

Karnataka

1. As on 30.09.2016, the total installed capacity (including allocated share in joint and central sector utilities) of Karnataka was 17333.92 MW. In the total installed capacity of the Karnataka the share of State Sector was 8103.05 MW & Private Sector is 7126.55 MW whereas Central Sector was 2104.32 MW.
2. The peak demand deficit and energy deficit in Karnataka was 601 MW (6%) and 3047 MU (5.3%) respectively during 2015-16 which was higher than the national average (peak demand deficit was 3.2 % and energy deficit was 2.2%) during same period. The State Government needs to increase State sector install capacity to meets its peak & energy deficit
3. Karnataka is endowed with hydropower potential of about 7750 MW, out of which only about 3599.80 MWs has been harnessed. Environmental issues connected with submersion of forests, rehabilitation of displaced persons as well as delay in settlement of inter-state disputes has affected the full utilization of available hydel potential. Hydropower potential must harness to its optimal level for meeting demand & supply gap of the electricity in Karnataka.
4. The focus of hydropower development in Karnataka must be priority to overcome the fuel (coal & gas) shortage in the thermal power generation as Karnataka has only harness 46% of its hydropower potential till date.
5. The average AT&C losses of Karnataka was 17.90% during 2014-15. However, Karnataka has projected to reduce the AT&C losses at 14 % level by 2021-22.
6. Karnataka has signed Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) under the Scheme UDAY – “Ujwal DISCOM Assurance Yojana”. The Scheme – UDAY has been launched to improve financial and operational efficiencies of power distribution companies (DISCOMs).
7. As per 2011 census, there were 27397 villages in Karnataka. Out of 27397 villages 27363 (99.8%) villages were already electrified till date. Out of balance 34 un-electrified villages 25 villages to be electrified through grid (all

sanctioned, 16 yet to be awarded) 9 villages to be electrified through off-grid (9 villages yet to be awarded)

8. Karnataka has 78.64 lakhs rural households. Out of 78.64 lakhs rural household, 69.09 (88%) lakhs households has been electrified till date. The State Government needs to accelerate the household's electrification as only 88% households are electrified till date.
9. R-APDRP scheme has been subsumed in Integrated Power Development Scheme (IPDS) in November 2014. Under this scheme, 98 towns are covered under Part-A of R-APDRP and 69% funds have been released whereas 81 towns are covered under Part-B of R-APDRP and 15% funds have been released as on. The work progress is slow. The State Government should accelerate the work progress of R-APDRP for financial health of power sector.
10. Meanwhile, 222 towns are covered under Integrated Power Development Scheme (IPDS) in Karnataka. However, Government of India has approved Rs. 1138.75 crore for 222 towns. Out of which Rs. 683.24 crore is approved as grant for these towns whereas Rs. 68.41 crore has been released as a grant.

Source: Ministry of Power, Central Electricity Authority and REC/Deen Dayal Upadhyay Gram Jyoti Yojana.