

As per Green Energy Development Corporation of Odisha limited (GEDCOL), the Government of Odisha has proposed the following renewable energy projects:

- (1) Development of 275 MW Solar Park in Sambalpur & Boudh districts through GEDCOL.
- (2) Setting up of 19 MW of grid connected rooftop solar projects on Government buildings in 17 cities of Odisha through GEDCOL.
- (3) Setting up 8 MW ground mounted solar project on surplus lands available in Baripada, Jayanagar & New Bolangir EHV sub-stations of OPTCL and Mukhiguda & Manmunda power house of OHPC & GEDCOL.
- (4) Development of cumulative capacity of 75 MW through ground mounted solar projects at Boudh, Bargarh & Bolangir (each 25 MW capacity).
- (5) Development of small hydro-electric projects at Kanpur (4.2 MW), Jambhira (3 MW) & Mandira (10 MW) in Keonjhar, Mayurbhanj & Sundargarh districts respectively.
- (6) Development of cumulative capacity of around 500 MW of floating solar power plants on various reservoirs in the state in collaboration with NHPC.

**Decline in power generation from conventional sources**

2696. SHRI SAMBHAJI CHHATRAPATI: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the growth of overall power generation in the country has remained almost static despite substantial contribution of over 20 per cent through renewable energy sources for the last four years;
- (b) if so, the reasons for such a negative trend especially with respect to conventional hydro-power generation;
- (c) whether hydro power generation has been lowered down as part of policy shift for the negative trend; and
- (d) if not, the other reasons for decrease in power generation from conventional sources, including hydro power?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI RAJ KUMAR SINGH): (a) No, Sir, the total power generation from conventional fuel sources including hydro and renewable energy sources has registered a compound annual growth rate of 5.45% from 1.17 billion units (BU) in 2015-16 to 1.38 BU in 2018-19.

(b) The question does not arise.

(c) No, Sir. Generation from hydro power projects mainly depends on the availability of water. Power generation from hydro sources has registered a compound annual growth rate of 3.3% from 0.121 BU in 2015-16 to 0.134 BU in 2018-19. Hydro power generation has not been lowered down as part of any policy. Rather realizing the need for development of hydropower projects, especially the pumped storage projects due to growing need of peaking and balancing power, Govt. of India have approved a number of measures in March, 2019 for promoting hydro power sector including, declaring large hydro power (LHPs) (>25 MW projects) as renewable energy source, mandating Hydro Purchase Obligation (HPO) as a separate entity within Non-solar Renewable Purchase Obligation (RPO) from new projects, tariff rationalization measures for bringing down hydro power tariff, budgetary support for Flood Moderation/Storage Hydro Electric Projects (HEPs) and towards cost of enabling infrastructure, *i.e.* roads/bridges. As a result of these measures, the capital cost as well as the project tariff would be reduced especially in initial years which would improve project viability & salability, and thus, promote the hydroelectric projects.

(d) Although the generation of power depends on its demand, there is no decline in power generation from conventional sources including hydro. Generation of power from conventional sources has shown a compound annual growth rate of 4.09% from 1.1 BU in 2015-16 to 1.25 BU in 2018-19.

#### **UDAY 2.0 scheme**

2697. SHRI D. KUPENDRA REDDY: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to launch UDAY 2.0 in the current year, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether the shortcomings, if any, in the UDAY scheme found and rectified, if so, the details thereof?