

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF POWER**

**LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.1877
TO BE ANSWERED ON 28.07.2016**

PROGRAMME TO ELECTRIFY ALL VILLAGES

1877. SHRI HARISH MEENA:

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

- (a) the details of present status of the Government's programme to electrify all the villages by 2017;**
- (b) whether the additional power capacity has brought financial stress on the States since there is little demand for the added capacity, if so, details of additional power capacity generated by the States during the last two years including Rajasthan; and**
- (c) the steps taken by the Government to deal with this financial loss borne by many States due to excess capacity addition?**

A N S W E R

**THE MINISTER OF STATE (INDEPENDENT CHARGE) FOR POWER,
COAL, NEW & RENEWABLE ENERGY AND MINES**

(SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL)

(a) : As reported by the States, there were 18,452 un-electrified census villages in the country, as on 01.04.2015. Out of these, 9176 villages have been electrified as on 27.07.2016. Electrification of all the remaining un-electrified villages is targeted by May, 2018.

(b) : The regulation of State Electricity Regulatory Commissions / Central Electricity Regulatory Commission for fixation of tariff of generating stations provides two-part tariff structure; for recovery of fixed cost and running cost/Energy charges. Any Distribution Company (DISCOM), not availing power after start of Commercial Operation of power plants and having effective Power Purchase Agreements (PPAs) with the Generating Companies, shall have to bear the fixed charges even though the DISCOMs do not procure the requisitioned power from these stations, and as such these charges would burden the finances of the State DISCOMs. Non-payment of such charges by DISCOMs to the Generators would burden the Generators with financial losses. The details of power generation capacity added by the States during the last two years including Rajasthan are given in Annex.

(c) : Procurement of power, addition of generation capacity and signing of power purchase agreements, is the responsibility of the States/DISCOMs. States/DISCOMs having excess capacity may adopt several measures including bilateral agreement with other States/DISCOMs facing shortage of electricity, trading of electricity in power exchange and demand boosting activities.

ANNEX REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PART (b) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1877 TO BE ANSWERED IN THE LOK SABHA ON 28.07.2016.

**Power generation Capacity added in various states during last 2 years
(April, 2014 to June, 2016)**

State	Name of Project	Total Capacity (MW)
Himachal Pradesh	KASHANG HEP	65.00
Himachal Pradesh Total		65.00
Jammu & Kashmir	BAGLIHAR II HPS	150.00
		150.00
		150.00
Jammu & Kashmir Total		450.00
Rajasthan	CHHABRA TPP	250.00
	KALISINDH TPS	600.00
		600.00
	RAMGARH CCPP	50.00
Rajasthan Total		1500.00
Uttar Pradesh	ANPARA TPS	500.00
		500.00
Uttar Pradesh Total		1000.00
Gujarat	Bhavnagar Lignite TPP	250.00
	DHUVARAN CCPP	376.10
	SIKKA REP. TPS	250.00
		250.00
Gujarat Total		1126.10
Madhya Pradesh	SHRI SINGHAJI TPP	600.00
Madhya Pradesh Total		600.00
Maharashtra	CHANDRAPUR(MAHARASHTRA) STPS	500.00
		500.00
	KORADI TPS	660.00
		660.00
	PARLI TPS	250.00
Maharashtra Total		2570.00
Andhra Pradesh	DAMODARAM SANJEEVAIAH TPS	800.00
		800.00
Andhra Pradesh Total		1600.00
Karnataka	BELLARY TPS	700.00
	YERMARUS TPP	800.00
Karnataka Total		1500.00
Telangana	KAKATIYA TPS	600.00
	LOWER JURALA HPS	40.00
		40.00
		40.00
		40.00
	SINGARENI TPP	600.00
Telangana Total		1360.00
West Bengal	SAGARDIGHI TPS	500.00
West Bengal Total		500.00
Total		12271.10
