03.2022

REHABILITATION PACKAGE FOR DISCOMS

2240 SHRI Y. S. CHOWDARY:

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

- (a) the details of the total outstanding dues owed by power distribution companies (DISCOMs) to generation firms (GENCOS), State-wise;
- (b) the details of reforms deliberated upon in consultation with the States and all stakeholders;
- (c) the details of the gap between Average Cost of Supply (ACS) and Average Revenue Realised (ARR) excluding Regulatory Assets and Ujwal DISCOM Assurance Yojana (UDAY) till now State-wise;
- (d) the details of accumulated losses of all DISCOMs in the country, State-wise; and
- (e) the details of relief/rehabilitation package being provided to DISCOMs to come out from the financial crisis?

A N S W E R

THE MINISTER OF POWER AND NEW & RENEWABLE ENERGY

(SHRI R.K. SINGH)

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

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

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

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

**ANNEXURE REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PARTS (a) TO (e) OF UNSTARRED
QUESTION NO. 2240 ANSWERED IN THE RAJYA SABHA ON 22.03.2022**

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

(Overdue figures do not include disputed amount)

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

[Source: PRAPPTI Portal]

ANNEXURE REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PARTS (a) TO (e) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 2240 ANSWERED IN THE RAJYA SABHA ON 22.03.2022

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

	2017-18			2018-19			2019-20		
	ACS	ARR on Tariff Subsidy received basis (excluding Regulatory Income and Uday Grant)	Gap on Tariff Subsidy received basis (excluding Regulatory Income and UDAY Grant)	ACS	ARR on Tariff Subsidy received basis (excluding Regulatory Income and Uday Grant)	Gap on Tariff Subsidy received basis (excluding Regulatory Income and UDAY Grant)	ACS	ARR on Tariff Subsidy received basis (excluding Regulatory Income and Uday Grant)	Gap on Tariff Subsidy received basis (excluding Regulatory Income and UDAY Grant)
State Sector	5.46	4.90	0.55	5.97	5.21	0.76	6.11	5.46	0.65
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	24.65	4.79	19.86	24.22	4.75	19.47	24.60	5.02	19.58
Andaman & Nicobar PD	24.65	4.79	19.86	24.22	4.75	19.47	24.60	5.02	19.58
Andhra Pradesh	5.34	5.25	0.09	7.61	4.93	2.69	6.02	5.90	0.12
APEPDCL	5.40	5.27	0.13	7.76	5.32	2.44	5.84	5.89	(0.05)
APSPDCL	5.31	5.23	0.07	7.54	4.73	2.81	6.10	5.90	0.20
Arunachal Pradesh	6.05	1.41	4.64	7.09	2.82	4.27	8.00	3.08	4.92
Arunachal PD	6.05	1.41	4.64	7.09	2.82	4.27	8.00	3.08	4.92
Assam	6.12	5.85	0.28	6.53	6.51	0.02	5.87	6.01	(0.14)
APDCL	6.12	5.85	0.28	6.53	6.51	0.02	5.87	6.01	(0.14)
Bihar	5.28	4.59	0.68	5.94	5.33	0.61	6.26	5.34	0.92
NBPDCL	5.04	4.73	0.31	6.07	5.60	0.47	6.65	6.08	0.57
SBPDCL	5.46	4.49	0.97	5.84	5.11	0.73	5.95	4.74	1.21
Chandigarh	3.91	5.55	(1.64)	4.16	4.43	(0.26)	3.67	4.49	(0.82)
Chandigarh PD	3.91	5.55	(1.64)	4.16	4.43	(0.26)	3.67	4.49	(0.82)
Chhattisgarh	4.70	4.47	0.23	4.81	4.36	0.45	4.98	4.79	0.18
CSPDCL	4.70	4.47	0.23	4.81	4.36	0.45	4.98	4.79	0.18
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	3.92	3.91	0.01	4.59	4.61	(0.02)	5.06	5.09	(0.03)
DNHPDCL	3.92	3.91	0.01	4.59	4.61	(0.02)	5.06	5.09	(0.03)
Daman & Diu	2.69	4.08	(1.38)	2.99	3.61	(0.61)	3.97	4.27	(0.30)
Daman & Diu PD	2.69	4.08	(1.38)	2.99	3.61	(0.61)	3.97	4.27	(0.30)
Goa	4.03	4.10	(0.06)	4.64	4.25	0.39	4.77	4.16	0.60
Goa PD	4.03	4.10	(0.06)	4.64	4.25	0.39	4.77	4.16	0.60
Gujarat	4.71	4.76	(0.06)	4.93	4.96	(0.02)	5.43	5.48	(0.05)
DGVCL	5.95	6.00	(0.06)	6.06	6.08	(0.02)	6.61	6.68	(0.07)
MGVCL	4.94	5.03	(0.09)	5.28	5.33	(0.05)	5.66	5.66	0.00
PGVCL	4.23	4.28	(0.05)	4.51	4.53	(0.02)	4.96	5.02	(0.05)
UGVCL	4.25	4.29	(0.05)	4.49	4.51	(0.02)	5.00	5.05	(0.05)
Haryana	5.56	5.64	(0.08)	5.71	5.76	(0.05)	5.62	5.68	(0.06)
DHBVNL	5.28	5.32	(0.04)	5.41	5.43	(0.03)	5.48	5.51	(0.04)
UHBVNL	5.94	6.07	(0.12)	6.15	6.23	(0.08)	5.83	5.92	(0.09)
Himachal Pradesh	5.09	5.06	0.03	5.14	5.23	(0.09)	5.05	5.07	(0.02)
HPSEBL	5.09	5.06	0.03	5.14	5.23	(0.09)	5.05	5.07	(0.02)
Jammu & Kashmir	4.05	2.20	1.85	4.19	2.47	1.72	4.18	2.15	2.03
JKPDD	4.05	2.20	1.85	4.19	2.47	1.72	4.18	2.15	2.03
Jharkhand	5.37	5.21	0.16	5.26	4.68	0.58	6.33	4.98	1.35
JBVNL	5.37	5.21	0.16	5.26	4.68	0.58	6.33	4.98	1.35
Karnataka	5.83	5.46	0.36	6.11	5.43	0.68	6.59	6.22	0.37
BESCOM	5.68	5.76	(0.08)	6.64	5.94	0.70	7.13	6.56	0.57
CHESCOM	5.79	5.14	0.65	5.53	5.27	0.25	5.51	5.26	0.26
GESCOM	5.86	5.35	0.51	5.57	5.10	0.47	7.03	6.28	0.75
HESCOM	6.23	5.03	1.20	5.94	4.61	1.33	5.81	5.98	(0.17)
MESCOM	5.74	5.34	0.40	5.17	5.29	(0.11)	6.23	6.10	0.13
Kerala	5.45	5.14	0.32	5.36	5.31	0.05	5.63	5.53	0.10
KSEBL	5.45	5.14	0.32	5.36	5.31	0.05	5.63	5.53	0.10
Lakshadweep	23.45	4.34	19.11	24.75	4.45	20.30	22.63	4.41	18.22
Lakshadweep ED	23.45	4.34	19.11	24.75	4.45	20.30	22.63	4.41	18.22
Madhya Pradesh	5.59	4.72	0.88	5.81	4.42	1.39	5.77	4.98	0.79
MPMaKVVCL	5.60	4.30	1.30	5.98	4.05	1.93	5.69	4.73	0.96
MPPaKVVCL	5.54	5.33	0.21	5.64	5.06	0.58	5.63	5.52	0.11
MPPoKVVCL	5.65	4.47	1.19	5.82	4.09	1.73	6.02	4.61	1.41

Maharashtra	5.40	5.10	0.31	6.15	6.31	(0.16)	6.83	6.30	0.53
MSEDCL	5.40	5.10	0.31	6.15	6.31	(0.16)	6.83	6.30	0.53
Manipur	5.48	5.50	(0.02)	5.79	4.50	1.29	6.50	4.85	1.64
MSPDCL	5.48	5.50	(0.02)	5.79	4.50	1.29	6.50	4.85	1.64
Meghalaya	4.71	3.55	1.16	4.95	4.10	0.85	5.70	3.89	1.81
MePDCL	4.71	3.55	1.16	4.95	4.10	0.85	5.70	3.89	1.81
Mizoram	5.64	6.94	(1.30)	7.46	6.28	1.18	6.17	8.11	(1.94)
Mizoram PD	5.64	6.94	(1.30)	7.46	6.28	1.18	6.17	8.11	(1.94)
Nagaland	6.02	5.21	0.81	9.74	5.64	4.09	7.49	1.87	5.62
Nagaland PD	6.02	5.21	0.81	9.74	5.64	4.09	7.49	1.87	5.62
Odisha	4.31	3.99	0.32	4.75	4.15	0.60	4.78	4.44	0.34
CESU	4.39	3.79	0.59	4.45	3.96	0.49	4.64	4.23	0.41
NESCO Utility	4.30	4.15	0.15	4.43	4.42	0.00	4.86	4.60	0.26
SOUTHCO Utility	3.78	3.24	0.54	3.94	3.36	0.58	4.81	3.84	0.97
WESCO Utility	4.48	4.45	0.03	5.72	4.54	1.18	4.88	4.84	0.04
Puducherry	4.37	4.38	(0.02)	4.75	4.62	0.13	5.78	4.81	0.97
Puducherry PD	4.37	4.38	(0.02)	4.75	4.62	0.13	5.78	4.81	0.97
Punjab	5.54	5.03	0.50	5.94	5.99	(0.05)	6.07	5.90	0.17
PSPCL	5.54	5.03	0.50	5.94	5.99	(0.05)	6.07	5.90	0.17
Rajasthan	6.87	5.38	1.49	6.56	5.06	1.50	6.81	5.32	1.49
AVVNL	7.20	5.69	1.51	7.10	5.57	1.53	6.89	6.15	0.74
JdVVNL	6.77	5.00	1.77	6.26	4.48	1.78	6.83	4.51	2.31
JVVNL	6.73	5.48	1.25	6.46	5.21	1.24	6.73	5.45	1.29
Sikkim	3.52	3.26	0.25	3.41	3.39	0.02	4.21	3.67	0.54
Sikkim PD	3.52	3.26	0.25	3.41	3.39	0.02	4.21	3.67	0.54
Tamil Nadu	6.33	4.89	1.43	6.69	4.81	1.88	6.76	4.68	2.09
TANGEDCO	6.33	4.89	1.43	6.69	4.81	1.88	6.76	4.68	2.09
Telangana	5.68	4.51	1.17	6.36	4.90	1.45	6.41	5.33	1.09
TSNPDCL	5.67	4.37	1.29	6.44	4.58	1.85	6.28	5.48	0.80
TSSPDCL	5.68	4.57	1.12	6.32	5.05	1.27	6.48	5.25	1.22
Tripura	4.15	4.24	(0.09)	4.25	4.31	(0.06)	4.86	4.43	0.43
TSECL	4.15	4.24	(0.09)	4.25	4.31	(0.06)	4.86	4.43	0.43
Uttar Pradesh	5.21	4.74	0.47	6.39	5.80	0.59	6.38	5.93	0.45
DVVNL	5.39	4.44	0.95	6.46	5.37	1.09	5.88	5.42	0.46
KESCO	6.88	7.05	(0.17)	8.55	7.25	1.29	8.08	7.44	0.65
MVVNL	5.31	5.10	0.21	6.87	6.50	0.38	6.69	6.40	0.29
PaVVNL	5.10	4.66	0.44	5.99	5.60	0.39	6.28	5.97	0.31
PuVVNL	4.89	4.53	0.36	6.14	5.68	0.45	6.48	5.73	0.74
Uttarakhand	4.47	4.29	0.18	4.79	4.24	0.55	4.94	4.74	0.21
UPCL	4.47	4.29	0.18	4.79	4.24	0.55	4.94	4.74	0.21
West Bengal	5.17	4.96	0.22	5.50	5.22	0.28	5.82	5.40	0.42
WBSEDCL	5.17	4.96	0.22	5.50	5.22	0.28	5.82	5.40	0.42
Private Sector	6.32	6.67	(0.35)	6.60	6.86	(0.26)	6.91	7.08	(0.17)
Delhi	6.52	6.60	(0.07)	6.57	6.79	(0.21)	7.42	7.22	0.20
BRPL	6.80	6.81	(0.01)	6.92	7.17	(0.25)	7.57	7.21	0.36
BYPL	7.07	6.64	0.43	6.55	6.71	(0.16)	7.16	6.75	0.41
TPDDL	5.80	6.30	(0.50)	6.17	6.38	(0.21)	7.41	7.59	(0.17)
Gujarat	6.02	6.52	(0.50)	6.82	7.08	(0.26)	6.53	7.05	(0.52)
Torrent Power Ahmedabad	6.07	6.55	(0.49)	6.90	7.18	(0.28)	6.63	7.21	(0.58)
Torrent Power Surat	5.89	6.43	(0.54)	6.63	6.85	(0.22)	6.30	6.68	(0.38)
Maharashtra				6.70	6.71	(0.01)	6.41	6.83	(0.42)
AEML				6.70	6.71	(0.01)	6.41	6.83	(0.42)
Uttar Pradesh	5.39	7.16	(1.77)	6.28	7.18	(0.90)	6.34	7.17	(0.83)
NPCL	5.39	7.16	(1.77)	6.28	7.18	(0.90)	6.34	7.17	(0.83)
West Bengal	6.18	6.92	(0.74)	6.41	6.92	(0.52)	6.48	6.97	(0.49)
CESC	6.14	6.92	(0.77)	6.39	6.94	(0.55)	6.54	7.05	(0.52)
IPCL	6.67	6.93	(0.26)	6.63	6.73	(0.10)	5.76	5.82	(0.06)
Grand Total	5.50	4.99	0.50	6.00	5.31	0.70	6.15	5.55	0.60

ANNEXURE REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PARTS (a) TO (e) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 2240
ANSWERED IN THE RAJYA SABHA ON 22.03.2022

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

	As on March 31, 2018	As on March 31, 2019	As on March 31, 2020
State Sector	(4,44,106)	(4,92,360)	(5,22,869)
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	-	-	-
Andaman & Nicobar PD	-	-	-
Andhra Pradesh	(16,822)	(29,147)	(29,143)
APEPDCL	(3,330)	(7,974)	(7,971)
APSPDCL	(13,492)	(21,173)	(21,172)
Arunachal Pradesh	-	-	-
Arunachal PD	-	-	-
Assam	(2,975)	(2,956)	(2,753)
APDCL	(2,975)	(2,956)	(2,753)
Bihar	(9,244)	(12,258)	(15,206)
NBPDCL	(2,768)	(3,888)	(5,171)
SBPDCL	(6,477)	(8,370)	(10,035)
Chandigarh	-	-	-
Chandigarh PD	-	-	-
Chhattisgarh	(6,275)	(6,318)	(7,290)
CSPDCL	(6,275)	(6,318)	(7,290)
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	115	129	140
DNHPDCL	115	129	140
Daman & Diu	-	-	-
Daman & Diu PD	-	-	-
Goa	-	-	-
Goa PD	-	-	-
Gujarat	923	988	1,336
DGVCL	521	534	621
MGVCL	344	356	392
PGVCL	(201)	(172)	(20)
UGVCL	259	270	343
Haryana	(29,590)	(29,309)	(28,978)
DHBVNL	(13,790)	(13,695)	(13,581)
UHBVNL	(15,800)	(15,614)	(15,396)
Himachal Pradesh	(1,535)	(1,532)	(1,505)
HPSEBL	(1,535)	(1,532)	(1,505)
Jammu & Kashmir	-	-	-
JKPDD	-	-	-
Jharkhand	(4,521)	(5,272)	(6,258)
JBVNL	(4,521)	(5,272)	(6,258)

Karnataka	(4,725)	(3,794)	(5,645)
BESCOM	(194)	(148)	(1)
CHESCOM	(666)	(876)	(1,242)
GESCOM	(1,350)	(1,002)	(1,995)
HESCOM	(2,646)	(1,956)	(2,638)
MESCOM	131	188	231
Kerala	(9,777)	(11,239)	(12,104)
KSEBL	(9,777)	(11,239)	(12,104)
Lakshadweep	-	-	-
Lakshadweep ED	-	-	-
Madhya Pradesh	(43,733)	(51,061)	(52,978)
MPMaKVVCL	(18,115)	(21,962)	(23,237)
MPPaKVVCL	(10,846)	(11,421)	(10,492)
MPPoKVVCL	(14,772)	(17,678)	(19,249)
Maharashtra	(26,887)	(25,791)	(25,484)
MSEDCL	(26,887)	(25,791)	(25,484)
Manipur	(85)	(129)	(137)
MSPDCL	(85)	(129)	(137)
Meghalaya	(1,779)	(1,982)	(2,397)
MePDCL	(1,779)	(1,982)	(2,397)
Mizoram	-	-	-
Mizoram PD	-	-	-
Nagaland	-	-	-
Nagaland PD	-	-	-
Odisha	(4,929)	(6,308)	(7,152)
CESU	(3,647)	(3,914)	(4,249)
NESCO Utility	(305)	(308)	(451)
SOUTHCO Utility	(553)	(765)	(1,101)
WESCO Utility	(424)	(1,321)	(1,351)
Puducherry	(435)	(471)	(772)
Puducherry PD	(435)	(471)	(772)
Punjab	(6,963)	(7,001)	(8,159)
PSPCL	(6,963)	(7,001)	(8,159)
Rajasthan	(92,460)	(89,854)	(86,868)
AVVNL	(29,485)	(29,019)	(28,230)
JdVVNL	(31,009)	(29,775)	(29,765)
JVVNL	(31,967)	(31,060)	(28,872)
Sikkim	-	-	-
Sikkim PD	-	-	-
Tamil Nadu	(75,272)	(87,895)	(99,860)
TANGEDCO	(75,272)	(87,895)	(99,860)
Telangana	(28,209)	(36,231)	(42,293)
TSNPDCL	(8,814)	(11,869)	(12,984)
TSSPDCL	(19,395)	(24,362)	(29,309)
Tripura	(441)	(423)	(513)
TSECL	(441)	(423)	(513)

Uttar Pradesh	(75,829)	(81,342)	(85,153)
DVVNL	(25,379)	(27,310)	(27,939)
KESCO	(3,122)	(3,569)	(3,800)
MVVNL	(14,007)	(14,858)	(15,518)
PaVVNL	(14,936)	(16,227)	(17,295)
PuVVNL	(18,386)	(19,379)	(20,602)
Uttarakhand	(2,569)	(3,122)	(3,699)
UPCL	(2,569)	(3,122)	(3,699)
West Bengal	(87)	(43)	3
WBSEDCL	(87)	(43)	3
Private Sector	13,047	14,206	15,453
Delhi	2,959	3,152	3,972
BRPL	437	729	1,040
BYPL	212	384	603
TPDDL	2,310	2,039	2,330
Gujarat	93	660	947
Torrent Power Ahmedabad	177	705	836
Torrent Power Surat	(84)	(45)	110
Maharashtra		(21)	(31)
AEML		(21)	(31)
Uttar Pradesh	775	878	945
NPCL	775	878	945
West Bengal	9,219	9,536	9,620
CESC	9,063	9,365	9,620
IPCL	157	171	-
Grand Total	(4,31,059)	(4,78,153)	(5,07,416)
