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STANDING COMMITTEE ON ENERGY

(2017-18)

SIXTEENTH LOK SABHA

MINISTRY OF POWER

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS
2018-19

REPORT

सत्यमेव जयते

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI

March, 2018/Phalguna, 1939 (Saka)

DRAFT REPORT

STANDING COMMITTEE ON ENERGY
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Presented to Lok Sabha on 13.03.2018

Laid in Rajya Sabha on 13.03.2018

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1.	Shri A.K. Singh	Additional Secretary
2.	Shri N.K. Pandey	Director
3	Shri Manish Kumar	Senior Executive Assistant

INTRODUCTION

I, the Chairperson, Standing Committee on Energy having been authorized by the Committee to present the Report on their behalf, present this Thirty-Eights Report on Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Power for the year 2018-19.

2. The Committee took oral evidence of the representatives of the Ministry of Power on 15th February, 2018. The Committee wish to express their thanks to the representatives of the Ministry for appearing before the Committee for evidence and furnishing the information desired by the Committee in connection with the issues relating to the subject.

3. The Report was considered and adopted by the Committee at their sitting held on 9th March, 2018.

4. The Committee place on record their appreciation of the assistance rendered to them by the officials of the Lok Sabha Secretariat attached to the Committee.

5. For facility of reference and convenience, the observations and recommendations of the Committee have been printed in bold letters in Part-II of the Report.

NEW DELHI
9th March, 2018
Phalguna 18 , 1939 (Saka)

Dr. Kambhampati Haribabu
Chairman,
Standing Committee on Energy

REPORT

PART-I

NARRATION ANALYSIS

I. INTRODUCTORY

1.1 The electricity is a vital input for economic as well as social development of a nation. The power sector of the country has come a long way after independence. From acute power shortages, the nation has ushered into an era of power sufficiency as far as generation capacity is concerned. Nonetheless, electricity comprises only 17% of our final energy consumption in 2014 (against 23% in OECD) and, therefore, our country ranks well below the global average in electricity consumption. In addition, it exhibits greater variance in electricity consumption across sectors with households lagging behind. During the 2001-2011 decade, household electrification grew only at 1% per annum. Consequently, electrification backlog of 3.5 lakh household remains. By the launch of 'Saubhagya Scheme', the focus of Government has shifted from mere providing electricity access to villages to providing electricity connection to each and every household of the country. Therefore, the dream of Universal Electrification seems to be a reality sooner than later. However, the deadline of December, 2018 for achieving it, is challenging. Having sufficient generation capacity and increase in demand and consumption of electricity increases in sight, the major challenge for the Government is to strengthen the weakest link i.e. Distribution Sector. The existence of a large number of captive generation plants based on diesel, one of the costliest fuels for electricity generation, is indicative of the absence of reliable supply of electricity through DISCOMS. Another, major issue that merits the attention of the Government is the development of hydro power. If we have to accommodate intermittent renewable energy into power system and optimally utilized thermal power capacity then the development of hydro power becomes imperative.

1.2 The Ministry of Power is primarily responsible for the development of electrical energy in the country. The Ministry's responsibility *inter-alia* includes perspective planning, policy formulation, processing of projects for investment decision, monitoring of the implementation of power projects, training and manpower development and the administration and enactment of legislation in regard to thermal, hydro power generation, transmission and distribution.

1.3 The main items of work dealt with by the Ministry of Power are as given below:

- General Policy in the electric power sector and issues relating to energy policy and coordination thereof. (Details of short, medium and long-term policies in terms of formulation, acceptance, implementation and review of such policies, cutting across sectors, fuels, regions and intra-country and inter-country flows);
- All matters relating to hydro-electric power (except small/mini/micro hydel projects of and below 25 MW capacity), thermal power and transmission & distribution system network;
- Research, development and technical assistance relating to hydro-electric and thermal power, transmission system network and distribution systems in the States/UTs;
- Administration of the Electricity Act, 2003, (36 of 2003), the Energy Conservation Act, 2001 (52 of 2001), the Damodar Valley Corporation Act, 1948 (14 of 1948) and the Bhakra Beas Management Board as provided in the Punjab Reorganisation Act, 1966 (31 of 1966)

- All matters relating to the Central Electricity Authority, Appellate Tribunal for Electricity and Central Electricity Regulatory Commission;
- Rural Electrification;
- Power schemes and issues relating to power supply/development schemes/programmes/decentralized and distributed generation in the States and Union Territories;
- Matters relating to the following Undertakings/Organizations:

  (a) Damodar Valley Corporation (DVC)
  (b) Bhakra Beas Management Board (except matters relating to irrigation);
  (c) NTPC Limited;
  (d) NHPC Limited;
  (e) Rural Electrification Corporation Limited (REC);
  (f) North Eastern Electric Power Corporation Limited (NEEPCO);
  (g) Power Grid Corporation of India Limited (PGCIL);
  (h) Power Finance Corporation Limited (PFC);
  (i) THDC India Limited;
  (j) SJVN Limited;
  (k) Central Power Research Institute (CPRI);
  (l) National Power Training Institute (NPTI); and
  (m) Bureau of Energy Efficiency(BEE).

- All matters concerning energy conservation and energy efficiency pertaining to the Power Sector.

1.4 In all technical and economic matters, the Ministry of Power is assisted by the Central Electricity Authority (CEA). While the Authority (CEA) is a Statutory Body constituted under section 3 of the repealed Electricity (Supply) Act, 1948 and continued under section 70 of the Electricity Act, 2003, where similar provisions exist, the office of the CEA is an "Attached

Office" of the Ministry of Power. The CEA is responsible for technical coordination and supervision of programmes and is entrusted with a number of statutory functions. The CEA is headed by a Chairperson, who is also ex-officio Secretary to the Government of India, and comprises six full time Members of the rank of Ex-officio Additional Secretaries to the Government of India. They are designated as Member (Thermal), Member (Hydro), Member (Economic & Commercial), Member (Power System), Member (Planning) and Member (Grid Operation and Distribution). 14 subordinate offices are functioning under the control of the Central Electricity Authority. The Ministry of Power has a monitoring system for capacity addition programmes for timely execution of the cleared projects. The monitoring mechanism operates at 3 broad levels, *viz.* by the Central Electricity Authority, by the Ministry of Power and through the Power Project Monitoring Panel (PPMP).

1.5 The National Electricity Policy, which has been evolved in consultation with and taking into account the views of the State Governments, the Central Electricity Authority (CEA), the Central Electricity Regulatory Commission (CERC) and other stakeholders, aims at laying guidelines for accelerated development of the power sector, providing supply of electricity to all areas and protecting the interests of consumers and other stakeholders, keeping in view the availability of energy resources, technology available to exploit these resources, economics of generation using different resources, and energy security issues. The National Electricity Policy (2005) aimed at achieving the following objectives:

- Access to Electricity - Available for all households in the next five years.
- Availability of Power - Demand to be fully met by 2012. Energy and peaking shortages to be overcome and adequate spinning reserve to be available.

- Supply of Reliable and Quality Power of specified standards in an efficient manner and at reasonable rates.
- Per capita availability of electricity to be increased to over 1000 units by 2012.
- Minimum lifeline consumption of 1 unit/household/day as a merit good by the year 2012.
- Financial Turnaround and Commercial Viability of Electricity Sector.
- Protection of consumers' interests.

II. ANALYSIS OF DEMANDS FOR GRANTS (2018-19)

2.1 The Minister of State for Power laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha, the detailed Demands for Grants (2018-19) for the Ministry of Power on 9th February, 2018. The Demands show a budgetary provision of GBS of Rs. 15,046.92 crore. The Central Plan Outlay, including IEBR, i.e. Rs. 53,468.66 crore, however, stands at Rs. 68,515.58 crore. The Head-wise Demands for Grants of the Ministry are given as per **Annexure-I**. The Programmes and Schemes of the Ministry within the financial provisions made under the Demands are briefly as under:

1. Secretariat:.. Provision is made for expenditure on establishment matters of the Secretariat of the Ministry of Power.

2.01. Central Electricity Authority:.. The Central Electricity Authority (CEA) as a statutory organization is responsible for overall power sector planning, coordination, according concurrence to hydro-electric schemes, promoting and assisting the timely completion of projects, specifying technical standards and safety requirements, Grid Standards and conditions for installation of meters applicable to the Power Sector of the country.

2.02. Setting up of JERC for UTs and Goa:.. The Central Government has set up a Joint Electricity Regulatory Commission (JERC) for Goa and all Union Territories except Delhi. Expenditure of the Joint Commission is borne by the Central Government and the Government of Goa in the ratio of 6:1.

2.03. Appellate Tribunal for Electricity:.. Under the provisions of Electricity Act, 2003, the Central Government has set up the Appellate Tribunal for Electricity. It hears appeals against the orders of the adjudicating officer or the Appropriate Commissions under the Electricity Act, 2003. Under the provisions of the Petroleum and Natural Gas Regulatory Board Act, 2006, APTEL is the Appellate Tribunal for the purpose of that Act.

2.04. Forum of Regulators (FOR):.. The provision is for capacity-building and availing consultancy services.

2.05. Central Electricity Regulatory Commission (CERC) Fund:..CERC is a statutory body constituted under the provision of the erstwhile Electricity Regulatory Commissions Act, 1998 and continued under Electricity Act, 2003 (which has since repealed inter alia the ERC Act, 1998). The main functions of the CERC are to regulate the tariff of generating companies owned or controlled by the Central Government, to regulate the tariff of generating companies other than those owned or controlled by the Central Government, if such generating companies enter into or otherwise have a composite scheme for generation and sale of electricity in more than one State, to regulate the inter-State transmission of energy including tariff of the transmission utilities, to grant licences for inter-State transmission and trading and to advise the Central Government in formulation of National Electricity Policy and Tariff Policy.

3.01. Energy Conservation:.. The funds would be utilized for (i) carrying out awareness creation on Energy Conservation through print, electronic and other media for general public, (ii) Continuation of EC awards and painting competition on Energy Conservation, (iii) implementation of the National Mission for Enhanced Energy Efficiency (NMEEE) and (iv) the upscaling of the efforts to create and sustain market for energy efficiency to unlock investments. (v) Shields and certificates are given by MoP to generating stations, transmission and distribution utilities and rural distribution franchise for recognising meritorious performance in operation, project management and environmental protection.

4. Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana:.. Deendayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojna (DDUGJY)has the following objectives : (a) to separate agriculture and non-agriculture feeders to facilitate Discoms in the judicious rostering of supply to agricultural & non-agricultural consumers (b) strengthen and augment sub-transmission & Distribution infrastructure in rural areas and (c) Rural electrification. The scope of works covered under the scheme are Feeder separation, creation of new sub-stations, provision of micro-grid and off-grid distribution network, HT/LT lines, augmentation of sub-stations and metering at all levels. Under the scheme, Govt. of India is providing financial support in the form of grants to the DisComs for implementation of the scheme. All DisComs including Private Sector DisComs are eligible for availing financial support under the scheme. The erstwhile Rajiv Gandhi Gramin Vidutikaran Yojna (RGGVY) has been subsumed in DDUGJY as its Rural Electrification component.

5. Sahaj Bijli Har Ghar Yojana (Rural)- Saubhagya:.. Government of India has launched Pradhan Mantri Sahaj Bijli Har Ghar Yojana- Saubhagya. The scheme envisages providing last mile connectivity and electricity connections to all remaining un-electrified households in rural areas by 31st Mar, 2019. The scheme has inherent features of 'sahaj' i.e Simple/ Easy/ Effortless and Har Ghar' i,e universal coverage without any discrimination on any count viz. economic conditions, location, caste & creed etc. Under the scheme, camps would be organized in villages/ cluster of villages wherein applications for electricity connection; including requisite documentation, would be registered electronically with the use of a mobile app and connection would be released on the spot.

6. Integrated Power Development Scheme:.. The objective of the scheme is 24x7 power supply for consumers, reduction of AT&C losses and providing access to all households. The scheme has three major components namely improvement of sub-transmisison and distribution system in urban areas, metering & IT enablement in distribution sector under ongoing Restructured-Accelarated Power Development Reform Programme (R-APDRP) scheme, which has been subsumed under Integrated Power Development Scheme (IPDS). R-APDRP has two major components: Part-A includes projects for establishment of information technology-based energy accounting and audit system leading to finalization of verifiable base-line AT&C loss levels in the project areas; Part-B envisages distribution network strengthening investments leading to reduction in loss level. The scheme has both Grant and loan components.

6.01. IPDS-Grant:.. Grant is given to the utilities through the Nodal Agency for carrying out the activities under the Scheme within a specified time frame.

6.02. IPDS-Loans:.. Loan has been given to the utilities for carrying out the activities through the Nodal Agency, which will be converted into grant after successful completion of the programme.

6.03. Sahaj Bijli Har Ghar Yojana (Urban)- Saubhagya:.. Government of India has launched Pradhan Mantri Sahaj Bijli Har Ghar Yojana- Saubhagya. The scheme envisages providing last mile connectivity and electricity connections to all remaining un-electrified households for poor households in urban areas by 31st Mar, 2019. The scheme has inherent features of 'sahaj' i.e Simple/ Easy/ Effortless and Har Ghar' i,e universal coverage without any discrimination on any count viz. economic conditions, location, caste& creed etc. Under the scheme, camps would be organized in villages/ cluster of villages wherein applications for electricity connection; including requisite documentation, would be registered electronically with the use of a mobile app and connection would be released on the spot.

7.01. Smart Grids:.. The scheme envisages setting up of an institutional mechanism by launching 'National Smart Grid Mission' which would serve the need of an electrical grid with automation, communication and IT systems that can monitor power flows from points of generation to points of consumption and ensure control of power flow or curtailment of loads matching generation on real time basis.

7.02. Green Energy Corridors:.. The scheme is proposed for maximization of renewable energy generation and integration with the main grid without compromising on the security and stability of power system.

7.03. Interest Subsidy to National Electricity Fund:.. The National Electricity Fund (NEF) is being set up to provide interest subsidy on loans to be disbursed to the Distribution Companies (DISCOMS) both in the Public and Private Sector, to improve the distribution network for areas not covered by RGGVY and R-APDRP scheme (since subsumed in DDUGJY and IPDS respectively) Project areas.

7.04. Financial support for Debt restructuring of DISCOMS:.. The scheme has been formulated and approved by Govt. to enable the turnaround of the State Discoms and ensure their long term viability. The scheme contains measures to be taken by the state Discoms and State Govts. for achieving

financial turnaround by restructuring their debt with support through a Transitional Finance Mechanism from the Central Govt.

7.05. Power System Operation Company (POSOCO):.. The provision is for POSOCO setup as an Independent Government Company under the Ministry of Power by acquiring the shares currently held by PGCIL in POSOCO.

7.06. 220 kV Transmission line from Srinagar to Leh via Kargil:.. The provision is for construction of 220kV Transmission System from Alusteng (Srinagar) to Leh (via Drass, Kargil & Khalsti 220/66 PGCIL substations) and 66 PGCIL interconnection system for Drass, Kargil, Khalsti and Leh sub-stations in Jammu & Kashmir (J&K).

7.07. Power System Improvement in North Eastern States excluding Arunachal Pradesh and Sikkim (Program Component):.. The project is for Power System Improvement in six NER states viz. Assam, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Tripura and Nagaland. It is funded by the World Bank. Intra-State Transmission & Distribution projects for Sikkim & Arunachal Pradesh have been segregated for implementation through budgetary support from Government of India in view of these States having sensitive borders.

7.09. Strengthening of Transmission System in the States of Arunachal Pradesh and Sikkim:..A comprehensive scheme for strengthening of transmission, sub-transmission and distribution system in the entire NER including Sikkim has been conceptualized.

7.10. Jammu and Kashmir-price escalation Prime Minister's Reconstruction Package (PMRP) 2004 relating to transmission and distribution network:.. It is part of Prime Minister development package (2015) , The project has been identified for completion of projects relating to transmission and distribution network approved under Prime Minsiter Restructuring Package (PMRP2004)

8. Power System Development Fund:.. The scheme envisages (a) strengthening of existing distribution and transmission infrastructure by part-funding through Grants.(Non-Gas component) (b) Provision for subsidy to DISCOMS purchasing electiricty from stranded Gas based Power Plants (Gas component).

9.01. Central Power Research Institute:.. Central Power Research Institute, Bengaluru serves as a National Laboratory for applied research in the field of electrical power and also functions as an independent authority for testing, evaluation and certification of electrical equipment and components.

9.02. National Power Training Institute:.. National Power Training Institute is engaged in imparting training in various aspects of power sector including operation and maintenance of power stations.

10. Conservation and Energy Efficiency:.. Funds are provided to Bureau of Energy Efficiency (BEE) for implementation of various energy efficiency initiatives in the areas of household lighting, commercial buildings, Standards & Labeling appliances, Demand Side Management in Agriculture or Municipalities, SMEs and large industries including the initiation of the process for development of Energy Consumption norms for industrial sub-sectors, capacity building of SDAs, DISCOMS etc.

11.01. National Hydro Electric Power Corporation Ltd:..NHPC was set up in 1975 under Companies Act, 1956, with a view to securing speedy, efficient and economical execution and operation of Hydro-Electric projects in the Central Sector. NHPC is a schedule A (Mini Ratna) Enterprise of the Government of India. The Capital Outlay is for meeting in part the need for funds for Chutak HEP/ Nimoo Bazjo.

11.02. Tehri Development Corporation (THDC):..THDC India Limited is a Joint Venture of Govt. of India and Govt. of Uttar Pradesh. The equity is shared between GoI and GoUP in the ratio of 3:1. The company was incorporated in July, 1988 to develop, operate and maintain the 2400 MW Tehri Hydro Power Complex and other hydro projects in the Bhagirathi valley. The Capital outlay is for meeting in part the expenditure on VishnuGadh Pipal Koti HEP.

11.03. North Eastern Electric Power Corporation (NEEPCO):.. The North Eastern Electric Power Corporation Limited (NEEPCO), a Schedule A Mini Ratna company under Ministry of Power, set up on 2nd April, 1976, carries the objective of developing the power potential in India and abroad with special emphasis on the NE Region of the country through planned development and commissioning of power projects, which in turn would promote the overall development of the country and NE region in particular.

The capital outlay is for meeting part of the expenditure on Kameng HEP as per the requirement.

11.04. Badarpur Thermal Power Station:.. The management of BTPS was handed over to NTPC in the year 1978 and due to sustained efforts put in by NTPC for improving the performance of BTPS, the station started earning profit from the FY 1986-87 and continued to do so till 31.5.2006 when the ownership of BTPS was transferred to NTPC. The receipts from Badarpur Thermal Power station is netted.

11.05. Central Assistance for Pakul Dul HEP under J and K PMDP 2015 as grant to Chenab Valley Power Projects Private Limited (CVPPPL):.. It is part of Prime Minister development package (2015), the asistance is for the Pakul Dul HEP implemented through joint venture with Chenab Valley Power project Pvt limited.

11.06. GoI fully serviced bond issue expenditure and interest (PFC bonds):.. The allocation is required for expenses and on the issue of Bonds, interest payable on infrastructure bonds raise by Power Finance Corporation (PFC).

12. Acquistion of Coal bearing areas for NTPC:.. The allocation is budget neutral as met through recoveries from NTPC on acquisition of Coal bearing areas for NTPC.

III. <u>ANNUAL PLAN OUTLAY</u>

3.1 During the Regular Budget of 2018-19, the Ministry of Power sought an outlay Rs. 36,843.32 crore (GBS component). However, the Ministry of Finance has approved an allocation of Rs. 15,046.92 crore only. The total outlay for the year 2018-19 is Rs. 68,515.58 crore comprising IEBR of Rs. 53,468.66 crore and GBS of Rs. 15,046.92 crore. Details of the GBS components as sought by the Ministry of Power are as given in the table below:

3.2 The details of the GBS components as proposed by the Ministry of Power and Budgetary Estimate (2018-19) approved by the Ministry of Finance are given as **Annexure-II**

3.3 The Ministry have informed that apart from BE 2018-19, the Ministry of Finance has allowed for raising Extra Budgetary Resources to the tune of Rs. 15,000 crore for the schemes of Ministry of Power.

3.4 The details of Internal & Extra Budgetary Resources (I&EBR) for the year 2018-19 are given below:

S.No	Name of PSU	(Rs in crore)
1	National Thermal Power Corporation Limited	22,300.00
2	National Hydro Electric Power Corporation Limited	2,257.86
3	Damodar Valley Corporation Limited	1,605.64
4	North Eastern Electric Power Corporation Limited	121.79
5	Satluj Jal Vidyut Nigam Limited	935.00
6	Tehri Hydro Development Corporation Limited	1,248.37
7	Power Grid Corporation of India Limited	25,000.00
	Total	**53,468.66**

3.5 The Committee were informed that the internal accruals out of operations (of CPSUs) and borrowings (both domestic and foreign) constitute IEBR. The capex plan of CPSUs (for generation/transmission projects) is funded substantially through I&EBR. In fact, the budgetary support (to capex plan) is provided only to Hydel PSUs (NHPC, THDC and NEEPCO), that too, on a limited scale. The expenditure under IEBR is not routed through government budget/demand for grant. It is managed by the Board of the respective PSUs.

3.6 It was further informed that the GBS, on the other hand, is the gross budgetary support/demand for grant provided from out of the Consolidated Fund of India for implementation of various schemes of the Ministry, forming part of the Five Year Plan/Annual Plans. The expenditure under GBS is routed through the Ministry's budget.

3.7 During the Regular Budget of 2017-18, the Ministry of Power had sought an outlay Rs. 22,767.39 crore (GBS component). However, the Ministry of Finance had approved an allocation of Rs. 13,881.14 crore only. At the time of Revised Estimate (RE) the allocation increased to 14,914.93. However, the actual expenditure up to 9th February, 2018 is Rs. 9,601.59 crore.

3.8 When the Committee desired to know the major heads which shows shortfall or excess expenditure in 2017-18 and the reasons thereof, the Ministry in their written reply have furnished the information as given below:

(Rs. In crore)

S. No.	Major Head	BE	RE	Actual Utilization	Reasons for shortfall/excess expenditure
1	2552-NER	1004.15	989.65	8234.75	There is no shortfall in the expenditure. The difference
2	2801-Power	10057.96	13102.60		

					between RE and Actual will be cobsumed during remaining period of FY 2017-18.
3	4552-Capital Outlay NER	267.45	1.00	274.13	Rs 400.45 crore has been reallocated to Revenue Section as per RE ceilings of 2017-18.
4	4801-Capital Outlay on Power Projects	418.23	573.33		
5	6552-Loans & Advances (NER)	345.00	230.00	919.78	Rs 1528 crore has been re-allocatted to Revenue Section as per RE ceilings of 2017-18.
6	6801-Loans for Power Projects	2555.00	1092.00		

3.9 When the Committee desired to know about the allocation made under the head Strengthening of Transmission System in the States of Arunachal Pradesh and Sikkim, the Secretary Power explained to the Committee as under:

> "एमाउंट सेम नहीं है। यह स्कीम है। हर साल का जो पैसा एवलेबल है, उतना एलोकेशन लदया जा रहा है। बजट में कई बार जो एमाउंट हम लोग दिख़ाते हैं, जैसे हमें 15 हजार करोड़ का एलोकेशन फाइनेंस मिनिस्ट्री से मिल गया, उसी में से दीन दयाल उपाध्याय ग्राम ज्योति योजना और सौभाग्या का मेन आईपीडीएस करके जो पैसा बचा, वह बांटा गया है। इनके हिस्से में इतना ही आया है। यह प्रोजेक्ट इससे ज्यादा एमाउंट का है। जैसे अरुणाचल और सिक्किम का है, 617 करोड़ रुपये उसको अब तक दिए जा चुके हैं, 517 करोड़ उसमें से खर्च कर लिए हैं, जो बचा हुआ है, उसको 300 करोड़ रुपये दोनों साल में दिख़ाया गया है, 2017-18 और 2018-19 में।"

3.10 The CMD, PFC further stated in this matter as under:

> "2018-19 में हमने थाउजेंड करोड़ मांगा, तो जैसा साहब ने बताया लक तीन सौ करोड़ कम बचा, हमको यह आश्वासन दिया गया कि आरइ में बढ़ जाएगा। वहां काम बहुत फुल स्विंग से चल रहा है।" "

3.11 In regard to the problems being faced in execution of work, he further stated as under:

"अरुणाचल में एक समस्या है, यहां प्रोजेक्ट दिसम्बर, 2014 में हुआ था, यह एक साल डिले हुआ। इसमें 90-95 सब-स्टेशंस बना रहे हैं।इसमें लैंड नहीं मिल रही है। अभी 45 नहीं मिले हैं। दिसम्बर, 2019 तक टार्गेट रखा है कि इसको खत्म करना है।पूरी उम्मीद है कि ये हो जाएंगे। हम लोगों की मीटिंग हो रही है, चीफ़ सेक्रेटरी से आश्वासन मिला है कि दो-तीन महीने के अन्दर लैंड दे दी जाएगी।"

3.12 The utilization of Gross Budgetary Support against the Budget Estimate since the year 2007-08 is shown below:

(Rs. in crore)

SL. No.	Year	BE			RE			Actual		
		Plan	Non-Plan	Total	Plan	Non-Plan	Total	Plan	Non-Plan	Total
1.	2007-08	5483.00	411.19	5894.19	4350.00	404.53	4754.53	4308.93	235.24	4524.83
2.	2008-09	6000.00	395.76	6395.76	6100.00	271.51	6371.50	6044.86	196.05	6246.02
3.	2009-10	9230.00	276.73	9506.73	6814.00	216.80	7030.80	6710.45	208.74	6920.72
4.	2010-11	10630.00	133.58	10763.58	8725.22	114.69	8839.91	8494.23	107.36	8709.16
5.	2011-12	9642.00	137.68	9779.68	6051.00	131.34	6182.34	4699.36	127.37	4827.35
6.	2012-13	9642.00	133.77	9775.77	4708.00	410.86	7901.93	2535.59	3526.88	6063.59
7.	2013-14	9642.00	671.70	10313.7	5000.00	410.86	5410.86	4529.72	650.81	5180.53
8.	2014-15	9642.00	126.50	9768.5	5700.00	126.63	5598.00	5590.21	120.08	4999.59
9.	2015-16	6799.74	134.76	6934.50	8084.37	129.30	8213.67	7826.84	127.80	7954.64
10.	2016-17	8763.39	3489.32	12252.71	8098.12	2377.83	10475.95	7193.80	3815.57	11009.37
11.	2017-18	10295.46	3585.68	13881.14	10295.46	1896.33	14914.93	-	-	-

3.13 The actual utilization of Plan outlay since the year 2007-08 as against the Budget Estimates is shown below:

Year	BE (Rs. in crore)	RE (Rs. in crore)	Actual Utilization (Rs.in crore)	% of Budget Estimate
2007-08	33,153.26	30,690.38	25,887.63	78.08%

2008-09	40,460.10	36,306.47	37,656.00	93.07%
2009-10	53,126.27	45,269.60	39,884.23	75.07%
2010-11	60,751.42	45,668.03	43,144.16	71.02%
2011-12	66,382.73	62,791.73	46,083.87	69.42%
2012-13	62,424.50	54,696.01	51221.47	84.86%
2013-14	59,329.41	53,962.89	57956.18	95.65%
2014-15	60,384.02	55,488.18	65,270.21	108.09%
2015-16	61,404.47	66,369.56	63,642.67	103.64%
2016-17	80,510.00	78,008.00	75,941.00	
2017-18	76,481.14	75,232.93	45,903.59*	

As on 31st Dec.2017

3.14 The Ministry of Finance (MoF) have issued instructions to the effect that expenditure during the financial year be evenly spread through Monthly Expenditure Plan (MEP). The instructions *inter-alia* provide that the expenditure in the last quarter should not be more than 33% of the budget and also not more than 15% during the month of March of a financial year.

3.15 The Ministry have furnished the details of Plan & Non-Plan quarter wise utilization of the budget allocations for the last five years as under:

Plan					(Rs in crore)	
FY (Allocation in BE)		**Qtr 1**	**Qtr 2**	**Qtr 3**	**Qtr 4**	**Total**
2013-14 (9642.00)	**Actuals**	1761.7	834.41	1285.62	647.99	4529.72
	Percentage	18.27	8.65	13.33	6.72	46.98
2014-15 (9642.00)	**Actuals**	101.16	3082.23	1438.87	967.95*	5590.21
	Percentage	1.05	31.97	14.92	10.04	57.98
2015-16 (6799.74)	**Actuals**	1522.92	2269.01	2411.88	1623.03	7826.84
	Percentage	22.40	33.37	35.47	23.87	115.10
2016-17 (12200.00)	**Actuals**	2544.43	2934.02	1530.39	3948.30	10957.14
	Percentage	20.86	24.05	12.54	32.36	89.81
2017-18 (13881.14)**	**Actuals**	2676.57	2323.30	4151.72	-	-
	Percentage	19.28	16.74	29.91	-	-

.

* This does not include Rs 7725.77 crore as loan (Bonus Debentures) to NTPC

** F.Y. 2017-18 includes Plan & Non Plan

Non-Plan (Rs in crore)

FY (Allocation in BE)		Qtr 1	Qtr 2	Qtr 3	Qtr 4	Total
2013-14 (671.70)**	**Actuals**	31.53	561.9	28.43	28.95	650.81
	Percentage	4.69	83.65	4.23	4.31	96.89
2014-15 (126.50)	**Actuals**	35.44	32.55	29.41	22.68	120.08
	Percentage	28.02	25.73	23.25	17.92	94.92
2015-16 (134.76)	**Actuals**	35.49	36.77	32.57	22.97	127.80
	Percentage	26.34	27.29	24.17	17.05	94.84
2016-17 (150.99)	**Actuals**	38.92	50.93	35.92	30.86	156.68
	Percentage	25.78	33.73	23.79	20.44	103.77

Plan (Rs in crore)

FY (Allocation in BE)		Qtr 1	Qtr 2	Qtr 3	Qtr 4	Total
2012-13 (9642.00)	**Actuals**	268.92	1431.92	250.01	585.86	2536.71
	Percentage	2.79	14.85	2.59	6.08	26.31
2013-14 (9642.00)	**Actuals**	1761.7	834.41	1285.62	647.99	4529.72
	Percentage	18.27	8.65	13.33	6.72	46.98
2014-15 (9642.00)	**Actuals**	101.16	3082.23	1438.87	967.95*	5590.21
	Percentage	1.05	31.97	14.92	10.04	57.98
2015-16 (6799.74)	**Actuals**	1522.92	2269.01	2411.88	1623.03	7826.84
	Percentage	22.40	33.37	35.47	23.87	115.10
2016-17 (12200.00)	**Actuals**	2544.31	2934.01	1464.65		
	Percentage	20.86	24.05	12.01		

* This does not include Rs 7725.77 crore as loan (Bonus Debentures) to NTPC

Non-Plan (Rs in crore)

FY (Allocation in BE)		Qtr 1	Qtr 2	Qtr 3	Qtr 4	Total
2012-13 (133.77)*	**Actuals**	30.34	26.33	24.44	3445.77	3526.88
	Percentage	22.68	19.68	18.27	2575.89	2636.53
2013-14 (671.70)**	**Actuals**	31.53	561.9	28.43	28.95	650.81
	Percentage	4.69	83.65	4.23	4.31	96.89
2014-15 (126.50)	**Actuals**	35.44	32.55	29.41	22.68	120.08
	Percentage	28.02	25.73	23.25	17.92	94.92
2015-16 (134.76)	**Actuals**	35.49	36.77	32.57	22.97	127.80
	Percentage	26.34	27.29	24.17	17.05	94.84
2016-17 (150.99)	**Actuals**	38.92	50.93	35.92		
	Percentage	25.78	33.73	23.79		

3.16 When the Committee asked the reasons for deviation in quarterly spending, the Ministry in their written reply have stated as under:

> "The significantly high spending during Q2 (Non Plan 2013-14) is due to fact that the expenditure for the said quarter includes a one-time payment of Rs 536.30 crore for Lahori-Nagpala HEP which was released in the second quarter after completion of due diligence process.
>
> The significant rise in Plan expenditure during 2nd Quarter of 2014-15 is because of accumulation of the releases due under the flagship schemes erstwhile RAPDRP and erstwhile RGGVY in 1st Quarter due to declaration of Model Code of Conduct consequent upon the declaration of Lok Sabha general elections.
>
> The significant rise in Plan expenditure during 4th d Quarter of 2016-17 is because of accumulation of the releases due under the flagship schemes IPDS, PSDF and DDUGJY during 3rd Quarter.
>
> In general, the progress of expenditure/release of scheme funds is dependent on the number of factors such as the time of receipt of mature proposals for release of funds, availability of utilization certificates which are due for the funds released in the past, position regarding unspent balances at the time of receipt of proposals, completion of the process of appraisal and approval of investment proposals. These have been the major factors for variation in the expenditure across different quarters."

IV. MINISTRY OF POWER SCHEMES (FUNDED THROUGH GBS)

A. Deendayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana (DDUGJY)

4.1 The Deendayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana (DDUGJY) is the new scheme introduced by the Government of India in 2014-15. The erstwhile Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana (RGGVY) scheme which was launched by Government of India in April, 2005 for providing access to electricity to all households has been subsumed under DDUGJY Scheme as Rural Electrification Component. The scheme will cover works relating to feeder separation, strengthening of sub-transmission & distribution systems, including metering of distribution transformers/feeders/consumers and rural electrification.

4.2 The following components have been prescribed under the DDUGJY:

(i) Separation of agriculture and non-agriculture feeders to facilitate Discoms in the judicious rostering of supply to agricultural and uninterrupted quality power supply to non-agricultural consumers.

(ii) Strengthening and Augmentation of Sub Transmission & Distribution infrastructure in rural areas, including metering of Distribution Transformers/feeders/consumers and

(iii) Rural Electrification: The erstwhile Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana (RGGVY) scheme which was launched by Government of India in April, 2005 for providing access to electricity to all households has been subsumed under DDUGVY Scheme as RE component. The outlay of RGGVY scheme for the 12th and 13th Plans shall be carried forward under DDUGJY.

4.3 In regard scope of the works under DDUGJY, the Ministry has furnished the following details:

1. Feeder Separation

(i) Physical separation of HT feeders for Agricultural and non-Agricultural consumers

(a) Erection of HT lines for drawing new feeders and reorientation/re-alignment of existing lines

(b) Installation of new distribution transformers and augmentation of existing distribution transformers

(c) Re-location of distribution transformers and associated LT lines for re-grouping of consumers (Agricultural and Non-Agricultural)

(ii) Virtual separation of feeders

(a) Installation of new distribution transformers and augmentation of existing distribution transformers

(b) Re-location of distribution transformers and associated LT lines for re-grouping of consumers (Agricultural and Non-Agricultural)

(c) Installation of rotary switch and associated hardware at sub-stations

Feeders already segregated by the States Discoms / Power Deptt. shall not be eligible to be covered under this scheme. However, the feeders already segregated by virtual means could be considered for undertaking physical separation under the scheme.

2. Strengthening of sub-transmission and distribution system in rural areas to address critical gaps

The following works shall be eligible to be covered under the scheme based on study/ assessment carried by the respective State Discoms/ Power Department for identifying critical gaps in sub-transmission and distribution network considering all relevant parameters (such as voltage regulation, HT & LT ratio, optimum loading of transformers & lines, reactive power management, power factor improvement, standard of performance, ongoing works under other schemes, etc.)

(i) Creation of new sub stations along with associated 66 KV / 33 KV/ 22 KV/ 11 KV lines.

(ii) Augmentation of existing sub-stations capacity by installation of higher capacity/additional power transformer along with associated equipment/ switchgear, etc.

(iii) Erection of HT lines for reorientation/re-alignment, including augmentation of existing lines

(iv) Installation of new distribution transformers and augmentation of existing distribution transformers along with associated LT lines

(v) Installation of capacitors

(vi) Renovation and Modernization of existing sub-stations and lines

(vii) High Voltage Distribution System (HVDS)

(viii) Arial Bunched Cable for theft prone areas

3. Metering

(i) Installation of suitable static meters for feeders, distribution transformers and all categories of consumers for existing un-metered connections, replacement of faulty meters & electro-mechanical meters

(ii) Installation of Pillar Box for relocation of meters outside the premises of consumers, including associated cables and accessories.

4. Rural electrification component as per ongoing RGGVY scheme in accordance with CCEA approval dated 01.08.2013 for continuation of scheme in 12th and 13th Plan and applicable guidelines.

5. Completion of optical fibre missing links to connect all the 33 KV or 66 KV grid sub stations under the establishment of the National Optical Fibre Network (NOFN).

6. Creation of rural electrification data hub at REC.

7. Provisioning of micro-grid and off-grid distribution network.

Above works shall be eligible under the scheme provided the proposed scope of works is not covered under any GoI program like R-APDRP/ RGGVY / NEF, etc. The projects for which any other grant / subsidy from Government of India has already been received / proposed to be received shall not be eligible under this scheme. State Level Standing Committee (SLSC) under the chairmanship of Chief Secretary shall ensure that there is no duplication of works while recommending the projects to the Nodal Agency.

4.4 All Discoms, including private sector Discoms and State Power Departments, are eligible for financial assistance under the scheme. In case of private sector Discoms where the distribution of power supply in rural areas is with them, projects under the scheme will be implemented through a State Government Agency and the assets to be created under the scheme will be owned by the State Government / State owned companies. These assets will be handed over to the Discom concerned for their use during the license period on mutually agreed terms & conditions. The responsibility of operation and maintenance of these assets would be of the Discom concerned.

4.5 The Discoms will prioritize strengthening of rural infrastructural works considering specific network requirement and will formulate Detailed Project Reports (DPRs) of the projects for coverage under the scheme. The DPRs will be recommended by existing State

Level Standing Committee (SLSC) constituted for RGGVY programme under the chairmanship of Chief Secretary before submission to the Nodal Agency. The projects shall be appraised and duly recommended by the Nodal Agency for approval of the Monitoring Committee chaired by Secretary, Ministry of Power, and Government of India.

4.6 The projects shall be implemented on turn-key basis. The turn-key contract shall be awarded by the utilities concerned through e-tendering in accordance with the prescribed Standard Bidding Document and Technical Specifications. The projects have to be awarded within six months of date of communication of the approval by the Monitoring Committee. However, in exceptional circumstances, execution on partial turn-key/departmental basis shall be permitted with the approval of the Monitoring Committee.

4.7 The Ministry have enumerated the following features of DDUGJY:

- DDUGJY scheme covers all rural areas, irrespective of any population criteria to ensure access to electricity to all rural households in the country.
- DDUGJY is a comprehensive scheme which covers all aspects of distribution of electricity in rural areas, including feeder separation, strengthening & augmentation of sub-transmission & distribution network and metering for feeders/distribution transformers/ consumers. Besides this, provision has been made to connect all 33/11 KV sub-stations under National Optical Fiber Network,
- Installation of higher capacity Distribution Transformers (63 KVA and 100 KVA) have been allowed.
- Complete flexibility has been provided to the States to priorities scope of work as per their requirement.
- The works in Gram Panchayat selected under Saansad Adarsh Gram Yojana (SAGY) shall necessary be included in the DPR.
- States have notified District Electricity Committee headed by the senior most MP of the district. The District Electricity Committee are expected to meet at least once in 3 months at the District headquarters. The Committee are consulted in the preparation of DPRs and monitor the implementation of the scheme.

- Uniform Procurement Policy with Standard Bidding Document and Technical Specifications has been prescribed. E-tendering has been made mandatory.
- To ensure efficient and effective implementation of scheme by the States, provision for Project Management Agency (PMA) has been made to assist them in project formulation, bid processing, monitoring, etc. for timely implementation of scheme. 100% grant will be provided by Government of India towards expenditure incurred on Project Management Agency (PMA) as per provision in the scheme, i.e. up to 0.5% of cost of works.
- To ensure timely completion and effective implementation, provision for additional grant up to 15% (5% for special category states) has been made subject to achievement of following milestones:
  a) Timely completion of the scheme as per laid down milestones
  b) Reduction in AT&C losses as per trajectory finalized by MOP in consultation with State Governments (Discom-wise)
  c) Upfront release of admissible revenue subsidy by State Govt. based on metered consumption.
- No cost overrun on account of any reasons whatsoever shall be allowed over & above project cost approved by the Monitoring Committee for the purpose of determining grant component. Any such escalation to be borne by utilities / State through own resources/loan from FIs.
- Utilities have to appoint a Project Management Agency to assist them in project formulation, bid process, preparing detailed work schedule, monitoring, MIS, etc. till completion of project. 100% grant (limited to 0.5% of project cost) will be provided by GOI.
- Rural Electrification Corporation (REC) is the Nodal Agency for operationalisation of the scheme.
- All Discoms, including private sector Discoms and State Power Departments, are eligible for financial assistance under the scheme.
- The scheme will be implemented during the 12th and 13th Plans in cooperation with the Discoms and the State Governments and will facilitate 24x7 reliable and adequate power supply in the rural areas.

4.8 The Funding Mechanism for DDUGJY will be as given under:

Agency	**Nature of support**	**Quantum of support (Percentage of project cost)**	
		Other than Special Category States	Special Category States #
Govt of India	Grant	60	85
Discom Contribution	Own Fund	10	5

Lender (FIs/ Banks)	Loan	30	10
Additional Grant from GOI on achievement of prescribed milestones	Grant	50% of total loan component (30%) i.e. 15%	50% of total loan component (10%) i.e. 5%
Maximum Grant by GOI (including additional grant on achievement of prescribed milestones)	**Grant**	**75%**	**90%**

***#Special Category States** (All North Eastern States, including Sikkim, J&K, Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand)*

4.9 Additional grant (i.e. conversion of 50% of loan component) under the scheme will be released, subject to achievement of following milestones:

(a) Timely completion of the scheme as per laid down milestones
(b) Reduction in AT&C losses as per trajectory finalized by MOP in consultation with State Governments (Discom-wise)
(c) Upfront release of admissible revenue subsidy by State Govt. based on metered consumption,

4.10 The DDUGJY has been approved with an estimated outlay of Rs. 43,033 crore, including a budgetary support of Rs. 33,453 crore from Government of India, during the entire implementation period. The year-wise allocation of budgetary support approved by CCEA is as under:

(Rs. crore)

Year	**2014-15**	**2015-16**	**2016-17**	**2017-18**	**2018-19**	**2019-20**	**2020-21**	**2021-22**	**Total**
Subsidy	**500**	**3500**	**6500**	**8500**	**7500**	**2500**	**2000**	**2453**	**33453**

4.11 Total outlay for the scheme, including Rural Electrification (RE), is as under:

(in Rs. Crore)

	Outlay	Subsidy
DDUGJY(new)	43,033	33,453
RE component	32,860	29,574
Total Outlay	75,893	63,027

4.12 In regard to status of implementation of the scheme, the Ministry have stated that as on As on 01.04.2015, 18,452 villages were un-electrified in the country. Year-wise targets proposed for electrification of un-electrified villages are as under:

Year	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	Total	Ach. upto 31.01.2018	Balance as on 01.02.2018
Target	5686	8360	4406	18452	17218	1234

4.13 State-wise status of electrification of un-electrified census villages

Sl. No	States	Target of UE Villages as on 01-04-2015	UE Villages electrified as on 31.01.2018	Uninhabited villages	Grazing Reserve	Balance no. of villages to be electrified as on 31.01.2018
1	Arunachal Pradesh	1,578	609	9	-	960
2	Assam	2,892	2,732	138	22	-
3	Bihar	2,747	2,642	105	-	-
4	Chhattisgarh	1,080	976	-	-	104
5	Himachal Pradesh	35	28	7	-	-
6	Jammu & Kashmir	134	43	-	-	91
7	Jharkhand	2,525	2,467	58	-	-
8	Karnataka	39	39	-	-	-
9	Madhya Pradesh	472	402	49	-	21
10	Manipur	276	261	3	-	12
11	Meghalaya	912	898	12	-	2
12	Mizoram	58	51	4	-	3
13	Nagaland	82	78	4		-
14	Odisha	3,474	2,893	571	-	10
15	Rajasthan	495	427	68	-	-
16	Tripura	26	26	-		-
17	Uttar Pradesh	1,529	1,476	53	-	-
18	Uttarakhand	76	43	2	-	31
19	West Bengal	22	22		-	-
Total		**18452**	**16113**	**1083**	**22**	**1,234**

4.14 Status of Fund released by the Ministry of Power under the Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana (DDUGJY) is as below:

As on 31.01.2018

Year	Budget allocation	Fund Released by MoP (Rs. in crore)
2004-05	400	400.00
2005-06	1,100	1,100.00
2006-07	3,000	3,000.00
2007-08	3,945	3,913.45
2008-09	5,500	5,500.00
2009-10	5,000	5,000.00
2010-11	5,000	5,000.00
2011-12	3,544	2,237.31
2012-13	2,492	697.94
2013-14	3,138	2,938.52
2014-15	3,386	3,374.41
2015-16	4,500	4,500.00
2016-17	8,000*	7,965.87
2017-18	5,400	4350.99 (upto 31.01.2018)

*Including Rs. 5000 Cr allocated through Extra Budgetary resources

4.15 Status of Intensive Village Electrification and BPL Households is as below:

		UE Villages	IE Villages	BPL HHs
2015-16	***Target***	5686	14,000	14,00,000
	Achievement	7108	39236	1439144
2016-17	***Target***	8360		14,00,000
	Achievement	6015	63330	2242763
2017-18 (upto 31.01.2018)	***Target***	4492	85000	4000000
	Achievement	2990	73329	2855044

4.16 The details of the physical progress made under the Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana (DDUGJY), as furnished by the Ministry of Power, are as under:

DDUGJY – All India Physical Progress

New Sub-Station Status (Nos):

Sanctioned	Commissioned	Work in progress
1,825	215 (12%)	917

Augmentation Sub-Station Status (Nos):

Sanctioned	Commissioned	Work in progress
2,138	481 (22%)	369

Feeder Seg (CKM)	
Sanctioned	1,59,801
Achievement	15,244
Percentage	10%

Distribution Transformer (Nos)	
Sanctioned	3,85,883
Achievement	38,719
Percentage	10%

HT Line (In Lakh CKM)	
Sanctioned	1.37
Achievement	0.21
Percentage	16%

LT Line. (In Lakh CKM)	
Sanctioned	1.26
Achievement	0.36
Percentage	29%

Consumer Metering (In Lakhs)	
Sanctioned	150.0
Achievement	35.40
Percentage	24%

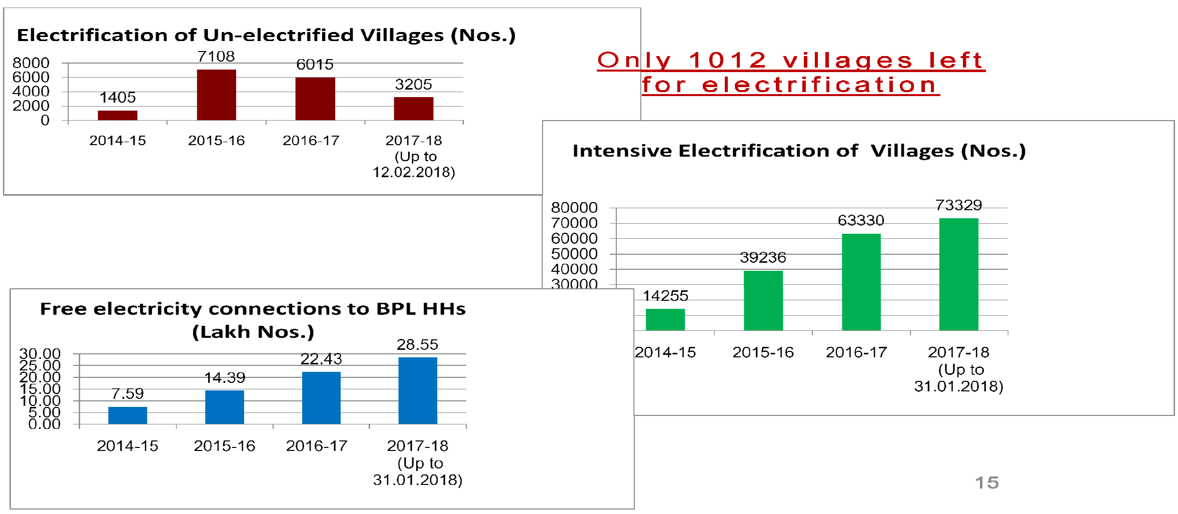
DTR & Feeder Metering (In Lakhs)	
Sanctioned	4.06
Achievement	0.42
Percentage	10%

SAGY (Nos)	
Sanctioned	755
Achievement	317
Percentage	42%

14

4.17 The details of the physical progress made under the Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana (DDUGJY) (Rural Electrification Component) is as under:

DDUGJY – RE Component Progress



4.18 The Secretary, Power while stating the progress made so far under the scheme deposited before the Committee as under:

> "Out of Rs. 42,000 crores, contracts worth Rs. 41,000 crore have been awarded already. Some of the contracts have been awarded in 2017-18 also and some of the works of 2016-17 are going on. In the physical progress, only the commissioned achievements have been mentioned. There is a lot of work in pipeline which is under construction. We expect that this would be completed by March, 2019 with some exceptions here and there."

4.19 When the Committee desired to know whether there is any mechanism to cross check/ verify the list of un-electrified villages prepared by the State Government or it is just assumed that the list provided is complete and correct, the Ministry in reply have stated as under:

> "Survey of un-electrified villages/hamlets is conducted by the respective State DISCOMs/Projects Implementing agency. Based on the information furnished by the States, the targets have been fixed for electrification of remaining 18,452 un-electrified census villages as on 01.04.2015.
>
> Further, in order to facilitate the States, a Mobile App "GARV" (Grameen Vidyutikaran) has been developed by Rural Electrification Corporation Limited (REC), the nodal agency of DDUGJY, for monitoring the progress and performance of village electrification. In GARV App Milestone based approach has been adopted, wherein the entire process of village electrification has been divided into 12 stages, and completion of each stage is updated in near real-time by the stakeholders and information is made available in the public domain to ensure transparency and effective real-time feedback.
>
> Government of India has given highest priority to the village electrification and all the States have been advised to necessarily cover the remaining un-electrified villages under DDUGJY/State Plan.
>
> In case any un-electrified village is reported, State Government can cover the un-electrified village under DDUGJ within the sanctioned project cost or under State Plan."

4.20 On being asked by the monitoring mechanism for proper implementation of the scheme, the Ministry in their written reply have stated as under:

> "Utility shall create a dedicated team for implementation of projects at district and Utility/State level including necessary manpower and requisite infrastructure like office, logistics etc. to ensure smooth implementation, monitoring and to redress grievance of public and public representatives of the project areas. An officer of the rank of Chief Engineer/General Manager or above, will be designated as Nodal Officer from the dedicated team at utility/ state level. The Nodal Officer shall be responsible for implementation of scheme in accordance with the prescribed guidelines, providing all necessary information including physical & financial progress related to the projects, arrange to get relevant orders/clearances from the State Government, enhance level of awareness and redress grievances of public & public representatives in the project areas.
> The utility shall be responsible & accountable for assuring quality in DDUGJY works. Accordingly, utility shall formulate a comprehensive Quality Assurance (QA) and Inspection Plan with an objective to build Quality Infrastructure under DDUGJY works.. Documentation with regard to Quality Assurance & Inspection Plan shall be maintained by utility and kept in proper order for scrutiny during the course of project execution and for future reference. The Utility has to ensure that the quality of material/equipment supplied at site and field execution of works under the project is in accordance with Quality Assurance & Inspection Plan.
> Web based monitoring system implemented by REC for monitoring of progress under DDUGJY.
> Periodical monitoring and review by State Level Standing Committee(s).
> Regular Monitoring through RPM (Review, Planning & Monitoring) meetings at Ministry of Power level.
> An inter-ministerial Monitoring Committee headed by Secretary (P) also review and monitor implementation of scheme.
> The following monitoring mechanisms for proper implementation of Deen Dayal Upadhayaya Gram Jyoti Yojana, has been adopted:
> At State level, a Committee under the Chairmanship of Chief Secretary is in place to monitor progress and resolve issues relating to implementation viz. allocation of land for sub-stations, right of way, forest clearance, railway clearance, safety clearance etc.
> At District level, District Development Co-ordination & Monitoring Committee namely DISHA (administered by Ministry of Rural Development) headed by senior most Member of Parliament (Lok Sabha) is in place to review and monitor implementation of central sector schemes including DDUGJY.
> At Central level, inter-ministerial Monitoring Committee on DDUGJY headed by the Secretary, Ministry of Power, Govt. of India also monitor

implementation of scheme. Besides, the progress is reviewed with States / Power Utilities in Review, Planning and Monitoring (RPM) meeting of Ministry of Power on monthly basis.
Rural Electrification Corporation Limited (REC), the nodal agency, monitors implementation of scheme through its project offices at field level. REC has developed a web enabled Mobile App, 'GARV' for monitoring of village electrification."

4.21 In regard to penal actions taken against the responsible person when irregularities are found during the monitoring check under the scheme, it was stated that under DDUGJY, the defects in works reported by Quality Monitors, are rectified by the respective Implementing Agencies. The complaints received from public, are addressed to the concerned State, Utility, Implementing Agencies for remedial measures/compliance.

4.22 During the sitting on the subject when the Committee raised the issue of poor quality of work being done under the scheme, the representative of the Ministry of Power has deposed before the Committee as under:

> "Apart from the regular monitoring and quality control systems of the REC, which REC has put forward at the national and regional level, we have instituted a special survey and quality monitoring by the Quality Council of India."

4.23 He further stated:

> ""आरईसी के संबंध में हम लोगों ने कमेटी के पिछली बैठकों के सुझाव को माना है और उसके कारण ही क्वालिटी काउंसिल आफ़ इंडिया को काम पर लगाया गया है। क्वालिटी काउंसिल आफ़ इंडिया ने मुख्य रूप से छह राज्यों में काम किया है, जिसमें उत्तर प्रदेश, बिहार, असम, ओडिसा, झारखंड और मध्य प्रदेश है। इन राज्यों में जो उनके रिपोर्ट आए हैं, उसके अनुसार वे कहते हैं:
> The quality of installed infrastructure is exceptional in Odisha, Bihar and Assam. In Jharkhand, Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh the there is a lot of room for improvement in the quality of infrastructure."

4.24 When the Committee pointed out that despite these efforts, the quality of work being done under the scheme is far from being satisfactory, the Secretary, Power deposed before the Committee as under:

> "We have a monitoring mechanism that is not working very well. We will improve upon it. We will tell the States to develop the monitoring system at the grassroots level and have a system of reporting. हम उसको स्टेटवाइज रिव्यू करे दोबारा से कर लेंगे। हमारी चार टीमें हैं, जो इस काम में जाएंगी। "

SAUBHAGYA SCHEME

4.25 Government of India has approved Pradhan Mantri Sahaj Bijli Har Ghar Yojana– "Saubhagya" with an outlay of Rs. 16,320 crore including a Gross Budgetary Support (GBS) of Rs. 12,320.00 crore from Government of India. As per the Ministry of Power the objective of the scheme is to achieve universal household electrification by providing last mile connectivity and electricity connections to all remaining un-electrified households in rural and urban areas. The scheme provides:

(a) Last mile connectivity and electricity connections to all un-electrified households in rural areas.
(b) Solar Photo Voltaic (SPV) based standalone systems for un-electrified households located in remote and inaccessible villages / habitations, where grid extension is not feasible or cost effective
(c) Last mile connectivity and electricity connections to all remaining economically poor un-electrified households in urban areas. Non-poor urban households are excluded from this scheme.

4.26 The Ministry of Power has enumerated the following salient features of the Saubhagya: Pradhan Mantri Sahaj Bijli Har Ghar Yojana:

- ✓ 'Har Ghar' – Universal coverage without any discrimination
- ✓ 'Sahaj' – Simple / Easy / effortless

- Camps in villages / cluster of villages
- Use of Mobile App for electronic registration including requisite documentation
- On spot release of connection

✓ No upfront fee for availing electricity connection
- Free connection for poor households
- For other households, Rs.500 to be charged after release of connection in 10 instalments (Rs50 each) to be adjusted in monthly electricity bills

✓ Identification of beneficiaries based on SECC 2011 data

✓ SPV based standalone systems for households located in remote and inaccessible areas

4.27 In regard to timeline for implementation of this scheme, it has been stated that all States/UTs are required to complete the works of households' electrification by 31st March, 2019. However, spillover works; if any will continue till 2021-22. The progress of rural household electrification is being updated by the respective State DISCOMs directly on Saubhagya web-portal. As on 07th February, 2018, progress of electrification of 22.39 lakh rural households across the country; have been reported by the States.

4.28 In regard to budgetary allocation for the scheme the Ministry have stated that Pradhan Mantri Sahaj Bijli Har Ghar Yojana –"Saubhagya" with an outlay of Rs. 16,320 crore including a Gross Budgetary Support (GBS) of Rs. 12,320.00 crore from Government of India. The year-wise phasing details (both rural and urban areas) are given as under:

Year	**For rural households**		**For urban households**	
	Cost (Rs. crore)	**GOI Share (Rs. crore)**	**Cost (Rs. crore)**	**GOI Share (Rs. crore)**
2017-18	4200.00	3100.00	700.00	500.00
2018-19*	9825.00	7487.50	1595.00	1232.50
Total	**14025.00**	**10587.50**	**2295.00**	**1732.50**

**All States/UTs are required to complete the works of households' electrification by31st March, 2019. However, spillover works; if any, will continue till 2021-22.*

For the year 2017-18, total amount of Rs. 2000 crore has been allocated (Rs. 1550 crore for rural areas and Rs. 450 crore for urban areas)

4.29 The Ministry have stated that all the un-electrified households in rural areas and all remaining economically poor un-electrified households in urban areas are the beneficiaries. The prospective beneficiary households for free electricity service connection under Saubhagya scheme would be identified using Socio Economic Caste Census (SECC) 2011 data. Rural Electrification Corporation Limited (REC) is the nodal agency for operationalization of the scheme

4.30 The details of the top 10 States with Unelectrified Households (as on 12.02.2018) is as under:

Sr. No.	**State**	**Balance Un-electrified Rural Households**
1	Uttar Pradesh	13757261
2	Madhya Pradesh	3883913
3	Bihar	3400343
4	Odisha	3219167
5	Jharkhand	3007133
6	Assam	2402025
7	Rajasthan	1977852
8	Haryana	678685
9	Karnataka	646810
10	Chhattisgarh	546080
Total		**35615043**

*as informed by States

4.31 When the Committee desired to know the provisions that enable the beneficiaries to get the benefits of the scheme in a hassle-free manner, the Ministry in their written reply have stated as under:

> "As per guidelines of Saubhagya, DISCOMs will organize camps in villages / cluster of villages to facilitate on spot filling up of application forms and to complete requisite documentation to expedite release of connections to households. Villagers to be educated about the scheme in such camps by the DISCOM officials. Local public representatives (Mukhiyas / Sarpanchs, MLAs, MPs) to be invited in the camps. Programme of such camps to be adequately publicized in advance through Hoardings, New Paper, Radio, Mobile Van, Poster's, wall painting, SMS, etc."

4.32 On being asked by the Committee for the details of the contribution of the Centre and the State for implementation of this scheme, the funding pattern under the schemes is as under:

Sr. No.	Agency	Nature of support	Quantum of support (percentage of project cost)	
			Other than Special Category	Special Category States
i)	Govt. of India	Grant	60	85
ii)	Utility, State Contribution	Own fund	10	5
iii)	Loan (FIs/ Banks	Grant	30	10
iv)	Additional Grant from GoI on achievement of prescribed milestones		50% of total loan component (30%) i.e. 15 %	50% of total loan component (10%) i.e. 5%
v)	Maximum Grant by GoI (including additional grant on achievement of prescribed milestones	Grant	75%	90%

4.33 It has been further stated that Minimum contribution by Utility(s) as indicated in Table above at Sr. No. (ii) Shall be 10% (5% in case of Special Category States). However, Utility(s) contribution can go up to 40% (15% in case of Special Category States), if they do not intend to avail loan. In case the Utility(s) do not avail loan, the maximum eligible additional grant would still be 15% (5%in case of Special Category States) on achievement of prescribed milestones. The loan component can be availed from Rural Electrification Corporation Limited (REC)/ Power Finance Corporation Limited (PFC) or from other Financial

Institutions (Fls)/Banks as they desire, based on Detailed Project Report (DPR). States/UTs are required to complete the works of household electrification by 31st March 2019. However, additional grant as indicated above at Sr. No. (iv) (50% of loan component i.e.5% for special category states an 15% for other states) under the scheme will be released subject to achievement of 100% household electrification of all willing households by 31st December 2018.

4.34 In regard to monitoring of the scheme it has been state by the Ministry that as per guidelines of Saubhagya, monitoring mechanism of DDUGJY shall be followed, including the institutional mechanism of DISHA. Further, a web-portal & mobile app namely Saubhagya has been developed by REC for effective and near real time monitoring of household electrification progress.

B. Integrated Power Development Scheme (IPDS)

4.35 The Integrated Power Development Scheme (IPDS) was formulated on 20th November, 2014 with an objective to provide 24x7 power supplies for consumers, to providing access to all urban households and facilitate State Power Utilities to reduce the level of AT&C losses to 15% by:

i. Strengthening of sub-transmission and distribution network in the urban areas
ii. Metering of distribution transformers/feeders/consumers in the urban areas
iii. IT enablement of distribution sector and strengthening of distribution network as per CCEA approval dated 21.06.2013 for completion of targets laid down under Restructured Accelerated power Development and Reforms Programme (R-APDRP) for 12th and 13th Plans by carrying forward the approved outlay of R-APDRP to IPDS.

4.36 The scheme is designed to help in AT&C loss reduction, establishment of IT enabled energy accounting/auditing improvement in billed energy based on metered consumption and improvement in collection efficiency.

4.37 The programme (excluding R-APDRP component) have estimated outlay of Rs. 32,000 crore including a budgetary support of Rs. 25,354 crore from Government of India during the entire implementation period. Besides this R-APDRP scheme cost of Rs 44,011 crore including a budgetary support of Rs 22,727 crore as already approved by CCEA will be carried forward to the new scheme of IPDS in addition to the outlay for other components. It has been further informed that funding under IPDS shall also be for completion of optical fiber missing links to connect all the 33 KV or 66 KV grid sub-stations under the establishment of National Optical Fiber Network, establishment of National Power Data hub at CEA and installation of solar panels.

4.38 The funding mechanism under IPDS scheme is proposed as under:

Agency	Nature of support	Quantum of support (Percentage of project cost)	
		Other than Special Category States	Special Category States #
Govt. of India	Grant	60	85
Discom Contribution*	Own Fund	10	5
Lender (FIs/ Banks)	Loan	30	10
Additional Grant from GOI on achievement of prescribed milestones	Grant	50% of total loan component (30%) i.e. 15%	50% of total loan component (10%) i.e. 5%
Maximum Grant by GOI (including additional grant on achievement of prescribed milestones)	**Grant**	**75%**	**90%**

Special Category States (All North Eastern States including Sikkim, J&K, Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand)
*Minimum contribution by Discom(s) is 10% (5% in case of Special Category States). However, Discom(s) contribution can go up to 40% (15% in case of Special Category States), if they do not intend to avail loan. In case, the Discom(s) do not avail loan, the maximum eligible additional grant would be 15% (5% in case of Special Category States) on achievement of prescribed milestones. The loan component would be provided by PFC or by other FIs / Banks.

4.39 Additional grant (50% of loan component i.e. 5% for special category States and 15% for other States) shall be released subject to achievement of following milestones:

(a) Timely completion of the scheme as per laid down milestones
(b) Reduction in AT&C losses as per trajectory finalized by MOP in consultation with State Governments (Discom-wise)
(c) Upfront release of admissible revenue subsidy, if any, by State Govt. based on metered consumption.

4.40 Restructured Accelerated Power Development & Reforms Programme (R-APDRP) was approved as a central sector scheme for implementation during XI Plan & the sanction of the President for same was conveyed vide MoP order dated September 19,2008. The completion period for Part-A of the scheme was further extended by 2 years vide MoP order dated July 08, 2013. The scheme has been approved by CCEA for continuation in 12th and 13th Plans and R-APDRP Steering Committee has been authorized to grant further time extension for successful completion of project.

4.41 The scheme comprises of three parts-Part-A, Part-B & Part C. Part-A of the scheme is dedicated to establishment of IT enabled system for achieving reliable & verifiable baseline data system in all towns with population greater than 30,000 as per 2001 census (10,000 for Special Category States). Implementation of SCADA/DMS for towns with population greater than 4 lakhs & annual input energy greater than 350MU is also envisaged under Part-A.

4.42 Part-B deals with regular Sub Transmission & Distribution system strengthening & upgradation projects. The focus in Part-B is on reduction of Aggregate Technical & Commercial (AT&C) losses on sustainable basis and on improvement of Distribution system. Part-B is considered for sanction for towns where Part-A(IT) is implemented. R-APDRP also has provision for Capacity Building of Utility personnel and development of franchises under Part-C of the scheme. Few pilot projects adopting innovations are also envisaged under Part-C. The funding under Part C is through grant.

4.43 In regard to progress of implementation of the scheme, the Ministry have furnished a note as under:

> "Under IPDS scheme Projects worth Rs 28,405 Crores have been sanctioned covering 32 States/UTs and 3,616 towns (545 Circles) have been approved by the Monitoring Committee. So far Rs. 4963 Crore have been released under IPDS programme for further disbursement to States/UTs and Rs.255 crore released to PFC for other activities under IPDS. Projects worth Rs.24,309 crore have been awarded and execution has also been commenced in the awarded projects.
>
> <u>Progress of Implementation of R-APDRP</u>
> Part-A projects: Schemes for IT Enablement of 1405 eligible towns in 49 Utilities of 30 states under Part-A(IT) have been sanctioned a loan amount of Rs. 5297 Crores and an amount of Rs. 3512 Crores has been disbursed. IT Enablement has been completed in 1375 Towns. Further, schemes worth Rs.1251 crore under Part-A (SCADA) have been sanctioned for 59 towns and Rs. 525 crore has been

disbursed. SCADA Control centers have been commissioned in 52 towns. SCADA system has been established fully in 22 towns.
Part-B projects: Distribution projects under Part-B worth Rs.30,427 crore in 1227 eligible towns have been sanctioned and Rs. 6733 crore disbursed. Distribution strengthening projects have been completed in 1002 towns.
Part-C: Under Part-C of the scheme, training has been provided to over 35,000 Utility personnel through various Partner Training Institutes empanelled by PFC / MoP."

4.44 The details of Physical and Financial Targets and achievements under the scheme since FY-2014-15 as furnished by the Ministry, are tabulated below:

FY	**Parameters**	**Annual Target**	**Achievement** (as on 06.02.2018)
2017-18	Monitoring of Energy data through NPP (no. of	6752	3654
	Completion of R-APDRP Part-B Works(Towns)	400	219
	Completion of SCADA system (Towns)	6	4
	Award of Works in circles under IPDS (Circles)	250	243
2016-17	Monitoring of energy data through NPP (No. of	17374	17521
	Go-Live of towns (No. of Towns)	171	134
	Award of works in Towns under IPDS	361	1203
	Completion of R-APDRP Part-B (No. of Towns)	358	358
2015-16	Declaration of Go-Live of town under R-APDRP(No.	360	361
	Part-B Completion(Towns)	200	204
	Establishment of SCADA Control Centers(Towns)	25	25
2014-15	Go-Live of Towns under R-APDRP (Towns)	300	352
	Estab. of SCADA Control center (No. of towns)	20	20
	Completion of Part-B towns (No. of Towns)	150	151

4.45 Year-wise Financial targets vis-à-vis achievements since FY 2014-15, are as under:

FY	**Project**	**Budget Provisions (Rs. crore)**	**Funds Utilized (Rs. crore)**
2017-18	IPDS	3572	2937
2016-17	IPDS	4174	4062
2015-16	IPDS	1002	1001
2014-15	IPDS	645	645

When the Committee desired to know as to how IPDS is more effective in reducing AT&C losses

4.46 In regard to meeting the targets under scheme the Ministry have stated that achievements generally are in line with above targets. State Utilities have already awarded distribution strengthening projects worth Rs. 24,309 crore which is more than 90% of sanctioned cost. The awarded projects are in various stages of execution and it is expected all projects may be completed within the scheduled completion period i.e. 24 months of awards.

4.47 On being asked by the Committee, the Ministry informed that overall physical progress under IPDS is mere 21%.

4.48 When the Committee pointed out the issue of poor utilization of fund under IPDS, the Secretary, Power deposed before the Committee as under:

> "Spending is little slow as of today. Very correctly even IPDs in some parts are very slow. That is why; some savings in IPDS are being used for other schemes. But in the next financial year we need to spend this money to achieve this target of 24/7."

4.49 When the Committee desired to know the reasons for delay in execution of work and the remedial measures being taken, the Ministry in their written reply have stated as under:

> "Go-Live of towns under erstwhile R-APDRP Part-A (IT) in Odisha is under progress and in Puducherry works are delayed due to sub-judice matter with ITIA. However to expedite the implementation, proactive monitoring of projects at apex level by Ministry through monthly RPM Meeting with respective Power/Energy Secretaries of beneficiary States) and State level (Distribution Reforms Committee headed by Secretary Power of respective States) has being conducted on a regular basis to expedite the progress of work under the priority scheme. Moreover, online monitoring of projects has also been implemented on IPDS portal."

4.50 When the Committee desired to know the timeline to achieve the main objective of this scheme that is reduction of AT&C losses to 15%, the Ministry have replied as under:

"There are no major hindrances in implementation of IPDS. Utilities have awarded projects worth Rs. 24,309 crore. Works are in various stages of implementation.
Trajectory for reduction in Discom-wise AT&C loss, finalized by MoP (as per MOU signed under UDAY) in consultation with State Governments, indicates a plan for reduction of loss to a respectable level by 2019-20. The trajectory of loss reduction in different Utilities is different due to different contemporary loss level, variety of terrain, nature of load and consumer-mix."

4.51 When the desired to know the relevant provisions of IPDS which make reduction of AT&C losses in a certain timeframe obligatory on the part of State Government, the Ministry have stated that IPDS envisages release of additional grant of 50% of loan component and/or own fund (limited to 5% of project cost for special category states and 15% of project cost for other states) upon compliance of conditionalities as per IPDS guidelines inter alia including reduction in AT&C loss as per DISCOM-wise trajectory finalized by Ministry of Power in consultation with State Governments.

4.52 When the Committee further desired to know the efforts that have been made/being made by the Ministry to persuade State Government to implement this scheme properly and in time bound manner, they have replied as under:

"Various efforts like regular monitoring are being done to persuade States government to implement the scheme in time bound manner. 4-tier monitoring mechanism is being employed as per details mentioned below:

a. **Progress review at MoP level** – IPDS Monitoring Committee under chairmanship of Secretary (P) reviews implementation of IPDS and issues directions for taking corrective measures. Also, Monthly Review Meetings are taken by MoP reg. progress of works.
b. **Monthly Monitoring and Review meetings by Sec(P) and CMD(PFC)-** Project Monitoring, Implementation issues, Post Go Live Reports including AT&C loss reduction etc. are reviewed, critical issues are resolved and best practices are shared.
c. **State Distribution Reform Committee (DRC) level-** Regular monitoring and review in States under concerned Secretary. Also regular follow up

meetings are taken by Heads of respective Power Utilities.

d. **Concurrent Monitoring-** At level of Coordinators of PFC and States/Utilities to resolve implementation/technical issues, queries of Utilities w.r.t. model documents in addition to expediting milestone linked progress of project implementation. Also, monthly visits of Nodal officers and Zonal officers to review and expedite the progress of works.

   To ensure proper implementation of the scheme by states, Third party concurrent evaluation agency has been deployed for concurrent evaluation on basis of sample checking."

V. UJJAWAL DISCOMS ASSURANCE YOJANA (UDAY)

5.1 The Ministry have stated that State DISCOMs in the country had huge accumulated losses and outstanding debt. As a result of which financially stressed DISCOMs are not able to supply adequate power at affordable rates, which hampers quality of life and overall economic growth and development. Efforts towards 100% village electrification, 24X7 power supply and clean energy cannot be achieved without performing DISCOMs. Power outages also adversely affect national priorities like "Make in India" and "Digital India". In addition, default on bank loans by financially stressed DISCOMs has the potential to seriously impact the banking sector and the economy at large.

5.2 It has been further stated that a Scheme "UDAY" (Ujwal DISCOM Assurance Yojana) for financial turnaround of State owned Power Distribution Companies has been formulated by the Government in consultation with the various stakeholders to ensure a sustainable permanent solution to the problem. The Scheme has been made effective with effect from 20-11-2015. The Scheme is operationalized through a bipartite/tripartite agreement amongst the Ministry of Power, State Government and the DISCOMs. The Scheme "UDAY" is optional for all States to join.

5.3 In regard to objective and scope of this scheme, the Ministry have stated that Financial liabilities of DISCOMs are the contingent liabilities of the respective States and need to be recognized as such. Bank loans to DISCOMs are de facto borrowings of States which is not counted in de jure borrowing. Following financial interventions to improve the financial efficiency of DISCOMs have been approved by the Government:

- Empowers DISCOMs with the opportunity to break even in the next 2-3 years through various initiatives.
- Operational efficiency improvements viz. metering, up-gradation of transformers/ other infrastructures, energy efficiency measures like efficient LED bulbs,

agricultural pumps, fans & air-conditioners etc. to reduce the average AT&C loss from around 22% to 15%; Elimination of the gap between ACS and ARR by 2018-19.

- Reduction in cost of power through measures such as increased supply of cheaper domestic coal, coal linkage rationalization, liberal coal swaps from inefficient to efficient plants, coal price rationalization based on GCV, supply of washed and crushed coal, and faster completion of transmission lines.

5.4 It has been further stated that Financial turnaround through States taking over 75% of DISCOM debt as on 30th Sept, 2015 over two years is also envisaged.

- 75% of DISCOM debt to be taken over by 2016-17 – reduction of the interest cost on the debt taken over by the States to around 8-9%, from as high as 14-15%.
- DISCOM debt not taken over by the State shall be converted by the Banks / FIs into loans or bonds with interest rate not more than the bank's base rate plus 0.1%. Alternately, this debt may be fully or partly issued by the DISCOM as State guaranteed DISCOM bonds at the prevailing market rates which shall be equal to or less than bank base rate plus 0.1%.
- Further provisions for spreading the financial burden on States over three years to give flexibility in managing interest payment within their fiscal place in initial years.
- Provision for incentives/ disincentives for future financial performance for participating states.
- States to take over and fund at least 50% of the future losses (if any) of DISCOMs in a graded manner.
- State DISCOMs to comply with the Renewable Purchase Obligation (RPO) outstanding since 1stApril, 2012
- States joining UDAY and performing as per operational milestones will be given additional/priority funding through DDUGJY, IPDS and PSDF or other

such schemes of Ministry of Power and Ministry of New and Renewable Energy.

- ❖ Such States shall also be supported with additional coal at notified prices and, in case of availability through higher capacity utilization, low cost power from NTPC and other Central Public Sector Undertakings (CPSUs).
- ❖ States not meeting operational milestones will be liable to forfeit their claim on IPDS and DDUGJY grants.

5.5 When the Committee inquired as to how this scheme is better than the previous scheme of the Central Government with the same objective, the Ministry in their written reply haves stated as under:

> "Interventions have been made from time to time to address the issues pertaining to DISCOMs based on extant conditions. UDAY incorporates several interventions based on the experiences gained over a period of time. UDAY differs from the previous schemes in the following manner:
>
> - ➢ Recognizing that the Distribution Sector is at one end of the value chain and is affected by the inefficiencies upstream as well, interventions under UDAY pan across Generation, Distribution, and Transmission Sectors, as against earlier interventions which were largely based around the Distribution companies.
> - ➢ Unlike FRP 2012, the State takeover of DISCOM debt will not be included in the calculation of fiscal deficit of respective State in the financial years 2015-16 and 2016-17.
> - ➢ UDAY incorporates interventions to prevent future slippages, and ties up States' responsibilities towards the turnaround of their DISCOMs with the proviso of taking over future losses of DISCOMs in a graded manner"

5.6 The Committee was informed that no budgetary provision has been for this scheme as there is no financial implication on the part of the Government of India.

5.7 When the Committee asked for the details of the States which have opted for to the scheme, the Ministry in their written reply have stated as under:

"So far Twenty Seven (27) States and Four (04) UTs in all viz. Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, Gujarat, Bihar, Punjab, Jammu & Kashmir, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Goa, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, Manipur, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Assam, Sikkim, Meghalaya, Telangana, Tamil Nadu, Arunachal Pradesh, Kerala, Tripura, Mizoram, Nagaland, Andaman & Nicobar Islands, Dadra & Nagar Haveli, Daman & Diu and Puducherry have signed the Memorandum of Understanding (MOUs) under UDAY.

Ministry of Power has accepted the proposal of UT of Lakshadweep to join UDAY. In addition to the above, discussions on UDAY MoU are underway with few other States-like Odisha and UT of Chandigarh who have shown interest to join UDAY scheme for the operational efficiency of their DISCOMs."

5.8 In regard to memorandum signed with these States the Ministry have stated that Constituents have generally signed the MoU as per Templates prepared by the Ministry of Power in line with the approval of the scheme by the Cabinet. However, the MOUs have been signed with the States and their DISCOMs keeping in view their specific requirements, the time of onboarding UDAY. While the outcome parameters have been defined as reduction in AT&C losses to 15% or below & elimination of the gap between ACS & ARR, targets have also been given for Feeder/DT metering, Feeder segregation, Feeder Audits, Smart metering etc.

5.9 When the Committee desired to know which States have not joined this scheme and the reason for the same, the Ministry have replied as under:

"The window for on boarding UDAY with a complete set of financial and operational interventions closed in FY17. However, the Government has been discussing with the balance States and DISCOMs to onboard remaining States/

DISCOMs for signing MOUs for operational interventions only. The status of the balance States/UTs is as follows:

- West Bengal, Odisha and UTs of Lakshadweep and Chandigarh have not joined the scheme so far.
- In case of West Bengal, the DISCOM of the State is not in financial stress and has now proposed a scheme with a different name and set of interventions.
- Odisha has Private owned DISCOMS, currently being administered by a Government Officer as adjudicated by the State Regulator. While the State had expressed willingness to join UDAY, the applicability of UDAY in case of Odisha is under examination.
- The proposal of UT of Lakshadweep to join UDAY has been accepted by this Ministry and the MoU is likely to be signed soon.
- Talks are underway with the Administration of UT of Chandigarh for finalizing their MoU."

5.10 The Committee have been informed that UDAY is an optional scheme for State owned distribution utilities. However, most of the Sates/UTs have already joined the scheme, which is an indicator of wide acceptance of the Scheme. The process of signing of MOUs have been a consultative process, whereby several rounds of discussions have been held with States and DISCOMs to explain them the contours of the scheme and to take care of the State/DISCOM specific needs.

5.11 When the Committee desired to know as to how it will be ensured that the states which once opt for this scheme are compelled to implement this scheme in its letter & spirit, the Ministry in their written reply have stated as under:

> "Apart from the various incentives available under the scheme on meeting targets as brought above, financial discipline has been strengthened by making provisions for no cash gap funding by Banks/FIs. Loss financing has to be done by the States/ DISCOMs themselves through State issued or DISCOM issued Bonds. This has ensured that the DISCOMs maintain fiscal discipline during the period of turnaround.

UDAY provides that the future losses of DISCOMs would be taken over by the States in a graded manner. The Ministry of finance is ensuring that adequate fiscal space is available for the State takeover of these losses. This ensures that the States are equal partners in a sustainable turnaround of DISCOMs.
UDAY places a significant emphasis on continuous monitoring of the scheme along with the States, whereby the performance is discussed threadbare. A three tier monitoring mechanism is in place for the same.
In addition to the above monitoring mechanism, the scheme is also being periodically monitored in the monthly Review, Planning & Monitoring Meeting (RPMs), by the Honb'le Minister of State (I/C) for Power and New and Renewable Energy as well as at the PMO level."

5.12 When the Committee asked for the information on tangible improvements/attainment of desired goal so far due to implementation of UDAY, the Ministry have furnished the following information:

"DISCOMs debt of around Rs.2,08,641crore has already been taken over by the states. Hence to that extent the benefits to DISCOMs by way of savings in interest and increase in cash flow has been achieved.
PROGRESS IN FEW CRUCIAL UDAY PARAMETERS:
While the final figures of various outcome and output parameters under UDAY would be available only after the finalization of the annual accounts of Utilities, which are delayed at times, UDAY has instituted a mechanism of quarterly reporting of data by the States on a dedicated portal.
Based on the data submitted by States on the portal till now, UDAY states have showcased an improvement in H1FY18 compared against H1FY17. Some of the key highlights are provided below:

Snapshot of performance in H1FY18

Financial Parameters	FY16	FY17	H1FY17	Increase/ Decrease	H1FY18
Profit/Loss (Rs. Cr.)	(51,700)	(35,700)	(16,261)		(11,759)
ACS-ARR Gap (Rs./kWh)	0.60	0.41	0.43		0.33
Collection Efficiency (%)	97%	96%	92%		93%
Billing Efficiency (%)	81%	83%	82%		83%
AT&C Losses (%)	21%	20%	24%		23%
Power Purchase Cost (Rs./kWh)	4.19	4.24	4.18		4.22

Interest Cost (Rs./kWh)	0.46	0.34	0.35		0.28

5.13 When the Committee asked for the list of States/Discoms participation in UDAY scheme and the details of their yearly dues as well as the cumulative dues, the Ministry have furnished the information which is in **Annexure-III.**

5.14 When the Committee desired to know what if a participating State does not comply or not fully comply with the trajectory of improvement provided by UDAY, the Ministry have stated that as per provision in the Scheme, States not meeting operational milestones will be liable to forfeit their claim on IPDS and DDUGJY grants. Further, the scheme has a provision of future losses of DISCOMs to be taken over by the State in a graded manner. Further, loss financing would not be done by Banks/ FIs and would have to be done through State/DISCOM issued Bonds. Working capital financing is also restricted to 25% of the previous years revenue. Therefore, UDAY places significant restraints on the fiscal boundaries of DISCOMs, and encourages DISCOMs to tread the path of fiscal prudence.

5.15 When the Committee asked for the details of the provisions/ efforts of the Central Government to make this scheme successful, the Ministry in their written reply have furnished the following information:

> "The Scheme has been launched by the Ministry of Power, Government of India keeping a considerable responsiveness to handhold the States/ Discoms to achieve the goal envisaged under the Scheme. As per provision under the Scheme, Central Government shall assist the State through the following:
>
> - Government of India will not include the debt taken over by the States as per the above scheme in the calculation of fiscal deficit of respective States in the financial years 2015-16 and 2016-17.

- Facilitating State Government to take over 75% of the outstanding debt of the Discoms as on 30thSeptember, 2015 in the financial year 2015-16 and 2016-17;
- Facilitating Banks / FIs not to levy any prepayment charge on the DISCOM debt. Banks / FIs shall waive off any unpaid overdue interest and penal interest on the DISCOM debt and refund / adjust any such overdue / penal interest paid since 1st October 2013. 75% of DISCOM debt as on 30th September 2015, as reduced by any waivers by Banks / FIs shall be converted by the Banks / FIs into loans or bonds with interest rate not more than the bank's base rate plus 0.1%. Alternatively, this debt maybe fully or partly issued by the DISCOM as State guaranteed DISCOM bonds at the prevailing market rates which shall be equal to or less than bank base rate plus 0.1%;
- Facilitating the state to get additional and priority funding through DDUGJY, IPDS and PSDF and /or other such schemes of MoP and MNRE as outlined in the scheme;
- Facilitating through Ministry of Coal, increase in supply of domestic coal to existing and up-coming State Power Generating plants in the state;
- Ensuring rationalization of coal linkages;
- Liberally allowing coal swaps from inefficient plants to efficient plants and from plant situated away from mines to pithead plants;
- Rationalizing coal prices based on Gross Calorific Value (GCV);
- Ensuring correction of coal grade slippages through re-assessment of each mine;
- Directing Coal India to supply 100% washed coal for G10 Grade and above by 1st October 2018;
- Ensuring supply of 100% crushed coal from Coal India by 1st April 2016;
- Faster completion of ISTN lines;
- Allocating linkages to State at notified price based on which the State will go for tariff-based bidding. This shall help in getting cheaper power and revive stressed assets.

Moreover, Central Government, through Central level Monitoring Committee, is regularly reviewing the scheme with the States for progress as well as resolving the issues / hindrances coming up during the implementations of the Scheme."

5.16 They have further stated that the following measures have further been undertaken to ensure the success of the scheme:

(i) Web Portal and Mobile App for data-flow and transparency:

UDAY scheme is monitored under a portal and mobile app, where DISCOM performance is presented through financial and operational indicators. There are state/DISCOM health card and improvement barometers indicating performance against targets. UDAY states/DISCOMs are also ranked as per their quarterly performance and presented on the dashboard

(ii) Focused analysis of utilities' quarterly, half-yearly and annual performances:

Reports have been prepared having detailed analysis of utilities performances on UDAY parameters. The reports highlight deviations from targets, and suggest ways of course corrections

(iii) State-visits by Ministry of Power and their representatives:

Senior officers from Ministry of Power have visited UDAY participating states and utilities to understand their concerns and to offer support to them.

(iv) Enhanced involvement of state governments in turnaround of utilities:

Some of the key state government responsibilities such as timely subsidy disbursement, ensuring zero outstanding dues by departments of state government, enabling tariff-revisions form a part of UDAY MoU and are being strictly monitored under UDAY. State governments are issuing bonds to take over the losses of utilities and they hold regular review meeting at their level to monitor the progress under UDAY. State governments are increasingly being made aware of their responsibilities to reduce AT&C losses & prevent electricity thefts

(v) Capacity building of utilities:

Workshops are being organized under UDAY on relevant topics to bring together the practitioners on a common platform for sharing their challenges, best practices and plan ahead. First workshop was organized on AT&C loss reduction on 19th September 2017 under the chairmanship of Hon'ble Secretary, MoP followed by second workshop on 12 December 2017 on the topic of Power Portfolio Optimization and third workshop was organized on 09 January 2018 in Guwahati on AT&C loss reduction.

(vi) Handholding in State owned Power Plants is being carried out by NTPC for improvement in operational efficiencies.

5.17 When the Committee pointed out that financial condition of some of the Discoms deteriorated even after joining the UDAY, the Ministry have explained as under:

> "States and DISCOMs have been reeling under legacy issues which led to the advent of UDAY. As described before, the reform path may not follow a linear trajectory, and UDAY interventions are still halfway through. While considerable success has been seen in the outcome parameters of DISCOMs after the onset of UDAY, the reform path has also been impacted by issues such as increase in coal price rise, and timely release of subsidies due to the fiscal pressures on States.
> It may however be stated that in spite of the legacy issues and fresh challenges, the overall direction is encouraging. On a consolidated basis, in one year AT&C losses have declined by 1% while ACS-ARR gap has come down from 60 paise in FY16 to 41 paise in FY17, an almost 25% reduction only in the first year of operation of UDAY. In September, 2017 ACS-ARR gap has been 33 paise, down from 43 paise in the same period last year."

VI. HYDRO POWER

6.1 The Ministry have stated that as per reassessment studies of hydro-electric potential carried out by the Central Electricity Authority during 1978-87, the hydro power potential in terms of Installed Capacity (IC) is estimated at 148701 MW out of which 145320 MW of the potential consists of hydroelectric schemes having I.C. above 25 MW.

6.2 On being asked by the Committee, the Ministry have stated that above reassessment is still valid. However, the Government is conducting Reassessment of the hydro power potential of the country. The reassessment has been necessitated due to the availability of additional hydrological, topographical and other data about upstream and downstream water usages in last 29 years (last reassessment being carried out in 1978-87).

6.3 They have further stated that the work for Basin wise review of Hydro Electric Potential & Preparation of Basin reports have been taken up by CEA in association with WAPCOS Ltd. in March, 2017. The reassessment study is being carried out, taking into consideration the actual site constraints in terms of site geology, submergence and other aspects including impacts of these projects on the Environment and Forest. The study includes the features of the hydro schemes already developed/under different stages of development. The study is likely to be completed in a period of 30 months i.e. by September, 2019.

6.4 As per Ministry, the hydro power installed capacity in the country as on 31.01.2018 is 44,963.42 MW. As on 31.01.2018, 205 Nos. of hydro stations with total installed capacity of

44963.42 MW including 9 pumped storage schemes (PSS) with installed capacity of 4785.6 MW are under operation. Hydro Power capacity of 4376.01 MW has been installed since 2014-15 up to end of Jan'2018. The hydro power capacity installed during the last three years is as under:-

Year	Capacity Installed (MW)
2014-15	736
2015-16	1516
2016-17	1659
2017-18 (Till 31.01.2018)	465

6.5 When the Committee raised the issue of slow pace of development of hydro power, the Ministry have stated that the development pace of Hydro projects (above 25 MW capacity) has been slow in the country and a total capacity addition of 5479 MW only has been achieved during the 12th Plan against the targeted capacity addition of about 26000 MW from renewable during the same period. Presently, total of 38 HE schemes (above 25 MW) with aggregate capacity of 11523.5 MW are under construction while 41 HE schemes (above 25 MW) with aggregate capacity of 26780 MW have been concurred by CEA and which are, however, yet to be taken up for construction.

6.6 When the Committee emphasised that the sooner we start utilizing the hydro power potential the better it will be in terms of cost, the Ministry have stated that the over the years, the hydro projects are becoming increasingly costlier mainly due to increased costs associated with environment and R&R. These environmental and R&R norms are unlikely to ease out and in fact are likely to grow further stringent with time. As such, it is desirable that hydro projects are developed at the earliest. In light of ambitious plan of the Govt. to add generation of about 175 GW by 2022 from renewable energy sources like 100 GW from Solar and 60 GW from Wind Power which are, basically, variable and intermittent source of power, hydro plants including the Pumped Storage Plants play a significant role as they are the best source for renewable integration and for supply of Balancing power/Grid Stabilization and ancillary sources for improved frequency.

6.7 The Secretary, Power acknowledging the concern of the Committee about the slow development of hydro power, deposed before the Committee as under:

> ""हाइड्रो पावर क्षेत्र के डेवलपमेंट की दिशा में हमारी कोशिशें लगातार जारी हैं। मैं बताना चाहूँगा कि हर प्रोजेक्ट की अपनी अलग प्रॉबलम्स होती हैं। जैसे कुछ प्रोजेक्ट्स में इनवाइरमेंटल क्लियरेंस और रीहैबिलिटेशन आदि के कारण उनके इंप्लिमेंटेशन में प्रॉबल्म्स आती हैं। कुछ प्रोजेक्ट्स में काम के दौरान टनल बोरिंग मशीन के अचानक रुक जाने के कारण डिले होता है।.....
>
> मिनिस्ट्री का ऐसा स्टैंड नहीं है कि हम हाइड्रो पावर को पस्स्यू नहीं करेंगे। हम रीनिवेबल एनेर्जी को इंटीग्रेट करने के लिए हाइड्रो पावर का इस्तेमाल करते हैं। हाइड्रो पावर हमें सस्ती पड़ती है। सोलर और विंड एनजी के साथ-साथ रीनिवेबल एनेर्जी को इंटीग्रेट करने के लिए हाइड्रो पावर भी उतनी ही ज़रूरी है। इस पर गवर्न्मेंट की पॉलिसी बहुत क्लियर है। We are working out a policy to see whether we can incentivize in some manner....
>
> हम हाइड्रो पावर के क्षेत्र में कुछ नई पॉलिसीज़ बनाने की प्रक्रिया के मध्य में हैं। उसे कैबिनेट द्वारा अप्रूव किया जाएगा।"

6.8 When the Committee pointed out that one of the objectives of the Tariff Policy is to promote electricity from renewable as well as hydro sources and desired to know the tangible steps suggested in Tariff Policy for promotion of renewable and hydro energy, the Ministry in their written reply have furnished the information as under:

> "Following important steps have been provided in Tariff Policy, 2016 for promotion of renewable and hydro energy:
>
> Long term growth trajectory of Renewable Purchase Obligations (RPOs) to be prescribed by the Ministry of Power in consultation with MNRE.
>
> Within the percentage so made applicable, to start with, the SERCs shall also reserve a minimum percentage for purchase of solar energy from the date of notification of this policy which shall be such that it reaches 8% of total consumption of energy, excluding Hydro Power, by March 2022 or as notified by the Central Government from time to time.
>
> Distribution Licensee(s) shall compulsorily procure 100% power produced from all the Waste-to-Energy plants in the State, in the ratio of their procurement of power from all sources including their own, at the tariff determined by the Appropriate Commission under Section 62 of the Act.
>
> Any generating company proposing to establish a coal/lignite based thermal generating station after a specified date shall be required to establish such

renewable energy generating capacity or procure and supply renewable energy equivalent to such capacity, as may be prescribed by the Central Government from time to time after due consultation with stakeholders. The renewable energy produced by each generator may be bundled with its thermal generation for the purpose of sale. In case an obligated entity procures this renewable power, then the SERCs will consider the obligated entity to have met the Renewable Purchase Obligation (RPO) to the extent of power bought from such renewable energy generating stations.

In order to further encourage renewable sources of energy, no inter-State transmission charges and losses may be levied till such period as may be notified by the Central Government on transmission of the electricity generated from solar and wind sources of energy through the inter-state transmission system for sale.

Power from those plants of a generating company, where either whose PPAs have expired or plants have completed their useful life, may be bundled with power from renewable generating plants to be set up through the process of bidding or for which the equipment for setting up such plant is procured through competitive bidding. In such cases, power from such plants can be reallocated to beneficiaries purchasing power from renewable energy generating plants on the principles to be decided by Appropriate Government. The Obligated Entities which finally buy such power shall account towards their renewable purchase obligation to the extent of power bought from renewable energy generating plants.

The developer of a hydroelectric project, including Pumped Storage Plant (PSP), would have the option of getting the tariff determined by the Appropriate Commission for the power to be sold through long term Power Purchase Agreements (PPAs) on the basis of performance based cost of Service regulation are fulfilled:

The Appropriate Commission is satisfied that the project site has been allotted to the developer by the concerned State Government after following a transparent two stage process. The first stage should be for prequalification on the basis of criteria of financial strength, past experience of developing infrastructure projects of similar size, past track record of developing projects on time and within estimated costs, turnover and ability to meet performance guarantee etc. In the second stage, bids are to be called on the basis of only one single quantifiable parameter, such as, additional free power in excess of percentage of free power, as notifiedby the Central Government, equity participation offered to the State Government, or any other parameter to be notified by the Central Government from time to time.

Concurrence of CEA (if required under Section 8 of the Act), financial closure, award of work and long term Power Purchase Agreement (PPA) (of the duration of 35 years or more) of the capacity specified in (c) below with distribution licensees are completed by 15.08.2022.

Long term PPA is firmed up for 60% or more of the total saleable design energy, balance being allowed for merchant sale.
Provided that distribution licensees can extend the duration of long term PPA beyond 35 years for a further period of 15 years at the existing terms and conditions subject to the approval of Appropriate Commission.
Provided further that nothing contained in this clause shall apply to Pumped Storage Plants (PSP).
The time period for commissioning of all the units of the project shall be fixed at four years from the date of approval of the commissioning schedule by the Appropriate Commission. However, the Appropriate Commission may, after recording reasons in writing, fix longer time period for hydroelectric projects (reservoir as well as run-of- river projects) of more than 100 MW capacity. Agreed timelines to achieve the fixed commissioning schedule alongwith penalty for delay shall be decided by the Appropriate Commission in consultation with the Central Electricity Authority. The Appropriate Commission shall allow pass through the Interest During Construction (IDC) and Financing Cost (FC) only upto the period of delay not attributable to the developer, as approved by the CEA.
(e) Award of contracts for supply of equipment and construction of the project, either through a turnkey or through well-defined packages, are done on the basis of international competitive bidding.
Notwithstanding the provision of competitive bidding in the Tariff Policy, the developers of hydroelectric projects of more than 100 MW design capacity for which sites have been awarded earlier by following a transparent process and on the basis of pre-determined set of criteria would have the option of getting the tariff determined by the Appropriate Commission for the power to be sold through long term PPA on the basis of cost plus under Section 62 of the Act
To promote hydro energy, the Appropriate Commission shall provide for suitable regulatory framework for incentivizing the developers of Hydro Electric Projects (HEPs) for using long-term financial instruments in order to reduce the tariff burden in the initial years.
(i) The following tangible steps have been suggested in tariff policy for promotion of hydro energy:
Intent of Govt. for promotion of HEP emphasized in the objective of the Policy - "To promote HEP generation including PSP to provide adequate peaking reserves, reliable grid operation and integration of variable RE sources".
Certainty of long term PPA for minimum 60% of capacity, balance through merchant sale - Provision for extension of PPA beyond 35 years for a further period of 15 years.
Enabling provision for suitable regulatory framework incentivizing the developers of HEPs for using long term financial instruments - in order to reduce tariff burden in the initial years.

Introduction of differential rates of fixed charges for peak and off peak hours for better management of load within a period of two years.
Depreciation – Developer shall have the option of charging lower rate of depreciation vis-à-vis the ceiling determined by CERC.
Exemption from competitive bidding extended up to 2022."

6.9 When the Committee desired to know whether such exemptions act as a stimulus for promotion of hydro power by guaranteeing better tariff to power plants and competitive tariff to consumers, the Ministry have stated as under:

"Such exemptions are expected to lead to better tariff since otherwise bidders will quote a higher price due to uncertainty. Also, if hydro projects are not exempted from competitive bidding then due to its uncertainty not many bidders would come forward to take part in the bidding process. So, exempting hydro projects from competitive bidding is expected to act as a stimulus for promotion of hydro power.
The exemptions may act as a stimulus for promotion of hydro power by guaranteeing a better tariff to developers. However, it may not provide competitive tariff to consumers. As brought out in above para, the competitive tariff can be ensured only by Competitive Bidding process which would be possible in case an authentic and bankable guiding document in the form of a detailed project report is available."

6.10 When the Committee desired to know the States that have allowed setting up of generating units from renewable as well as conventional sources following Tariff Policy, and how many Discoms have procured 35 per cent of its power on cost plus basis from these companies, the Ministry have stated as under:

"To encourage investment in the State, Tariff Policy provides a feature that the State Government can notify a policy in the State by allowing setting up of generating plants, including from renewable energy sources out of which a maximum of 35% of the installed capacity can be procured by the Distribution Licensees of that State for which the tariff may be determined under Section 62 of the Electricity Act, 2003.
Tariff Policy was notified on 28.1.2016. The Renewable Energy Installed capacity on 31.12.2015 was 38821.51 MW and was 62846.90 MW as on 31.12.2017. Therefore, RES Installed Capacity of 24025.39 MW has been added in the country after the notification of Tariff Policy."

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Part – II

Observations/ Recommendations of the Committee

Annual Plan Outlay

2.1 The Committee while scrutinizing the Gross Budgetary Support (GBS) of the Ministry of Power for the year 2018-19 note that against proposed outlay of Rs. 36,843.32 crore of the Ministry of Power, the Ministry of Finance have allocated Rs. 15,046.92 crore only. Though the approved allocation of Rs. 15,046.92 crore is slightly higher than the previous year's allocation of Rs. 13,881 crore, it is less than 50% of the proposed. The budgetary cut is across the board and all the important and flagship programmes of the Ministry are affected. Against the demand of Rs. 26,271 crore, Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana (DDUGJY) has been allocated Rs. 6,550 crore only. Under IPDS, a demand of Rs. 5,950 crore has been reduced to Rs. 4,935 crore. Similarly, under PSDF, an allocation of Rs. 544 has been made against the proposal of Rs. 3,040.66 crore. At the one hand Government is striving hard to achieve the goal of universal electrification in the country and strengthen the power system, on the other hand they are resorting to severe budgetary cuts. As the Government has preponed the timeline for achieving the targets of electricity access to every households, the Committee were hoping that the Ministry of Power will get a substantially enhanced budgetary allocation. However, a budget of less than half of the proposed allocation is disappointing and, therefore, the Committee express their concern. As financial allocation and its utilization has direct link with the physical progress and achievement of

programmes, the Committee is now a bit apprehensive about the achievement of proposed physical targets considering the much lesser allocation. In view of the above the Committee feel that important programmes of the Ministry should not suffer any delay due to paucity of fund and, therefore, strongly recommend that the Ministry of Power should endeavor to optimally utilize whatever fund has allocated and post further demand at the time of Revise Estimate (RE). The Ministry of Finance is expected that they will allocate extra budgetary allocation at the time of RE if the Ministry of Power require so.

(Recommendation Sl. No. 1, Para 2.1)

2.2 The Committee note that the some important programmes under strengthening of power system heads such as Smart Grid and Green Energy Corridor has been a non-starter. The Smart Grid scheme envisages setting up of an institutional mechanism by launching the "National Smart Grid Mission" which would serve the need of an electrical grid with automation, communication and IT systems that can monitor power flows from the point of generation to the point of consumption and ensure control of power flow or curtailment of loads matching generation on real time basis. The Committee further note that the Green Energy Corridor is the scheme for maximization of renewable energy generation and integration with the main grid, without compromising on the security and stability of the power system. Since a massive 1.75 GW capacity of renewable energy will be added in the coming years, these programmes are extremely important. For the last

three years, only a token amount is being allocated which is also not being utilized fully. This year also a meager Rs. 5.5 crore and Rs. 10 crore have been provided to Smart Grid and Green Energy Corridor respectively. Likewise, the implementation and allocation under the head Strengthening of Transmission System in the State of Arunanchal Pradesh and Sikkim has been tardy. This year also it has been allocated Rs. 300 crore only. The Committee, therefore, recommend that the Government should appropriately enhance the allocation to these important programmes and expedite their execution.

(Recommendation Sl. No. 2, Para 2.2)

Deen Dayal Upadhaya Gram Jyoti Yojana (DDUGJY)

2.3 The Committee note that the Government has approved DDUGJY with a total investment of rupees 43,033 crore including a budgetary support of Rs. 33,453 crore, in the country for feeder separation and strengthening of sub-transmission and distribution network. Rural electrification is the core activity under the scheme. Since, the Government envisages to fully implement the scheme by March, 2019, there is need to expedite the execution work. As per the given trajectory of annual budgetary support, Rs. 7500 crore was to be allocated this financial year i.e. 2018-19. However, Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana (DDUGJY) has been allocated only Rs. 6500 crore. The Committee are surprised over the lesser than proposed allocation for such an important programmes of the Ministry. If we go by the budgetary allocation, it can be inferred that the targets set under the scheme

will not be achieved as per schedule and the programme is bound to be delayed. The Committee, therefore, recommend that the scheme should be allocated more fund at the time of RE as well as in the next financial year.

(Recommendation Sl. No. 3, Para 2.3)

2.4 The Committee note that there were 18,452 Un-electrified villages as on 1st March, 2015. However, by the end of January, 2018, this number is reduced to 1,234. The deadline set by the Government in regard to electrify all the un-electrified villages is May, 2018 which is not very far. Though the number of villages that is to be electrified is miniscule, the Committee are aware that these remaining villages are located in the difficult terrain. Most of the remaining un-electrified villages are in the State of Arunanchal Pradesh, Chhatisgarh, and Jammu & Kashmir. The Committee are also aware of the difficulties being faced in electrification of these remaining villages. Nevertheless, the Committee expect that instead of showing any complacency, the Ministry will reinvigorate their efforts and resolve the issue being faced in electrification of these villages. The Committee, therefore, recommend that the timeline for electrification of all the un-electrified villages should be strictly adhered to.

(Recommendation Sl. No. 4, Para 2.4)

2.5 The Committee note that apart from rural electrification, Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana (DDUGJY) has two more components. One is separation of agriculture and non-agriculture feeders to facilitate Discoms in the

judicious rostering of supply to agricultural and uninterrupted quality power supply to non-agricultural consumers. And the other is strengthening and Augmentation of Sub Transmission & Distribution infrastructure in rural areas, including metering of Distribution Transformers/feeders/consumers. Though the achievement under rural electrification component is right on track, the progress of work under other components leaves much to be desired. In regard to feeder segregation, against the sanctioned 1,59,801 ckm, the achievement so far is only 15,244 ckm which stands a meager 10% of the sanctioned capacity. Similarly, against the sanctioned 1,825 new sub-stations, only 215 new sub-stations, which is 12% of the sanctioned, has so far been commissioned. A total of 3,85,883 distribution transformers has been sanctioned under the scheme, however, the achievement so far is only 38,719. In regard to DTR & Feeder Metering, the area which the Committee have long been putting emphasis, has very poor performance so far. Against the sanctioned 4.06 lakh, the achievement is only 0.46 lakh. The Committee believe that addition of these components has conceptually improved the earlier rural electrification programme of the Government and helpful in making it more sustainable and efficient. Therefore, proper and timely execution of work under these components is just as important as that of rural electrification. The Committee, therefore, recommend that the pace of implementation of other two components other than rural electrification should be increased so that the work of rural electrification be made more sustainable.

(Recommendation Sl. No. 5, Para 2.5)

2.6 The Committee note that Government of India has approved Pradhan Mantri Sahaj Bijli Har Ghar Yojana–"Saubhagya" with an outlay of Rs. 16,320 crore including a Gross Budgetary Support (GBS) of Rs. 12,320.00 crore from Government of India. As per the Ministry of Power the objective of the scheme is to achieve universal household electrification by providing last mile connectivity and electricity connections to all remaining un-electrified households in rural and urban areas. In regard to timeline for implementation of this scheme, it has been stated that all States/UTs are required to complete the works of households' electrification by 31st March, 2019. However, spillover works; if any will continue till 2021-22. The progress of rural household electrification is being updated by the respective State DISCOMs directly on Saubhagya web-portal. As on 07th February, 2018, progress of electrification of 22.39 lakh rural households across the country; have been reported by the States. The Ministry have also informed that 3.56 crore households are yet to be electrified. The Committee find that the earlier concept of universal electrification was ridden with conditions. Earlier, under Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana (DDUGJY), and Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana (RGGVY), there was a provision to provide free electricity connection to BPL households. However, the launch of 'Saubhagya Scheme' has totally changed the earlier concept of universal electrification as it envisages providing electricity connection to each and every household. Saubhagya Scheme aims to cover non-BPL rural as well as economically weaker urban households. This initiative of the Government is laudable as the Committee

since long have been pointing out to the lacuna in the concept of universal electrification. However, the Committee are not sure about the set deadline for completion of this programme i.e March, 2019. The Committee note that as on 31-01-2018, 2.83 crore BPL households could be given free electricity connections under the scheme which is continuing since 2005. Therefore, providing electricity connection to 3.56 crore households and that too in one year timeframe seems to be a herculean task. The Committee are very apprehensive in regard to achievement of the target fixed under Saubhagya scheme and are of the belief that unless extraordinary and concerted efforts by the Central Government as well as the State Governments are made, the said target is difficult to achieve. The Committee, therefore, recommend the Ministry that every possible efforts be made to achieve the said target. The Ministry is expected to guide and do handholding of States in this regard.

(Recommendation Sl. No. 6, Para 2.6)

2.7 The Committee note that at State level, a Committee under the Chairmanship of Chief Secretary is in place to monitor progress and resolve issues relating to implementation viz. allocation of land for sub-stations, right of way, forest clearance, railway clearance, safety clearance etc. At District level, District Development Co-ordination & Monitoring Committee namely DISHA (administered by Ministry of Rural Development) headed by senior most Member of Parliament (Lok Sabha) is in place to review and monitor implementation of central sector schemes including DDUGJY.

At Central level, inter-ministerial Monitoring Committee on DDUGJY headed by the Secretary, Ministry of Power, Government of India also monitor implementation of scheme. In regard to penal actions taken against the responsible person when irregularities are found during the monitoring check under the scheme, the Ministry have stated that under DDUGJY, the defects in works reported by Quality Monitors, are rectified by the respective Implementing Agencies. The complaints received from public, are addressed to the concerned State, Utility, Implementing Agencies for remedial measures/compliance. Despite the said monitoring mechanism in place, the Committee are aware of the irregularities and quality issues in the implementation of this scheme. The Committee find that though the scheme is mainly financed by the Central Government, the execution of work and related decisions are taken by the State Governments. This has created a scenario where nobody could be made accountable for any misdeed. The Secretary, Power also vindicated the view of the Committee and has stated that the present monitoring mechanism that is not working very well, therefore, there is need to improve it. He assured the Committee that the States will be told to develop the monitoring system at the grassroots level and have a system of reporting. The Committee, therefore, recommend that the monitoring mechanism for Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana (DDUGJY) should be reviewed and made more effective so that accountability may be fixed and penal action may taken against the erring persons.

(Recommendation Sl. No. 7, Para 2.7)

2.8 The Committee note that for implementation of Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana (DDUGJY), the Central Government provides financial support to States upto 75% of the projects cost and upto 90% in case of Special Category States. However, for implementation of the programme, the Central Government is heavily dependent on the State Governments. As the Electricity falls under the concurrent list of the Constitution, theoretically, the arrangement so made under the scheme conform the constitutional provisions. However, in practicality, this arrangement leaves so many loopholes and uncertainties that lead to avoidable delays and preventable quality issues. The Committee find that the lack of effective coordination between the Centre and the State as far as the implementation of the Centrally Scheme is concerned, add fuel to the fire. The Committee, therefore, recommend that the coordination mechanism in regard to implementation of this scheme should be further strengthened and made more effective. Since, this is a Central Government's Scheme, the onus of its desired implementation lies with them. Therefore, the Committee expect the Central Government to play a more active role in implementation of this programme.

(Recommendation Sl. No. 8, Para 2.8)

2.9 The Committee note that the Government endeavor to provide electricity connection to all the households in the country by launching Saubhagya Scheme. The creation of infrastructure for providing electricity access to every village of the country is being done under Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana (DDUGJY).

The Committee have time and again emphasized that the work of providing universal electricity access is not limited to erection of required infrastructure and service connection but it also extend to actual supply of electricity. The work of universal electricity access is accomplished only when all the households get reliable and quality power supply as per their requirements. The Committee are aware that the country has now got the adequate power generation capacity and there is situation of surplus power due to low demand in the country. The Committee are aware that Discoms are reluctant to divulge the actual demand due to various reasons. Therefore, Discoms are either not getting into long term power purchase agreements as per their actual requirement or purchase electricity through short term trading. As the Government is determined to provide 24x7 power supply in the country, it is the high time that the issue of latent electricity demand of the country in the form of power outages by the Discoms, should be addressed. The Committee, therefore, recommend that the Government should formulate policy/guideline that obliges Discoms to meet most of their actual electricity demand through long term PPA.

(Recommendation Sl. No. 9, Para 2.9)

Integrated Power Development Scheme (IPDS)

2.10 The Committee note that Integrated Power Development Scheme (IPDS) was formulated on 20th November, 2014 with an objective to provide 24x7 power supplies for consumers, to provide access to all urban households and facilitate

State Power Utilities to reduce the level of AT&C losses to 15%. The component of IPDS inter alia include (i) strengthening of sub-transmission and distribution networks in the urban areas; (ii) metering of distribution transformers/ feeders/ consumers in the urban areas and (iii) IT enablement of distribution sector and strengthening of distribution network under R-APDRP for 12th and 13th Plans by carrying forward the approved outlay of R-APDRP to IPDS. All Discoms including private and State Power Departments will be eligible for financial assistance under the scheme. The Committee have been apprised that the scheme is designed to help in AT&C loss reduction, establishment of IT enabled energy accounting/auditing improvement in billed energy based on metered consumption and improvement in collection efficiency. In regard to meeting the targets under the scheme, the Committee have been apprised that achievements generally are in line with above targets. State Utilities have already awarded distribution strengthening projects worth Rs. 24,309 crore which is more than 90% of sanctioned cost. The awarded projects are in various stages of execution and it is expected that all projects may be completed within the scheduled completion period i.e. 24 months of awards. The Committee also note that the overall physical progress under IPDS is mere 21%. The Secretary, Power accepted before the Committee that the spendings under IPDS in some part are slow. The Committee, therefore, recommend that the Government should pay utmost attention to implementation of this programme so that work awarded could be executed within

the stipulated timeline. Further, every efforts be made to optimally utilize the allocated fund for this scheme.

(Recommendation Sl. No. 10, Para 2.10)

2.11 The Committee note that the prime objective of IPDS is to bring down AT&C losses. For this electricity supply infrastructure is being strengthened and augmented. Also, IT enabled system is being put up for efficiency, transparency and better control. There is no need to expound the importance of bringing down AT&C losses on the sustainable basis for the financial health of Discoms. The quality of work and infrastructure provided under the scheme will greatly determine the efficiency of system that will lead to reduction in AT&C losses. However, it has been brought to the notice of the Committee that there are many instances where the quality of the work and the materials being used in the execution of the work under the scheme is not up to the specified standards. The Committee, therefore, express their concern over the quality of the work being done under IPDS as this defeats the very purpose of strengthening the system. The Committee, therefore, recommend that the Ministry should devise a monitoring mechanism that enable to keep a close vigil on the quality of work being done under the scheme.

(Recommendation Sl. No. 11, Para 2.11)

Ujwal DISCOM Assurance Yojana (UDAY)

2.12 The Committee note that State DISCOMs in the country had huge accumulated losses and outstanding debt. As a result of which financially stressed DISCOMs are not able to supply adequate power at affordable rates, which hampers quality of life and overall economic growth and development. Efforts towards 100% village electrification, 24X7 power supply and clean energy cannot be achieved without performing DISCOMs. Power outages also adversely affect national priorities like "Make in India" and "Digital India". In addition, default on bank loans by financially stressed DISCOMs has the potential to seriously impact the banking sector and the economy at large. The Committee further note that the Scheme "UDAY" (Ujwal DISCOM Assurance Yojana) for financial turnaround of State owned Power Distribution Companies has been formulated by the Government in consultation with the various stakeholders to ensure a sustainable permanent solution to the problem. The Scheme has been made effective with effect from 20-11-2015. The Scheme is operationalized through a bipartite/tripartite agreement amongst the Ministry of Power, State Government and the DISCOMs. The Scheme "UDAY" is optional for all States. In regard to progress and achievement under the scheme, the Committee have been apprised that DISCOMs debt of around Rs.2,08,641crore has already been taken over by the states. Hence to that extent the benefits to DISCOMs by way of savings in interest and increase in cash flow has been achieved. Also, improvement in some crucial parameters viz. ACS-ARR Gap, Collection Efficiency, Billing Efficiency, and AT&C losses, has also been seen.

However, no decrease in Power Purchase Cost is a matter of concern. The Committee while appreciating the effort of the Government in launching this scheme which involves no financial grant from the Central Government, are a bit apprehensive also in regard to it successful implementation and achieving desired goal. The Committee are aware that the task of financial turnaround of Discoms financial health is difficult and complicated. All the earlier efforts of the Central Government have miserably failed in achieving their intended goals. As the present scheme aims at not only bailing out Discoms of financial stress but also making them economically viable, there is a greater possibility of its becoming successful. The Committee, therefore, recommend that the Government should keep making indefatigable efforts for implementation of UDAY scheme and guide, persuade and do handholding of State Governments/Discoms to achieve their goals as per the trajectory drawn under the scheme.

(Recommendation Sl. No. 12, Para 2.12)

Hydro Power

2.13 The Committee note that as per reassessment studies of hydro-electric potential carried out by the Central Electricity Authority during 1978-87, the hydro power potential in terms of Installed Capacity (IC) is estimated at 1,48,701 MW out of which 1,45,320 MW of the potential consists of hydroelectric schemes having installed capacity above 25 MW. The Ministry have stated that the above reassessment is still valid. However, the Government is conducting Reassessment

of the hydro power potential of the country. The reassessment has been necessitated due to the availability of additional hydrological, topographical and other data about upstream and downstream water usages in last 29 years. They have further stated that the work for Basin wise review of Hydro Electric Potential & Preparation of Basin reports have been taken up by CEA in association with WAPCOS Ltd. in March, 2017. The reassessment study is being carried out, taking into consideration the actual site constraints in terms of site geology, submergence and other aspects including impacts of these projects on the Environment and Forest. The study includes the features of the hydro schemes already developed/under different stages of development. The study is likely to be completed in a period of 30 months i.e. by September, 2019. The Committee has been insisting for reassessment of hydro potential as the available data is 30-40 years old; thus welcome this move of the Government. The Committee, however, would like to recommend that the said study should be completed within the targeted timeframe. The Committee also desire the Government to provide all possible assistance to this study to enable it assess the potential of hydro power in the country, accurately.

(Recommendation Sl. No. 13, Para 2.13)

2.14 The Committee note that the hydro power installed capacity in the country as on 31.01.2018 is 44,963.42 MW. As on 31.01.2018, 205 Nos. of hydro stations with total installed capacity of 44,963.42 MW including 9 pumped storage schemes (PSS) with installed capacity of 4,785.6 MW are under operation. In regard to

development of hydro power in the country, the Committee note that the pace has been rather slow as a total capacity addition of 5,479 MW only has been achieved during the 12th Plan against the targeted capacity addition of about 10,897 MW during the same period. Further, a Hydro Power capacity of 4,376.01 MW has been installed since 2014-15 up to end of January 2018. The Committee have been expressing their displeasure over the slow pace of the development of the hydro power. Nevertheless, any concrete measure in this regard is yet to be taken by the Government. The Committee are of the view the sooner we start utilizing the hydro power potential the better it will be in terms of cost as over the years, the hydro projects are becoming increasingly costlier mainly due to increased costs associated with environment and R&R. These environmental and R&R norms are unlikely to ease out and in fact are likely to become further stringent with time. The Committee, therefore, are of the view that to develop the hydro power sector at a desired pace, there is urgent need for overhauling of hydro power policy instead of *ad hoc* and isolated efforts. The concern of the Committee has been acknowledged by the Secretary, Power who accepted that in wake of upcoming renewable energy, hydro power has become more important. He has further stated that the Ministry is formulating a new policy for hydro power sector. The Committee recommend that the Government should formulate a new policy for hydro power sector which will address the existing as well as the anticipated problems being faced by this sector. The Committee hope that the matter raised by the Committee from time to time such as sharing the burden of enabling infrastructure by the Government, providing

long term loan and cheaper loan to hydro projects, streamlining the process of various clearances and R&R process in regard to setting up hydro power projects and pro-active participation of Central and the State Government in it, and consideration of all hydro power projects irrespective of their capacity as renewable source of energy, etc. will be taken care of while formulating the new policy. The Committee also expect that the work related to formulation of the policy will be done in an expeditious and time bound manner.

(Recommendation Sl. No. 14, Para 2.14)

2.15 The Committee find that the pace of development of hydro power is not a desired considering the immense hydro power potential is yet to be utilized. The Private Sector which has performed exceptionally well in the thermal power, has failed to leave any mark in hydro power sector. The performance of Central Power Sector Undertaking involved into hydro power sector viz. NHPC, NEEPCO, THDC, SJVNL etc., in respect of capacity addition leaves much to be desired. These CPSUs have not many hydro power projects to develop. The Committee are of the firm belief that involvement of private players in a big way is necessary for the development of hydro power sector. However, they are not sure whether this would happen soon. The Committee find that the said CPSUs are having the required infrastructure, manpower, expertise, and are also specialized in the development of hydro projects. The Committee feel that under-utilization of these PSUs is nothing but sheer waste of available resources and expertise. The Committee are aware that hydro power projects have the long gestation period

and their development is a cumbersome process with greater uncertainties. Thus, the return on the investment takes longer time to come in comparison with the thermal power project. However, in the long run it has the benefit of being clean, green and cheaper power. The Committee desire that the Government should take the burden of developing hydro power in the country so that the country can reap the arising benefit in the long run. The Committee, therefore, recommend that more projects and funds should be given to PSUs engaged in hydro power. The Committee also desire that the Government should also mulls to provide financial assistance in the form of grant to such hydro power projects that are difficult to develop.

(Recommendation Sl. No. 15, Para 2.15)

Research and Development

2.16 The Committee note that Central Power Research Institute (CPRI, Bengaluru serves as a National Laboratory for applied research in the field of electrical power and also functions as an independent authority for testing, evaluation and certification of electrical equipment and components. For the financial year 2017-18, the allocation for CPRI was Rs. 150 crore only. However, the Committee find that this budgetary allocation was revised to Rs. 50.36 crore at the time of RE. The Committee infer that reduction in the allocation may be the result of lesser utilization of money as the Actual expenditure of CPRI for the year 2016-17 has been only Rs. 65.79 crore. Again, for the year 2018-19, a provision of Rs. 150 crore has been made for CPRI. The Committee observe that the country is

one of the biggest generator and consumers of electricity in the world. However, in terms of technological innovation and achievements there is not much to mention about. The Committee are surprised that despite an existing big market with huge future potential in the country, our allocation for R&D, is negligible. The Committee believe there is immense scope for technological innovation and up-gradation of existing technologies, be it increasing the efficiency of electrical devices and bringing down its cost, introduction of super critical technology and reduction of emission from thermal power plants, technologies related to transmission and distribution of electricity for reducing AT&C losses, so on and so forth. The Committee, therefore, strongly recommend that the Government should give due attention to Research and Development in the field of electricity by allocating more fund. The Committee also desire that the areas of technological advancement should be prioritized and all efforts be made to achieve it in a time bound manner by the involvement of premium technological institutions of the country.

(Recommendation Sl. No. 16, Para 2.16)

New Delhi;
<u>9th March, 2018</u>
Phalguna 18, 1938 (Saka)

Dr. Kambhampati Haribabu
Chairman,
Standing Committee on Energy

MINISTRY OF POWER

DEMAND NO. 74

Ministry of Power

(In ₹ crores)

	Actual 2016-2017			Budget 2017-2018			Revised 2017-2018			Budget 2018-2019		
	Revenue	Capital	Total	Revenue	Capital	Total	Revenue	Capital	Total	Revenue	Capital	Total
Gross	7907.12	3861.23	11768.35	11102.46	3708.40	14810.86	14075.60	1974.55	16050.15	13434.97	2334.95	15769.92
Recoveries	*-609.06*	*-45.66*	*-654.72*	*-807.00*	*-122.72*	*-929.72*	*-1057.00*	*-78.22*	*-1135.22*	*-599.50*	*-123.50*	*-723.00*
Receipts	*-104.26*	...	*-104.26*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Net	**7193.80**	**3815.57**	**11009.37**	**10295.46**	**3585.68**	**13881.14**	**13018.60**	**1896.33**	**14914.93**	**12835.47**	**2211.45**	**15046.92**
A. The Budget allocations, net of recoveries and receipts, are given below:												
CENTRE'S EXPENDITURE												
Establishment Expenditure of the Centre												
1. Secretariat	37.08	...	37.08	40.35	...	40.35	40.35	...	40.35	43.15	...	43.15
2. Statutory Authorities												
2.01 Central Electricity Authority	102.61	3.02	105.63	115.91	1.23	117.14	115.91	1.23	117.14	117.14	...	117.14
2.02 Setting up of Joint Electricity Regulatory Commission (JERC) for UTs and Goa	6.08	...	6.08	7.19	...	7.19	7.19	...	7.19	8.50	...	8.50
2.03 Appellate Tribunal for Electricity	10.96	...	10.96	12.05	...	12.05	17.46	...	17.46	15.75	...	15.75
2.04 Forum of Regulators (FOR)	0.47	...	0.47	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2.05 Central Electricity Regulatory Commission (CERC) Fund	44.72	...	44.72	57.00	...	57.00	57.00	...	57.00	55.50	...	55.50
2.06 Less- Amount met from CERC Fund	-44.72	...	-44.72	-57.00	...	-57.00	-57.00	...	-57.00	-55.50	...	-55.50
2.07 Joint Electricity Regulatory Commission (JERC) Manipur and Mizoram	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total- Statutory Authorities	*120.12*	*3.02*	*123.14*	*135.15*	*1.23*	*136.38*	*140.56*	*1.23*	*141.79*	*141.39*	...	*141.39*
Total-Establishment Expenditure of the Centre	**157.20**	**3.02**	**160.22**	**175.50**	**1.23**	**176.73**	**180.91**	**1.23**	**182.14**	**184.54**	**...**	**184.54**
Central Sector Schemes/Projects												
Conservation and Energy Efficiency												
3. Energy Conservation Schemes												
3.01 Energy Conservation	23.69	...	23.69	50.54	...	50.54	50.50	...	50.50	55.00	...	55.00
Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojna												
4. Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojna	2965.87	...	2965.87	4814.00	...	4814.00	5400.00	...	5400.00	3800.00	...	3800.00
5. Sahaj Bijli Har Ghar Yojana (Rural)- Saubhagya	...	...	...	...	...	...	1550.00	...	1550.00	2750.00	...	2750.00
Total-Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojna	**2965.87**	**...**	**2965.87**	**4814.00**	**...**	**4814.00**	**6950.00**	**...**	**6950.00**	**6550.00**	**...**	**6550.00**

(In ₹ crores)

	Actual 2016-2017			Budget 2017-2018			Revised 2017-2018			Budget 2018-2019		
	Revenue	Capital	Total	Revenue	Capital	Total	Revenue	Capital	Total	Revenue	Capital	Total
Integrated Power Development Scheme												
6. Integrated Power Development Scheme												
6.01 IPDS-Grant	2785.64	...	2785.64	3321.22	...	3321.22	2950.00	...	2950.00	3085.00	...	3085.00
6.02 IPDS-Loans	...	1580.64	1580.64	...	2500.00	2500.00	...	972.00	972.00	...	900.00	900.00
6.03 Sahaj Bijli Har Ghar Yojana (Urban)-Saubhagya	...	...	...	...	...	...	450.00	...	450.00	950.00	...	950.00
Total- Integrated Power Development Scheme	*2785.64*	*1580.64*	*4366.28*	*3321.22*	*2500.00*	*5821.22*	*3400.00*	*972.00*	*4372.00*	*4035.00*	*900.00*	*4935.00*
Strengthening of Power Systems												
7. Strengthening of Power Systems												
7.01 Smart Grids	4.50	...	4.50	30.00	...	30.00	3.74	...	3.74	5.50	...	5.50
7.02 Green Energy Corridors	...	...	...	...	75.00	75.00	...	0.10	0.10	...	10.00	10.00
7.03 Interest Subsidy to National Electricity Fund	9.00	...	9.00	10.00	...	10.00	75.00	...	75.00	75.00	...	75.00
7.04 Financial support for Debt restructuring of DISCOMS	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.01	...	0.01
7.05 Power System Operation Company (POSOCO)	...	81.21	81.21	...	40.00	40.00	...	40.00	40.00	...	...	...
7.06 220 kV Transmission line from Srinagar to Leh via Kargil	...	250.01	250.01	...	250.00	250.00	...	500.00	500.00	...	500.00	500.00
7.07 Power System Improvement in North Eastern States excluding Arunachal Pradesh and Sikkim (Program Component)	41.00	...	41.00	95.00	...	95.00	95.00	...	95.00	95.00	...	95.00
7.08 Power System Improvement in North Eastern States excluding Arunachal Pradesh and Sikkim (EAP Component)	37.00	...	37.00	84.00	...	84.00	187.50	...	187.50	187.50	...	187.50
7.09 Strengthening of Transmission System in the States of Arunachal Pradesh and Sikkim	214.24	...	214.24	193.00	...	193.00	300.00	...	300.00	300.00	...	300.00
7.10 Jammu and Kashmir-price escalation Prime Minister's Reconstruction Package (PMRP) 2004 relating to transmission and distribution network	130.00	...	130.00	65.00	...	65.00	65.00	...	65.00	...	...	...
7.11 Actual recovery	-0.15	...	-0.15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Net	*435.59*	*331.22*	*766.81*	*477.00*	*365.00*	*842.00*	*726.24*	*540.10*	*1266.34*	*663.01*	*510.00*	*1173.01*
Power System Development Fund												
8. Power System Development Fund												
8.01 Transfer to Power System Development Fund (PSDF)	564.15	...	564.15	750.00	...	750.00	1000.00	...	1000.00	544.00	...	544.00
8.02 Scheme for Power System Development	219.31	...	219.31	500.00	...	500.00	772.41	...	772.41	544.00	...	544.00
8.03 Utilisation of Gas based Generation Capacity	344.84	...	344.84	250.00	...	250.00	227.59	...	227.59	...	...	...
8.04 Less-Amount met from Power System Development Fund	-564.15	...	-564.15	-750.00	...	-750.00	-1000.00	...	-1000.00	-544.00	...	-544.00
Net	*564.15*	*...*	*564.15*	*750.00*	*...*	*750.00*	*1000.00*	*...*	*1000.00*	*544.00*	*...*	*544.00*
Total-Central Sector Schemes/Projects	**6774.94**	**1911.86**	**8686.80**	**9412.76**	**2865.00**	**12277.76**	**12126.74**	**1512.10**	**13638.84**	**11847.01**	**1410.00**	**13257.01**
Other Central Sector Expenditure												

(In ₹ crores)

	Actual 2016-2017			Budget 2017-2018			Revised 2017-2018			Budget 2018-2019		
	Revenue	Capital	Total	Revenue	Capital	Total	Revenue	Capital	Total	Revenue	Capital	Total
Autonomous Bodies												
9. *Training and Research*												
9.01 Central Power Research Institute	65.79	...	65.79	150.00	...	150.00	50.36	...	50.36	150.00	...	150.00
9.02 National Power Training Institute	40.40	...	40.40	57.20	...	57.20	57.20	...	57.20	100.55	...	100.55
Total- Training and Research	*106.19*	...	*106.19*	*207.20*	...	*207.20*	*107.56*	...	*107.56*	*250.55*	...	*250.55*
10. *Conservation and Energy Efficiency*												
10.01 Bureau of Energy Efficiency (Program Component)	54.15	...	54.15	49.00	...	49.00	27.00	...	27.00	100.16	...	100.16
10.02 Bureau of Energy Efficiency (EAP Component)	0.59	...	0.59	1.00	...	1.00	...	...	...	3.21	...	3.21
Total- Conservation and Energy Efficiency	*54.74*	...	*54.74*	*50.00*	...	*50.00*	*27.00*	...	*27.00*	*103.37*	...	*103.37*
Total-Autonomous Bodies	**160.93**	**...**	**160.93**	**257.20**	**...**	**257.20**	**134.56**	**...**	**134.56**	**353.92**	**...**	**353.92**
Public Sector Undertakings												
11. *Assistance to CPSUs*												
11.01 National Hydro Electric Power Corporation Ltd	...	367.00	367.00	...	400.00	400.00	...	350.00	350.00	...	482.00	482.00
11.02 Tehri Development Corporation (THDC)	...	40.00	40.00	...	52.00	52.00	...	32.00	32.00	...	52.00	52.00
11.03 North Eastern Electric Power Corporation (NEEPCO)	...	...	...	...	267.45	267.45	...	1.00	1.00	...	267.45	267.45
11.04 Badarpur Thermal Power Station	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	-104.26	...	-104.26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Net	*-104.26*	...	*-104.26*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11.05 Central Assistance for Pakul Dul HEP under J and K PMDP 2015 as grant to Chenab Valley Power Projects Private Limited (CVPPPL)	200.00	...	200.00	100.00	...	100.00	200.00	...	200.00	100.00	...	100.00
11.06 GoI fully serviced bond issue expenditure and interest (PFC bonds)	5.03	...	5.03	350.00	...	350.00	376.39	...	376.39	350.00	...	350.00
11.07 Issue of Bonus shares by Power Finance Corporation (PFC)	...	894.92	894.92	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11.08 Issue of Bonus shares by Rural Electrical Corporation (REC)	...	598.77	598.77	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total- Assistance to CPSUs	*100.77*	*1900.69*	*2001.46*	*450.00*	*719.45*	*1169.45*	*576.39*	*383.00*	*959.39*	*450.00*	*801.45*	*1251.45*
12. *Acquistion of Coal bearing areas for NTPC*												
12.01 Acquisition of coal bearing areas	...	45.66	45.66	...	122.72	122.72	...	78.22	78.22	...	123.50	123.50
12.02 Less Recoveries	...	-45.66	-45.66	...	-122.72	-122.72	...	-78.22	-78.22	...	-123.50	-123.50
Net	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total-Public Sector Undertakings	**100.77**	**1900.69**	**2001.46**	**450.00**	**719.45**	**1169.45**	**576.39**	**383.00**	**959.39**	**450.00**	**801.45**	**1251.45**
Others												
13. Actual Recoveries	-0.04	...	-0.04	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total-Other Central Sector Expenditure	**261.66**	**1900.69**	**2162.35**	**707.20**	**719.45**	**1426.65**	**710.95**	**383.00**	**1093.95**	**803.92**	**801.45**	**1605.37**
Grand Total	***7193.80***	***3815.57***	***11009.37***	***10295.46***	***3585.68***	***13881.14***	***13018.60***	***1896.33***	***14914.93***	***12835.47***	***2211.45***	***15046.92***

(In ₹ crores)

	Actual 2016-2017			Budget 2017-2018			Revised 2017-2018			Budget 2018-2019		
	Revenue	Capital	Total	Revenue	Capital	Total	Revenue	Capital	Total	Revenue	Capital	Total
B. Developmental Heads												
Economic Services												
1. Power	7156.72	...	7156.72	9250.96	...	9250.96	11988.60	...	11988.60	11452.32	...	11452.32
2. Secretariat-Economic Services	37.08	...	37.08	40.35	...	40.35	40.35	...	40.35	43.15	...	43.15
3. Capital Outlay on Power Projects	...	1867.93	1867.93	...	418.23	418.23	...	573.33	573.33	...	562.00	562.00
4. Loans for Power Projects	...	1947.64	1947.64	...	2555.00	2555.00	...	1092.00	1092.00	...	1292.00	1292.00
Total-Economic Services	**7193.80**	**3815.57**	**11009.37**	**9291.31**	**2973.23**	**12264.54**	**12028.95**	**1665.33**	**13694.28**	**11495.47**	**1854.00**	**13349.47**
Others												
5. North Eastern Areas	...	...	...	1004.15	...	1004.15	989.65	...	989.65	1340.00	...	1340.00
6. Capital Outlay on North Eastern Areas	...	...	...	...	267.45	267.45	...	1.00	1.00	...	267.45	267.45
7. Loans for North Eastern Areas	...	...	...	...	345.00	345.00	...	230.00	230.00	...	90.00	90.00
Total-Others	**...**	**...**	**...**	**1004.15**	**612.45**	**1616.60**	**989.65**	**231.00**	**1220.65**	**1340.00**	**357.45**	**1697.45**
Grand Total	**7193.80**	**3815.57**	**11009.37**	**10295.46**	**3585.68**	**13881.14**	**13018.60**	**1896.33**	**14914.93**	**12835.47**	**2211.45**	**15046.92**

	Budget Support	IEBR	Total	Budget Support	IEBR	Total	Budget Support	IEBR	Total	Budget Support	IEBR	Total
C. Investment in Public Enterprises												
1. National Thermal Power Corporation Limited	...	28029.16	28029.16	...	28000.00	28000.00	...	28000.00	28000.00	...	22300.00	22300.00
2. National Hydro Electric Power Corporation Limited	367.00	2070.79	2437.79	400.00	2689.36	3089.36	350.00	3172.86	3522.86	482.00	2257.86	2739.86
3. Damodar Valley Corporation Limited	...	1182.68	1182.68	...	2167.15	2167.15	...	1057.05	1057.05	...	1605.64	1605.64
4. North Eastern Electric Power Corporation Limited	...	1396.02	1396.02	267.45	1293.80	1561.25	1.00	1211.88	1212.88	267.45	121.79	389.24
5. Satluj Jal Vidyut Nigam Limited	...	602.68	602.68	...	1068.00	1068.00	...	609.00	609.00	...	935.00	935.00
6. Tehri Hydro Development Corporation Limited	40.00	1383.86	1423.86	52.00	1662.61	1714.61	32.00	1266.90	1298.90	52.00	1248.37	1300.37
7. Power Grid Corporation of India Limited	...	24429.00	24429.00	...	25000.00	25000.00	...	25000.00	25000.00	...	25000.00	25000.00
8. Power Finance Corporation Limited	...	5000.00	5000.00	...	...	...	...	4000.00	4000.00	...	...	...
Total	**407.00**	**64094.19**	**64501.19**	**719.45**	**61880.92**	**62600.37**	**383.00**	**64317.69**	**64700.69**	**801.45**	**53468.66**	**54270.11**

Annexure-II

Comparative Statement of proposed BE by MoP and Approved BE 2018-19 by MoF

		Description as shown in the Exp. Bud. Vol.2 (SBE)	Total	Budget Estimates 2018-19 Proposed by Ministry of Power	Budget Estimates 2018-19 Approved by Ministry of Finance
					(Rs in crore)
1	2	3	4		5
	Divisions/ Organisation Concerned				
		I. Establishment expenditure			
1	Cash Section, Mop	MoP (Secretariat)	Salary	44.98	43.15
2	CEA	CEA	Salary	**120.73**	117.14
3	APTEL	Appellate Tribunal for Electricity	Salary	14.72	15.75
4	CERC	CERC	Total	55.50	55.50
		Amount met from CERC		-55.50	-55.50
		Net		0.00	0.00
5	JERC	JERC Goa and UT	Salary	8.35	8.50
		Total -I		**176.23**	**184.54**
		II. Central Sector Schemes/Projects			
6	EC Division	Energy Conservation	Total	341.36	55.00
7	RE Section	*Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojna*	Total		3800.00
		Rural Electrification and Feeder Separation	Total	12784.00	
		for rural households under Saubhagya scheme		7487.00	2750.00
		Total-Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojna	Total	**20271.00**	6550
8	IPDS Section	*Integrated Power Development Scheme*			
		IPDS-Grant	Total	4496.00	3085.00
		saubhagya		0.00	950.00
		IPDS Loans	Total	1454.00	900
		Total-Integrated Power Development Scheme	Total	**5950.00**	4935.00
		Strengthening of Power Systems			
9		Smart Grid	Total	148.00	5.50
10	PG	Green Energy Corridor	Total	167.00	10
11	NEF	Interest Subsidy to National Electricity Fund	Total	150.00	75
12	PG	Power System Operation Company (POSOCO)	Total	0.00	
13	TRANS	220 KV Transmission Line from Srinagar to Leh via Kargil	Total	581.00	500.00
14		Jammu and Kashmir- Price escalation PMRP - 2004 relating to transmission and distribution network	Total	0.00	0
15		Power System Improvement in North Eastern States excluding Arunachal Pradesh and Sikkim			0
		Programme Component		750.00	95.00
		EAP Component		750.00	187.50
		Total-Power System Improvement in North Eastern States excluding Arunachal Pradesh and Sikkim	Total	1500.00	282.50
16		Strengthening of Transmission System in the States of Arunachal Pradesh and Sikkim	Total	1000.00	300.00
		Total-Strengthening of Power Systems		**3546.00**	1365

17	OM & Thermal	*Power System Development Fund (PSDF)*			
		Transfer to Power System Development Fund (PSDF)		3043.66	544
		Scheme for Power System Development to be met from PSDF		3043.66	544
		Power System Development Fund (PSDF) and Utilisation of Gas based Generation Capacity		0.00	0
		Less-Amount met from Power System Development Fund		-3043.66	-544
		Total-Power System Development Fund (PSDF)		3043.66	544
		Total -II	Total	**33152.02**	13257.01
		III Other Central Expenditure			
		Grants to Autonomous Body			
18	NHPC	National Hydro Electric Power Corporation Ltd.	Total	148.40	482
19	NHPC	Central assistance for Pakul Dul HEP under J&K PMDP 2015 as grant to Chenab Valley power projects pvt limited (CVPPPL)	Total	510.15	100
20	Thermal	NTPC			
		Badarpur Thermal Power Station			
		Revenue Expenditure	0.00	0.00	
		Less-Revenue Receipts	0.00	0.00	
		Net	Total	0.00	
21		Acquisition of Coal bearing areas for NTPC		123.50	123.5
		Deduct Recoveries		-123.50	-123.5
		Net	Total	0.00	
22	H-1	Tehri Hydro Development Corporation (THDC)	Total	52.00	52
23	H-1	NEEPCO	Total	672.80	267.45
24	T&R	Central Power Research Institute, Bengaluru	Total	447.85	150
25		National Power Training Institute (NPTI)	Total	137.55	100.55
26	EC Division	Bureau of Energy Efficiency			
		Programme Component		338.16	100.16
		EAP Component		3.20	3.21
		Total-Bureau of Energy Efficiency	Total	341.36	103.37
27	PFC Division	GoI fully service bond- issue expenditure and interest (PFC Bonds)		376.39	350
		Total-Other Central Expenditure		**2686.50**	1605,37
		Grand Total		**36843.32**	**15046.92**

Annexure - III

OUTSTANDING DUES OF POWER UTILITIES (PRINCIPAL AND SURCHARGE) PAYABLE TO CENTRAL PUBLICSECTOR UNDERTAKINGS (CPSUs)

based upon the information received from CPSUs upto 31st DECEMBER, 2017

All Figures in Rs Crores

Sl. No.	STATE / UTILITY	NTPC		NHPC		PGCIL		NEEPCO		NPCIL		DVC		NLC		SJVNL		BBMB		THDC		NHDC		TOTAL
		PRIN	SUR	PRIN	SUR	PRIN	SUR	PRIN	SUR	PRIN	SUR	PRIN	SUR	PRIN	SUR	PRIN	SUR	PRIN	SUR	PRIN	SUR	PRIN	SUR	
1	2	3		4		5		6		7		8		9		10		11		12		13		14
	Date of Outstanding Dues	NTPC More than 60Days		NHPC More than 60Days		More than 60Days		More than 60Days		more than 60 days		more than 60 days		More Than 60 Days		More than 60 dayays		Beyond 60Dayas		more than 60 days		More Than 60 Days		
	NORTHERN REGION																							
	HARYANA																							
1	UHBVN											73.53												73.53
2	DHBVN																							
	TOTAL (Haryana)											73.53												73.53
	HIMACHAL																							
3	HPSEB				0.73						1.18						10.31	0.66		-3.57				9.31
4	Govt.of HP																302.26							302.26
	TOTAL (Himachal)				0.73						1.18						312.57	0.66		-3.57				311.57
	JAMMU & KASHMIR																							
7	J&K PDD	429.38				75.00				81.78	3.95					86.00	5.75	6.80		17.44				706.10
8	J&K PDCL			143.23	31.86																			175.09
	TOTAL (J&K)	429.38		143.23	31.86	75.00				81.78	3.95					86.00	5.75	6.80		17.44				881.19
	PUNJAB																							
9	PSEB										0.11									1.07				1.18
10	PSPCL				18.70	29.00						54.25				0.20	5.75							107.90
	TOTAL (Punjab)				18.70	29.00					0.11	54.25				0.20	5.75			1.07				109.08
	RAJASTHAN																							
11	RRVUNL /RSEB																	192.97						192.97
12	JVVNL			0.12						5.93														44.08
13	AVVNL			0.13	0.02					4.14														4.29
14	JDVVNL			5.89	0.63					2.78				38.03										9.30
	TOTAL (Rajasthan)			6.14	0.65					12.85				38.03				192.97						250.64
	OTHERS																							
15	HWB (KOTA)									23.04	0.02													23.06
	UTTAR PRADESH																							
16	UPPCL	150.20		251.61	62.90	66.00				100.16	154.05					74.13	118.77			1039.01				2016.83
	TOTAL (Uttar Pradesh)	150.20		251.61	62.90	66.00				100.16	154.05					74.13	118.77			1039.01				2016.83
	Region)	579.58		400.98	114.84	170.00				217.83	159.31	127.78		38.03		160.33	442.84	200.43		1053.95				3665.90
	WESTERN REGION																							
	GUJARAT																							
18	GUVNL									4.69	0.35													5.04
	CHHATTISGARH																							
19	CSEB										0.04													0.04
	TOTAL(CHHATTISGARH)										0.04													0.04
	MAHARASHTRA																							
20	MSEDCL									0.09	0.11													0.20
	OTHERS																							
21	MPPMCL Jabalpur					28.00						359.70								-0.38				387.32
	TOTAL (Western Region)					28.00				4.78	0.50	359.70								-0.38				392.60
	SOUTHERN REGION																							
	ANDHRA PRADESH																							
22	APSPCL/APNPCL /APTF	664.63				14.00				9.65	10.70			63.47										762.45
	TOTAL (Andhra Pradesl	664.63				14.00				9.65	10.70			63.47										762.45
	KARNATAKA																							

Sl. No.	STATE / UTILITY	NTPC		NHPC		PGCIL		NEEPCO		NPCIL		DVC		NLC		SJVNL		BBMB		THDC		NHDC		TOTAL
		PRIN	SUR	PRIN	SUR	PRIN	SUR	PRIN	SUR	PRIN	SUR	PRIN	SUR	PRIN	SUR	PRIN	SUR	PRIN	SUR	PRIN	SUR	PRIN	SUR	
1	2	3		4		5		6		7		8		9		10		11		12		13		14
	Date of Outstanding Dues	NTPC More than 60Days		NHPC More than 60Days		More than 60Days		More than 60Days		more than 60 days		more than 60 days		More Than 60 Days		More than 60 dayays		Beyond 60Dayas		more than 60 days		More Than 60 Days		
23	BESCOM					31.00				0.62		138.57												472.16
24	MESCOM									0.40														
25	CESCOM	27.50								19.53	3.31													50.34
26	HESCOM	52.17								256.78	63.76													372.71
27	GESCOM									29.71	3.50													33.21
28	ESCOMS													301.97										
	TOTAL (Karnataka)	79.67				31.00				307.04	70.57	138.57		301.97										928.82
29	**TELANGANA DISCOMS**	229.06				62.00				66.51	3.93			73.98										435.48
30	KSEB					4.00				6.81	0.09	29.92		56.93										97.75
	TAMILNADU																							
31	TNEB/TANGEDCO	65.19				4.00				339.42	213.82			977.03										1599.46
	Puducherry																							
32	PED										0.50			19.93										20.43
	TOTAL (Southern Regio	1038.55				115.00				729.43	299.61	168.49		1493.31										3844.39
	EASTERN REGION																							
33	**DVC**				0.02	107.00																		107.02
	BIHAR																							
34	BIHAR(NBPDCL/SBPCL)			0.31	0.40							11.53												12.24
36	JHARKHAND(JBVNL)											2216.96												2216.96
	TOTAL (Eastern Region)			0.31	0.42	107.00	0.00					2228.49												2336.22
	NORTH EASTERN REGION																							
	ARUNACHAL PRADESH																							
38	Department of Power				0.01			7.77																7.78
	ASSAM(APDCL)																							
39	APDCL	20.04						111.19																131.23
	MANIPUR																							
40	Electricity Department			0.02	1.44			11.77																13.23
	MEGHALAYA																							
41	MeEcl/MeSEB	105.69		13.53	13.39	11.00		167.24																310.85
	MIZORAM																							
42	Electricity Department	6.33			0.03	2.00		-6.20																2.16
	NAGALAND																							
43	Department of Power							0.02																0.02
	TRIPURA																							
44	TSECL							2.28																2.28
	TOTAL (NE Region)	132.06		13.55	14.87	13.00		294.07																467.55
	Andamon&Nicobar																							
45	Electricity Deptt	5.36																						5.36
	GRAND-TOTAL	1755.55		414.84	130.13	433.00	0.00	294.07		952.04	459.42	2884.46		1531.34		160.33	442.84	200.43		1053.57				10712.02

Utilities

1	APCPDCL	Andhra Pradesh Cenral Power Distribution Company Ltd.
2	APEPDCL	Andhra Pradesh Eastern Power Distribution Co. Ltd.
3	APNPDCL	Andhra Pradesh Northern Power Distribution Co. Ltd.
4	APSPDCL	Andhra Pradesh Southern Power Distribution Co. Ltd.
5	AVVNL	Ajmer Vidyut Vitran Nigam Ltd.
6	BBMB	Bhakra Beas Management Board
7	BESCOM	Bangalore Electricity Supply Company Ltd.
8	CESCOM	Chamundeshwari Electricity Supply Company Ltd.
9	DHBVN	Dakshin Haryana Bijli Vitran Nigam
10	DVC	Damodar Valley Corporation
11	ESCOMS	Electricity Supply Company (Karnataka)
24	MESCOM	Mangalore Electricity Supply Company Ltd.
25	MPPMCL	Madya Pradesh Power Management company Ltd.
26	MSEDCL	Maharashtra State Electricity Distribution Co. Ltd.
27	TPDDL	Tata Power Delhi Distribution Limited
28	NEEPCO	North Eastern Electric Power Corporation Ltd.
29	NHDC	Narmada Hydro Development Corporation
30	NHPC	National Hydro Power Corporation
31	NLC	Nyveli Lignite Corporation
32	NPCIL	Nuclear Power Corporation of India Ltd.
33	NTPC	National Thermal Power Corporation
34	PED	Pondicherry Electricity Department

Sl. No.	STATE / UTILITY	NTPC		NHPC		PGCIL		NEEPCO		NPCIL		DVC		NLC		SJVNL		BBMB		THDC		NHDC		TOTAL
		PRIN	SUR	PRIN	SUR	PRIN	SUR	PRIN	SUR	PRIN	SUR	PRIN	SUR	PRIN	SUR	PRIN	SUR	PRIN	SUR	PRIN	SUR	PRIN	SUR	
1	2	3		4		5		6		7		8		9		10		11		12		13		14
	Date of Outstanding Dues	NTPC More than 60Days		NHPC More than 60Days		More than 60Days		More than 60Days		more than 60 days		more than 60 days		More Than 60 Days		More than 60 dayays		Beyond 60Dayas		more than 60 days		More Than 60 Days		

12 GESCOM	Gulbarga Electricity Supply Company Ltd.	35 PGCIL	Power Grid Corporation of India Ltd.
13 GOAED	Goa Electricity Department	36 PSPCL	Punjab State Power Corporation Ltd.
14 GUVNL	Gujarat Urja Vikas Nigam Limited	37 RRVPNL	Rajasthan Rajya Vidyut Prasaran Nigam Ltd.
15 HESCOM	Hubli Electricity Supply Company Ltd.	38 RRVUNL	Rajasthan Rajya Vidyut Utpadan Nigam Ltd.
16 UHBVN	Uttar haryana Bijli Vitran Niagam	39 SJVNL	Satluj Jal Vidyut Nigam Ltd.
17 HPSEB	Himachal Pradesh State Electricity Board	40 THDC	Tehri Hydro Development Corporation
18 HPPC	Haryana Power Purchase Centre	41 TSECL	Tripura State Electricity Corp. Ltd.
19 HWB	Heavy Water Board	42 UHBV	Uttar Haryana Bijli Vitran Nigam
20 J&K PDCL	Jammu & Kashmir Power Development Corporation Ltd.	43 UPCL	Uttarakhand Power Corporation Ltd.
21 J&K PDD	Jammu & Kashmir Power Development Department	44 UPJVNL	Uttar Pradesh Jal Vidyut Nigam Ltd.
22 JDVVNL	Jodhpur Vidyut Vitran Nigam Ltd.	45 UPPCL	Uttar Pradesh Power Corporation Ltd.
23 JVVNL	Jaipur Vidyut Vitran Nigam Ltd.	46 UPRVUNL	Uttar Pradesh Rajya Vidyut Utpadan Nigam Ltd.
		47 PTC	Power Trading Corporation

Annexure_IV

MINUTES OF THE TENTH SITTING OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE ON ENERGY (2017-18) HELD ON 15TH FEBRUARY, 2018 IN COMMITTEE ROOM G-074, PARLIAMENT LIBRARY BUILDING, NEW DELHI

The Committee met from 1100 hrs. to 1400 hrs.

PRESENT;

LOK SABHA

Dr. Kambhampati Haribabu- Chairperson

2. Shri Om Birla
3. Shri Harish Dwivedi
4. Shri Bhagat Singh Koshyari
5. Dr. Arun Kumar
6. Kunwar Sarvesh Kumar
7. Shri Jagdambika Pal
8. Shri Ravindra Kumar Pandey
9. Shri M.B. Rajesh
10. Shri Gutha Sukhender Reddy
11. Shri Bhanu Pratap Singh Verma
12. Shri Kotha Prabhakar Reddy
13. Shri Nagendra Kumar Pradhan

RAJYA SABHA

14. Shri T.K.S. Elangovan
15. Shri Oscar Fernandes
16. Shri Shamsher Singh Manhas
17. Shri S.Muthukaruppan
18. Shri Surendra Singh Nagar
19. Smt. Viplove Thakur

SECRETARIAT

1. Shri A.K. Singh - Additional Secretary
2. Shri N.K.Pandey - Director
3. Smt. L.Nemjalhing Haokip - Under Secretary

LIST OF WITNESSES

MINISTRY OF POWER

1.	Shri Ajay Kumar Bhalla	Secretary
2.	Smt. Jhanjha Tripathy	Joint Secretary & Financial Adviser
3.	Dr. A.K. Verma	Joint Secretary
4.	Ms. Bharati	Joint Secretary
5.	Smt. Archna Agrawal	Joint Secretary
6.	Shri Aniruddha Kumar	Joint Secretary
7.	Shri Raj Pal	Economic Adviser
8.	Shri Pradeep Kumar Berwah	Chief Controller of Accounts

CEA/CERC/CPSUs/STATUTORY BODIES/AUTONOMOUS BODIES, ETC.

1.	Shri P.C. Kureel	Secretary, CEA
2.	Shri S.K. Jha	Secretary, CERC
3.	Dr. P.V. Ramesh	CMD, REC
4.	Shri Rajeev Sharma	CMD, PFC
5.	Shri V.S. Nanda Kumar	Director General, CPRI
6.	Dr. Rajendra Kumar Pandey	Director General, NPTI
7.	Shri Gurdeep Singh	CMD, NTPC
8.	Shri Balraj Joshi	CMD, NHPC
9.	Shri I.S. Jha,	CMD, PGCIL
10.	Shri D.V. Singh	CMD, THDC Ltd.
11.	Shri Nand Lal Sharma	CMD, SJVNL
12.	Shri P.K. Mukhopadhyay	Chairman, DVC
13.	Shri Abhay Bakre	Director General, BEE
14.	Shri Pankaj Kumar	Secretary, BEE
15.	Shri Saurabh Kumar	Managing Director, EESL
16.	Shri A.G. West Khanrkongar,	CMD, NEEPCO
17.	Shri K.V.S. Baba	CMD, POSOCO

2. At the outset, the Chairman welcomed the Members and apprised them about the agenda of the sitting. The Committee then took up for consideration the following draft Reports:-

i.) Draft Report on ''Stressed /Non-performing Assets in Electricity Sector'.

ii.) Draft Action Taken Report on the recommendations contained in the Fourteenth Report (16th Lok Sabha) on 'Evaluation of Role, Performance and Functioning of the Power Exchanges'

iii.) Draft Action Taken Report on the recommendations contained in the Sixteenth Report (16th Lok Sabha) on Demands for Grants of the Ministry of New and Renewable Energy for the year 2016-17.

iv.) Draft Action Taken Report on the recommendations contained in the Seventeenth Report (16th Lok Sabha) on 'Hydro Power – A Sustainable, Clean and Green Alternative'.

v.) Draft Action Taken Report on the recommendations contained in the Twenty-Second Report (16th Lok Sabha) on 'Energy Access in India – Review of Current Status and Role of Renewable Energy'.

vi.) Draft Action Taken Report on the recommendations contained in the Twenty-Seventh Report (16th Lok Sabha) on Demands for Grants of the Ministry of New and Renewable Energy for the year 2017-18.

vii.) Draft Action Taken Report on the recommendations contained in the Thirtieth Report (16th Lok Sabha) on 'National Electricity Policy – A Review'.

3. After discussing the contents of the Reports in detail, the Committee adopted the aforementioned draft Reports without any change. The Committee also authorized the Chairperson to finalize the above-mentioned Reports and present the same to both the Houses of Parliament in the second part of the Budget Session.

4. Thereafter, the Chairperson welcomed the representatives of the Ministry of Power to the sitting of the Committee and apprised them of the agenda i.e. examination of the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Power for the year 2018-19 and focus area for the discussion and the provisions of Directions 55(1) and 58 of the Directions by the Speaker.

5. Thereafter, the Ministry of Power made a PowerPoint presentation on the subject. The Secretary, Ministry of Power, also briefly apprised the Committee of the main points of the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Power for the year 2018-19.

6. Thereafter, the Committee *inter-alia* deliberated upon the following points with the representatives of the Ministry of Power:

i) Budgetary allocation – allocation and utilization so far, reason for less utilization of funds under some schemes, quarterly utilization of fund, financial provisions for the year 2018-19, actual allocation vis-à-vis requirement of funds.

ii) Implementation of DDUGJY & SAUBHAGYA Scheme – problems in execution and slow pace of implementation, issues relating to quantity and quality of infrastructure provided under the scheme, monitoring and quality control mechanism, requirement of fund and budgetary provisions made for these schemes, issue of sub-letting the awarded work and completion certificate, intensive electrification of villages, coordination among the agencies.

iii) Indian Power Development Scheme – slow progress of the scheme, issue related to quality of work being done, need to follow the mechanism of States which have successfully contained the AT&C losses.

iv) UDAY scheme – progress made under the scheme, reasons for not getting the intended results under the scheme.

v) Research and Development – fund allocation and utilization, reasons for a smaller budgetary allocation for this sector, achievements and work being under the various research and development programmes.

vi) Hydro Power – reasons for delay in development of this sector, status of hydro power project which stuck due to various reasons, efforts made to promote hydro power.

7. The Members sought clarifications on various issues relating to the subject and the representatives of the Ministry replied to some of the questions. The Committee directed the representatives of the Ministry to furnish written replies to the queries which could not be responded to by them

8. The verbatim proceedings of the sitting of the Committee were kept on record.

The Committee then adjourned.

Annexure-V

MINUTES OF THE FOURTEENTH SITTING OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE ON ENERGY (2017-18) HELD ON 9TH MARCH, 2018 IN COMMITTEE ROOM NO. 3, PARLIAMENT HOUSE ANNEXE EXT. BUILDING, NEW DELHI

The Committee met from 1000 hrs. to 1040 hrs.

PRESENT

LOK SABHA

Dr. Kambhampati Haribabu- Chairperson

2. Shri Bhagat Singh Koshyari
3. Shri Malyadri Sriram
4. Shri M.B. Rajesh
5. Shri Vinayak Bhaurao Raut
6. Shri Bhanu Pratap Singh Verma
7. Shri Nagendra Kumar Pradhan

RAJYA SABHA

8. Shri T.K.S. Elangovan
9. Shri Oscar Fernandes
10. Shri Shamsher Singh Manhas
11. Shri S. Muthukaruppan

SECRETARIAT

1. Shri N.K. Pandey - Director

2. At the outset, the Chairperson welcomed the Members and apprised them about the agenda of the sitting. The Committee then took up the following draft Reports for consideration and adoption:-

1) Draft Report on Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Power for the year 2018-19.

2) Draft Report on Demands for Grants of the Ministry of New and Renewable Energy for the year 2018-19.

3. After discussing the contents of the Reports in detail, the Committee adopted the aforementioned draft Reports without any amendment. The Committee also authorized the Chairperson to finalize the above-mentioned Reports and present the same to both the Houses of Parliament in the Budget Session.

4. XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

The Committee then adjourned.