288184/2025/P&C-REC CO

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF POWER

LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.4107
ANSWERED ON 19.12.2024

POWER GENERATION CAPACITY

†4107. SHRI HARISH CHANDRA MEENA:

Will the Minister of POWER
be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the total power generation capacity in the country, year-wise;

(b) the steps being taken by the Government to increase power generation capacity;

(c) the details of the contribution of coal in total power generation capacity in the country during the last five years;

(d) whether the per unit cost of power generation has increased due to import of coal during the last few years and if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps taken by the Union Government to reduce per unit power cost of power generated in the States, particularly in Rajasthan and upgrade infrastructure for this purpose?

A N S W E R

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER

(SHRI SHRIPAD NAIK)

(a) : The year wise details of total power generation capacity in the country from 2014-15 to 2024-25 (upto November 2024) are given at Annexure-I.

(b) : Government of India has taken following steps to increase the power generation capacity in the country: -

(i) In order to augment the power generation capacity, the Government of India has initiated following capacity addition programme:

(a) Ministry of Power, in consultation with States, has envisaged a plan to add thermal capacity of a minimum 80,000 MW by 2031-32. Against this target, 29,200 MW Thermal Capacity is already under construction while 51,520 MW is at various stages of planning & development.

(b) 13,997.5 MW of Hydro Electric Projects and 6,050 MW Pumped Storage Projects (PSP) are under construction. 24,225.5 MW of hydro electric projects and 50,760 MW of PSP are under various stage of planning and targeted to be completed by 2031-32.

(c) 7,300 MW of Nuclear Capacity is under construction and 7,000 MW is under various stages of planning and approval.

(d) Present installed Renewable Energy (RE) capacity of the country is 2,03,215 MW. Further, 1,27,050 MW of RE is under construction and 89,690 MW is under various stages of tendering. India has committed to augment non fossil fuel based installed electricity generation capacity to over 5,00,000 MW by 2030

(ii) Inter and Intra-state transmission system has been planned and implementation of the same is taken up in matching time frame of generation capacity addition. As per the National Electricity Plan, about 1,91,474 ckm of transmission lines and 1274 GVA of transformation capacity is planned to be added (at 220 kV and above voltage level) during the ten year period from 2022-23 to 2031-32.

(iii) Waiver of ISTS charges on transmission of electricity generated from Solar, Wind, Pumped Storage Plants and Battery Energy Storage Systems.

(iv) Renewable Purchase Obligations (RPOs) and Energy Storage obligations Trajectory till 2029-30.

(v) Construction of Green Energy Corridors and putting in place 13 Renewable Energy Management Centres.

(vi) Setting up of Ultra Mega Renewable Energy Parks to provide land and transmission to RE developers for installation of RE projects at large scale.

(vii) Introduction of SHAKTI policy for transparent allocation of coal to Thermal Power plants. This enabled efficient domestic coal allocation to Thermal Power Plants and also ensured revival of various stressed Thermal Power Projects.

(viii) Construction of the Inter-State transmission system ahead of the generation capacity.

(c) : The details of the contribution of coal & lignite to the total power generation capacity in the country during the last five years and current year 2024-25 (Upto November) is given at Annexure-II.

(d) : The cost of generation of electricity from coal based power plant is dependent upon the price of coal and cost of freights and in case of blending also the price of the blended imported coal. The price of imported coal is linked with International Indices, source of origin and factors like ocean freight, insurance etc. which vary with international demand supply scenario. Further, every generating company consumes imported coal as per its requirement.

Average Power purchase cost has increased by 71 Paisa only between FY 2021-22 and FY 2022-23. This is because of increase in various costs – including increase in Transmission cost.

(e) : Government of India have following steps to reduce the cost of power generation in the county :

(i) Setting up of Power Exchanges to ensure fair, neutral, efficient and robust electricity price discovery.

(ii) Introduction of flexibility in utilization of domestic coal by State/Central Generation Companies (GENCOs).

(iii) Rationalization of linkage sources of State/Central Generating Companies (GENCOs) and Independent Power Producers (IPPs) with a view to optimize transportation cost has been allowed.

(iv) Issuance of guidelines for tariff based bidding process for procurement of electricity under Section 63 of Electricity Act, 2003 to promote competitive procurement of electricity by distribution licensees.

(v) Reduction of Aggregate Technical & Commercial (AT&C) losses under RDSS will improve the finances of the utilities, which will enable them to better maintain the system and buy power as per requirements; benefitting the consumers.

(vi) Operationalisation of National Merit Order Dispatch with the objective of lowering the cost of electricity to consumers.

Further, the Government has taken following steps to upgrade the power infrastructure in the country including Rajasthan:

1. Under the SAUBHAGYA Scheme, a total of 2.86 crore households have been electrified across the country including 21,27,728 households in Rajasthan.

2. Under DDUGJY Scheme, a total of 18,374 villages were electrified under the scheme including 427 villages in Rajasthan.

3. Under RDSS, projects worth Rs. 2.77 lakh crore for distribution infrastructure works and smart metering works have been sanctioned at National level. In Rajasthan, distribution infrastructure and smart metering works of Rs. 27,142 crore (with Government Budgetary Support of Rs. 12,142 crore) have been sanctioned.

4. Rajasthan Atomic Power Station (RAPS) in Rajasthan (Capacity : 1400 MW) is under construction. Further, Mahi Banswara Rajasthan Atomic Power Project in Rajasthan (Capacity: 2800 MW) is at planning and approval stage.

5. The upgradation in the transmission infrastructure includes projects for addition of 35,603 ckm transmission line and 3,13,525 MVA transformation capacity targeted to be completed by 2026-27 & 2029-30 (For HVDC projects). This includes transformation capacity at several Substations with likely completion schedule of 2026-27 viz Fategarh-3 (5500 MVA), Bikaner (1500 MVA), Kotputli (500 MVA), Bikaner II (2500 MVA), Bikaner (PG) (1500 MVA), Fatehgarh-2 PS(500 MVA), Bhadla-2 PS (1500 MVA), KPS3 (GIS) (1500 MVA), Sikar –II (300 MVA), Bhadla III (8500 MVA), Ramgarh PS (4500 MVA), Dausa (300 MVA), Bikaner-III Pooling Station (11500 MVA), Sirohi (300 MVA), Barmer-I Pooling Station (5500 MVA), Bikaner-IV Pooling Station (1200 MVA), Beawar (300 MVA), Neemrana-II (600 MVA) and Fatehgarh-4 (1100 MVA).

6. Under Power System Development Fund (PSDF), a total of 188 projects have been approved for improvement of State, Regional and National Power System. Under PSDF, two projects in Rajasthan pertaining to Renovation & Upgradation of Protection System and Installation of Bus Reactors have been completed. Further, seven projects are at various stages of implementation, the details of which are given at Annexure-III.

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ANNEXURE-I

ANNEXURE REFERRED IN REPLY TO PART (a) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 4107 ANSWERED IN THE LOK SABHA ON 19.12.2024

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The year wise details of total power generation capacity from 2014-15 to 2024-25 (Upto November, 2024)

Year	Generation Capacity (in MW)
2014-15	2,74,904
2015-16	3,05,162
2016-17	3,26,833
2017-18	3,44,002
2018-19	3,56,100
2019-20	3,70,106
2020-21	3,82,151
2021-22	3,99,497
2022-23	4,16,059
2023-24	4,41,970
2024-25 (up to November 24)	4,56,190

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ANNEXURE-II

ANNEXURE REFERRED IN REPLY TO PART (c) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 4107 ANSWERED IN THE LOK SABHA ON 19.12.2024

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The details of the contribution of coal to the total power generation capacity in the country during the last five years and current year 2024-25 (Upto November 2024).

Year	Total Generation Capacity	Coal & Lignite Based Capacity	Share of Coal & Lignite Based Capacity in Total Generation Capacity
	(MW)	(MW)	(%)
31-3-2020	3,70,106	2,05,135	55.4
31-3-2021	3,82,151	2,09,295	54.8
31-3-2022	3,99,497	2,10,700	52.7
31-3-2023	4,16,059	2,11,855	45.9
31-3-2024	4,41,970	2,17,589	49.2
30-11-2024	4,56,190	2,17,650	47.7

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ANNEXURE-III

ANNEXURE REFERRED IN REPLY TO PART (e) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 4107 ANSWERED IN THE LOK SABHA ON 19.12.2024

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Details of seven projects under implementation under PSDF:

Sl. No.	Name of proposal	Grant Sanctioned under PSDF (₹ Cr)
1	Communication Back - Smart Transmission Network & Asset Management System Part-B (136)	284.89
2	Renewable Energy Integration - Real Time data Acquisition System for Monitoring & Control of Transmission Grid under Smart Transmission Network and Asset Management System (Part-A1) in Rajasthan Power System. (153)	92.60
3	Installation of 1x25 MVAR, 220kV Bus Reactor each at 400kV GSS Akal, 220kV GSS Suratgarh & 220kV GSS Bikaner. (223)	15.82
4	Up-rating and refurbishment of existing 132kV lines using HTLS Conductor with associated works in Jaipur EHV Network. (176)	9.06
5	Renewable Energy Integration-Reactive Compensation Element/ Equipments for Reactive Power Management and Voltage Control for Transmission Grid under Smart Transmission Network and Asset Management System (Part-A2-Sec-1). (252)	57.34
6	Installation of 31 nos Bus protection schemes for installation on 220 kV SS of RRVPN (294)	11.56
7	Installation of 52 Nos. Nitrogen Injection Fire Prevention and Extinguishing at various Substations of RVPN. (316)	5.77

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF POWER

LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.4095
ANSWERED ON 19.12.2024

ELECTRIFICATION OF VILLAGES

†4095. SHRI ZIA UR REHMAN:

Will the Minister of POWER
be pleased to state:

(a) the present status of the target of providing electricity to all the villages and houses in the country;

(b) whether there is any plan to provide electricity to the areas which are not electrified yet; and

(c) if so, the time by which such areas are likely to be electrified and if not, the reasons therefor?

A N S W E R

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER

(SHRI SHRIPAD NAIK)

(a) to (c) : Government of India has supplemented the efforts of the States through schemes like Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana (DDUGJY), Integrated Power Development Scheme (IPDS) and Pradhan Mantri Sahaj Bijli Har Ghar Yojana (SAUBHAGYA), to help them achieve the objective of providing quality and reliable power supply. As reported by the States, all the inhabited un-electrified census villages in the country were electrified by 28thApril, 2018. A total of 18,374 villages were electrified during DDUGJY. Further, under DDUGJY and thereafter under SAUBHAGYA electrification of all willing households was completed by 31stMarch, 2019 as reported by the States. A total of 2.86 crore households were electrified during SAUBHAGYA period. Both the schemes stand closed as on 31.03.2022.

Government of India is further supporting States for grid electrification of left-out households during SAUBHAGYA, under the ongoing Revamped Distribution Sector Scheme (RDSS), launched in July,2021.In addition, all identified households belonging to Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Group (PVTG) under PM-JANMAN (Pradhan Mantri Janjati Adivasi Nyaya Maha Abhiyan) and tribal households under DA-JGUA (Dharti Aaba Janjatiya Gram Utkarsh Abhiyan) are being sanctioned for on-grid electricity connection under RDSS as per the scheme guidelines. Till date, works amounting to Rs. 4,281 Cr. have been sanctioned for electrification of 9,49,548 households including PVTG households identified under PM-JANMAN and tribal households identified under DA-JGUA. All Household electrification works sanctioned under RDSS are expected to be completed by the sunset of the scheme i.e. 31st March, 2026. Further, under New Solar Power Scheme, works worth Rs. 49 Cr. have been sanctioned for 9,863 households for off-grid solar based electrification.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF POWER

LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.4024
ANSWERED ON 19.12.2024

TARGET OF ELECTRIFICATION IN RURAL AND URBAN AREAS

†4024. SHRI PRADEEP KUMAR SINGH:

Will the Minister of POWER
be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has achieved the target to complete electrification of all rural and urban areas of the country, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;

(b) the details of the ratio of electrification across the country, State-wise;

(c) whether the Government has achieved the target of 24 hour power supply in all urban and rural areas of the country and if so, the details thereof;

(d) if not, the steps taken/being taken by the Government to ensure 24 hour power supply in all areas of the country along with the timeline set in this regard; and

(e) the details of funds sanctioned, allocated and utilised in Araria Parliamentary Constituency during the last five years and the current year for various works to improve power supply system?

A N S W E R

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER

(SHRI SHRIPAD NAIK)

(a) & (b) : Government of India has supplemented the efforts of the States/UTs through schemes like Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana (DDUGJY), Integrated Power Development Scheme (IPDS) and Pradhan Mantri Sahaj Bijli Har Ghar Yojana (SAUBHAGYA), to help them achieve the objective of providing quality and reliable power supply to all households in rural and urban areas.

As reported by the States/UTs, all the inhabited un-electrified census villages in the country were electrified by 28th April, 2018. A total of 18,374 villages were electrified under DDUGJY (State/UT-wise details placed at Annexure-I). Further, under DDUGJY and thereafter under SAUBHAGYA, electrification of all willing households was completed by 31st March, 2019 as reported by the States/UTs. A total of 2.86 crore households were electrified during SAUBHAGYA period (State/UT-wise details placed at Annexure-II). Both the schemes stand closed as on 31.03.2022.

Government of India is further supporting States/UTs for grid electrification of left-out households during SAUBHAGYA, under the ongoing scheme of Revamped Distribution Sector Scheme (RDSS), launched in July, 2021. In addition, all identified households belonging to Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Group (PVTG) under PM-

JANMAN (Pradhan Mantri Janjati Adivasi Nyaya Maha Abhiyan) and tribal households under DA-JGUA (Dharti Aaba Janjatiya Gram Utkarsh Abhiyan) are being sanctioned for on-grid electricity connection under RDSS as per the scheme guidelines. Till date, works amounting to Rs. 4,281 Cr. have been sanctioned for electrification of 9,49,548 households (State/UT-wise details placed at Annexure- III). Further, under New Solar Power Scheme, works worth Rs. 49 Cr. have been sanctioned for 9,863 households for off-grid solar based electrification (State/UT-wise details placed at Annexure- IV).

(c) & (d) : Rule (10) of the Electricity (Rights of Consumers) Rules, 2020, provides that the distribution licensee shall supply 24x7 power to all consumers. However, the Commission may specify lower hours of supply for some category of consumers. The Rules are applicable for all States/UTs and for all areas including urban and rural areas.

Government of India has taken following initiatives to achieve uninterrupted power supply across the country:

(i) 2,22,500 MW of generation capacity have been added since 2014, transforming our country from power deficit to power sufficient. The total installed generation capacity is 4,54,452 MW in October 2024.

(ii) 1,98,970 circuit kilometer (ckm) of transmission lines, 7,53,799 MVA of Transformation capacity and 82,790 MW of Inter-Regional capacity has been added since 2014 with capability of transferring 1,18,740 MW from one corner of the country to another.

(iii) In the distribution sector, projects worth ₹1.85 lakh Cr. were executed under schemes of DDUGJY, SAUBHAGYA and IPDS wherein 2,927 new sub-stations were added, 3,965 existing sub-stations were upgraded, 6,92,200 Distribution Transformers were installed, Feeder separation of 7833 mixed load feeders was executed and 8.5 Lakh Circuit Kilometer (CKm) of HT and LT lines have been added/ upgraded.

As a result of these measures, the availability of power supply in rural areas has increased from 12.5 Hours in FY 2015 to 21.9 Hours in FY 2024. The power supply in urban areas has increased to 23.40 Hours in FY 2024.

Further, distribution infrastructure works worth Rs. 2.77 lakh crore have been sanctioned under the RDSS which would supplement the efforts of distribution utilities in providing quality and reliable supply of power.

(e) : As informed by the North Bihar Power Distribution Company Ltd., the details of fund sanctioned, allocated and utilised in Araria parliamentary constituency during the last five years and the current year for various works to improve supply of power is as under:

Financial Year	Fund Sanctioned	Fund Allocated	Fund Utilised
Last five years (upto FY 2023-24)	490.27 Cr.	262.33 Cr.	262.33 Cr.
Current year (FY 2024-25)	-	23.54 Cr.	23.54 Cr.

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ANNEXURE-I

ANNEXURE REFERRED IN REPLY TO PARTS (a) & (b) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 4024 ANSWERED IN THE LOK SABHA ON 19.12.2024

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State/UT-wise electrification of inhabited census villages under DDUGJY

S. No.	Name of the States/UTs	Number of villages electrified
1	Arunachal Pradesh	1,483
2	Assam	2,732
3	Bihar	2,906
4	Chhattisgarh	1,078
5	Himachal Pradesh	28
6	J & K	129
7	Jharkhand	2,583
8	Karnataka	39
9	Madhya Pradesh	422
10	Maharashtra	80
11	Manipur	366
12	Meghalaya	1,051
13	Mizoram	54
14	Nagaland	78
15	Odisha	3,281
16	Rajasthan	427
17	Tripura	26
18	Uttar Pradesh	1,498
19	Uttarakhand	91
20	West Bengal	22
	Total	18,374

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ANNEXURE-II

ANNEXURE REFERRED IN REPLY TO PARTS (a) & (b) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 4024 ANSWERED IN THE LOK SABHA ON 19.12.2024

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Number of Households electrified during SAUBHAGYA period

Sl. No.	Name of the States/UTs	No of Households electrified
1	Andhra Pradesh*	1,81,930
2	Arunachal Pradesh	47,089
3	Assam	23,26,656
4	Bihar	32,59,041
5	Chhattisgarh	7,92,368
6	Gujarat*	41,317
7	Haryana	54,681
8	Himachal Pradesh	12,891
9	Jammu & Kashmir	3,77,045
10	Jharkhand	17,30,708
11	Karnataka	3,83,798
12	Ladakh	10,456
13	Madhya Pradesh	19,84,264
14	Maharashtra	15,17,922
15	Manipur	1,08,115
16	Meghalaya	2,00,240
17	Mizoram	27,970
18	Nagaland	1,39,516
19	Odisha	24,52,444
20	Puducherry*	912
21	Punjab	3,477
22	Rajasthan	21,27,728
23	Sikkim	14,900
24	Tamil Nadu*	2,170
25	Telangana	5,15,084
26	Tripura	1,39,090
27	Uttar Pradesh	91,80,571
28	Uttarakhand	2,48,751
29	West Bengal	7,32,290
Total		2,86,13,424

*Not funded under SAUBHAGYA Scheme

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ANNEXURE-III

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ANNEXURE REFERRED IN REPLY TO PARTS (a) & (b) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 4024 ANSWERED IN THE LOK SABHA ON 19.12.2024

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Household Electrification sanctioned under RDSS

Sl. No.	Name of States/UTs	Sanctioned Outlay (Rs. Crores)	Sanctioned GBS (Rs. Crores)	Total Households Sanctioned	Households Electrified as on 22.11.2024
A.	Additional Households				
1	Rajasthan	459.18	275.51	1,90,959	64,368
2	Meghalaya	435.70	392.13	50,501	0
3	Mizoram	79.90	71.91	15,167	0
4	Nagaland	69.55	62.59	10,004	0
5	Uttar Pradesh	931.04	558.62	2,51,487	0
6	Andhra Pradesh	49.24	29.54	15,475	12,740
7	Jharkhand	7.47	4.48	872	0
8	Jammu & Kashmir	77.10	69.39	10,730	0
9	Bihar	238.86	143.31	35,467	0
10	Assam	785.55	706.99	1,27,111	0
11	Arunachal Pradesh	47.11	42.40	6,506	0
12	Manipur	214.44	193.00	36,972	0
13	Chhattisgarh	316.51	189.90	63,161	0
	Total (A)	3,711.65	2,739.79	8,14,412	77,108
B.	Under Vibrant Villages Programme				
1	Himachal Pradesh*	6.08	5.47	-	-
2	Arunachal Pradesh	20.18	18.16	1,683	0
3	Uttarakhand	13.08	11.77	1,154	0
	Total (B)	39.34	35.41	2,837	0
C.	Under Pradhan Mantri Janjati Adivasi Nyayay Maha Abhiyan (PM-JANMAN)				
C1	Sanctioned under RDSS				
1	Andhra Pradesh	88.71	53.23	25,054	24,057
2	Bihar	0.28	0.17	51	0
3	Chhattisgarh	38.17	22.90	7,077	4,323
4	Jharkhand	74.13	44.47	12,442	62
5	Madhya Pradesh	143.39	86.02	29,290	9,445
6	Maharashtra	26.61	15.96	8,556	9,216
7	Rajasthan	40.34	24.20	17,633	15,667
8	Karnataka	3.77	2.26	1,615	921
9	Kerala	0.86	0.52	345	309
10	Tamil Nadu	29.89	17.94	10,673	4,851
11	Telangana	6.79	4.07	3,884	3,884

12	Tripura	61.52	55.37	11,664	5,329
13	Uttarakhand	0.60	0.54	669	669
14	Uttar Pradesh	1.10	0.66	316	195
	Sub Total (C1)	516.15	328.31	1,29,269	78,928
C2	Under State Plan				
1	Gujarat	0	0	0	6,626
2	Odisha	0	0	0	1,326
3	West Bengal	0	0	0	3,372
	Sub Total (C2)	0	0	0	11,324
	Total (C=C1+C2)	516.15	328.31	1,29,269	90,252
D.	Under Dharti Aaba Janjatiya Gram Utkarsh Abhiyan (DA-JGUA)				
1	Chhattisgarh	11.98	7.19	2,550	0
2	Maharashtra	2.07	1.24	480	0
	Total (D)	14.05	8.43	3,030	0
	Grand Total (A+B+C+D)	4,281.19	3,111.93	9,49,548	1,67,360

* Works sanctioned for strengthening of distribution infrastructure

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ANNEXURE-IV

ANNEXURE REFERRED IN REPLY TO PARTS (a) & (b) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 4024 ANSWERED IN THE LOK SABHA ON 19.12.2024

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Off-grid solar based household electrification sanctioned under New Solar Power Scheme

Sl. No.	States/UTs	No. of households Sanctioned
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1,675
2.	Chhattisgarh	1,578
3.	Jharkhand	2,342
4.	Karnataka	179
5.	Madhya Pradesh	2,060
6.	Telangana	326
7.	Tripura	1,703
Total		9,863

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ANNEXURE-IV

ANNEXURE REFERRED IN REPLY TO PARTS (a) & (b) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 4024 ANSWERED IN THE LOK SABHA ON 19.12.2024

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Off-grid solar based household electrification sanctioned under New Solar Power Scheme

Sl. No.	States/UTs	No. of households Sanctioned
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1,675
2.	Chhattisgarh	1,578
3.	Jharkhand	2,342
4.	Karnataka	179
5.	Madhya Pradesh	2,060
6.	Telangana	326
7.	Tripura	1,703
Total		9,863

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF POWER

LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.4016
ANSWERED ON 19.12.2024

ESTIMATED REQUIREMENT OF POWER

†4016. SMT. MANJU SHARMA:

Will the Minister of POWER
be pleased to state:

(a) the details of electrification done in villages during each of the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise;

(b) the details of the estimated quantum of requirement and availability of power in the country at present;

(c) the details of loss of quantum of electricity and revenue during testing and distribution; and

(d) the details of the study/assessment done by the Government to deal with the said problem?

A N S W E R

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER

(SHRI SHRIPAD NAIK)

(a) : Government of India has supplemented the efforts of the States/UTs through schemes like Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana (DDUGJY), Integrated Power Development Scheme (IPDS) and Pradhan Mantri Sahaj Bijli Har Ghar Yojana (SAUBHAGYA), to help them achieve the objective of providing quality and reliable power supply.

As reported by the States/UTs, all the inhabited un-electrified census villages in the country were electrified by 28th April, 2018. A total of 18,374 villages were electrified under DDUGJY (State/UT-wise details are enclosed at Annexure-I). Under DDUGJY and thereafter under SAUBHAGYA electrification of all willing households was completed by 31st March, 2019 as reported by the States/ UTs. A total of 2.86 crore households were electrified during SAUBHAGYA period (State/ UT-wise details are enclosed at Annexure-II). Both the schemes stand closed as on 31.03.2022.

.....2.

Government of India is further supporting States/ UTs for grid electrification of left-out households during SAUBHAGYA, under the ongoing Revamped Distribution Sector Scheme (RDSS), launched in July, 2021. In addition, all identified households belonging to Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Group (PVTG) under PM-JANMAN (Pradhan Mantri Janjati Adivasi Nyaya Maha Abhiyan) and tribal households under DA-JGUA (Dharti Aaba Janjatiya Gram Utkarsh Abhiyan) are being sanctioned for on-grid electricity connection under RDSS as per the scheme guidelines. Till date, works amounting to Rs. 4,281 Cr. have been sanctioned for electrification of 9,49,548 households and 1,70,288 households have been electrified till date (State/ UT wise details enclosed as Annexure-III). Further, under New Solar Power Scheme, works worth Rs. 49 Cr. have been sanctioned for 9,863 households for off-grid solar based electrification and till date 1,062 households have been electrified (State wise details enclosed as Annexure-IV).

(b) : There is adequate availability of power in the country. As per projections by Central Electricity Authority (CEA), estimated peak demand during 2024-25 is 253 GW during Solar hours and 235 GW during Non-Solar hours. Present installed generation capacity of the country is 454 GW.

Further, for FY2024-25 (upto October, 2024) the energy requirement was 1,026,642 MU against which energy supplied was 1,025,379 MU. It may be observed that the energy supplied in the country is commensurate to the energy requirement.

(c) & (d) : Aggregate Technical & Commercial (AT&C) losses in the distribution sector include the energy losses and the revenue losses. It represents the difference between energy available for sale (adjusted for transmission losses and trading in energy) and energy realized which is the energy billed (adjusted for trading in energy) factored by the collection efficiency.

Government of India has supported the States/ UTs for upgradation and augmentation of power distribution infrastructure through schemes like DDUGJY, IPDS and SAUBHAGYA under which projects worth Rs. 1.85 lakh crore were executed.

.....3

Further, Government of India launched RDSS in July, 2021 with the objective of improving the quality and reliability of power supply to consumers through a financially sustainable and operationally efficient Distribution Sector. Under the scheme distribution infrastructure works worth Rs. 2.77 lakh Cr. have been sanctioned for the distribution utilities. The release of funds under the scheme is contingent on performance of States/ UTs on various parameters including the AT&C losses. In order to reduce the technical losses, based on action plan of the States/ UTs, works have been sanctioned for network strengthening and augmentation which include upgradation/ augmentation of sub-stations and distribution transformers, upgrading of conductors, segregation of mixed-load feeder etc.

In addition, Government of India has taken following initiatives to tackle financial and operational issues of the distribution utilities:

(i) Rules have been framed for timely payment of the subsidies declared by the State Governments.

(ii) Timely issuance of tariff and true up orders.

(iii) Accurate Energy Accounting.

(iv) Payment of GENCO dues on time through promulgation of LPS Rules.

(v) Issuing Prudential Norms for providing loans to State Power utilities, and

(vi) Performance based Additional borrowing space of 0.5% of GSDP.

With collective effort of Centre and States/ UTs the AT&C loss of distribution utilities have reduced from 22.32% in FY2021 to 15.37% in FY2023.

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ANNEXURE-I

ANNEXURE REFERRED IN REPLY TO PART (a) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 4016 ANSWERED IN THE LOK SABHA ON 19.12.2024

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Electrification of inhabited census villages under DDUGJY

S. No.	Name of the States/ UTs	Number of villages electrified
1	Arunachal Pradesh	1,483
2	Assam	2,732
3	Bihar	2,906
4	Chhattisgarh	1,078
5	Himachal Pradesh	28
6	J & K	129
7	Jharkhand	2,583
8	Karnataka	39
9	Madhya Pradesh	422
10	Maharashtra	80
11	Manipur	366
12	Meghalaya	1,051
13	Mizoram	54
14	Nagaland	78
15	Odisha	3,281
16	Rajasthan	427
17	Tripura	26
18	Uttar Pradesh	1,498
19	Uttarakhand	91
20	West Bengal	22
	Total	18,374

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ANNEXURE-II

ANNEXURE REFERRED IN REPLY TO PART (a) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 4016 ANSWERED IN THE LOK SABHA ON 19.12.2024

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Households electrified during SAUBHAGYA period

Sl. No.	Name of the States/ UTs	No of Households electrified
1	Andhra Pradesh*	1,81,930
2	Arunachal Pradesh	47,089
3	Assam	23,26,656
4	Bihar	32,59,041
5	Chhattisgarh	7,92,368
6	Gujarat*	41,317
7	Haryana	54,681
8	Himachal Pradesh	12,891
9	Jammu & Kashmir	3,77,045
10	Jharkhand	17,30,708
11	Karnataka	3,83,798
12	Ladakh	10,456
13	Madhya Pradesh	19,84,264
14	Maharashtra	15,17,922
15	Manipur	1,08,115
16	Meghalaya	2,00,240
17	Mizoram	27,970
18	Nagaland	1,39,516
19	Odisha	24,52,444
20	Puducherry*	912
21	Punjab	3,477
22	Rajasthan	21,27,728
23	Sikkim	14,900
24	Tamil Nadu*	2,170
25	Telangana	5,15,084
26	Tripura	1,39,090
27	Uttar Pradesh	91,80,571
28	Uttarakhand	2,48,751
29	West Bengal	7,32,290
Total		2,86,13,424

*Not funded under SAUBHAGYA Scheme

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288184/2025/P&C-REC CO

ANNEXURE-III

ANNEXURE REFERRED IN REPLY TO PART (a) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 4016 ANSWERED IN THE LOK SABHA ON 19.12.2024

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Household electrification sanctioned under RDSS

Sl. No.	Name of States/ UTs	Sanctioned Outlay (Rs. Crores)	Sanctioned GBS (Rs. Crores)	Households Sanctioned	Households Electrified as on 30.11.2024
A.	Additional households				
1	Rajasthan	459	276	1,90,959	64,368
2	Meghalaya	436	392	50,501	0
3	Mizoram	80	72	15,167	0
4	Nagaland	70	63	10,004	0
5	Uttar Pradesh	931	559	2,51,487	0
6	Andhra Pradesh	49	30	15,475	12,841
7	Jharkhand	7	4	872	0
8	Jammu & Kashmir	77	69	10,730	0
9	Bihar	239	143	35,467	0
10	Assam	786	707	1,27,111	0
11	Arunachal Pradesh	47	42	6,506	0
12	Manipur	214	193	36,972	0
13	Chhattisgarh	317	190	63,161	0
	Total (A)	3,712	2,740	8,14,412	77,209
B.	Under Vibrant Villages Program				
1	Himachal Pradesh*	6	5	-	-
2	Arunachal Pradesh	20	18	1,683	0
3	Uttarakhand	13	12	1,154	0
	Total (B)	39	35	2,837	0
C.	Under PM-JANMAN				
C1	Under RDSS				
1	Andhra Pradesh	89	53	25,054	24,426
2	Bihar	0	0	51	0
3	Chhattisgarh	38	23	7,077	4,525
4	Jharkhand	74	44	12,442	62
5	Madhya Pradesh	143	86	29,290	9,665
6	Maharashtra	27	16	8,556	9,216
7	Rajasthan	40	24	17,633	15,817
8	Karnataka	4	2	1,615	1,105
9	Kerala	1	1	345	312

10	Tamil Nadu	30	18	10,673	4,851
11	Telangana	7	4	3,884	3,884
12	Tripura	62	55	11,664	7,028
13	Uttarakhand	1	1	669	669
14	Uttar Pradesh	1	1	316	195
	Sub Total (C1)	516	328	1,29,269	81,755
C2	Under State Plan				
1	Gujarat	0	0		6,626
2	Odisha	0	0		1,326
3	West Bengal	0	0		3,372
	Sub Total (C2)				11,324
	Total (C=C1+C2)	516.15	328.31	1,29,269	93,079
D.	Under DA-JGUA				
1	Chhattisgarh	12	7	2,550	0
2	Maharashtra	2	1	480	0
	Total (D)	14	8	3,030	0
	Grand Total	4,281	3,112	9,49,548	1,70,288

*: Works sanctioned for strengthening distribution infrastructure

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ANNEXURE-IV

ANNEXURE REFERRED IN REPLY TO PART (a) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 4016 ANSWERED IN THE LOK SABHA ON 19.12.2024

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Off-grid solar based household electrification sanctioned under New Solar Power Scheme

S. No.	Name of the States	Households Sanctioned	Households Electrified as on 30.11.2024
1	Andhra Pradesh	1,675	105
2	Chhattisgarh	1,578	0
3	Jharkhand	2,342	831
4	Karnataka	179	0
5	Madhya Pradesh	2,060	0
6	Telangana	326	126
7	Tripura	1,703	0
Total		9,863	1,062

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288184/2025/P&C-REC CO

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF POWER
LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.3938
ANSWERED ON 19.12.2024

INSTALLATION OF SMART METERS UNDER NSGM

3938. SHRI MOHITE PATIL DHAIRYASHEEL RAJSINH:
PROF. VARSHA EKNATH GAIKWAD:
SHRI BAJRANG MANOHAR SONWANE:
DR. AMOL RAMSING KOLHE:
SMT. SUPRIYA SULE:
SHRI AMAR SHARADRAO KALE:
SHRI BHASKAR MURLIDHAR BHAGARE:
SHRI SANJAY DINA PATIL:
SHRI NILESH DNYANDEV LANKE:

Will the Minister of POWER
be pleased to state:

(a) the objectives and key components of the National Smart Grid Mission (NSGM);

(b) the impact of the mission on improving power distribution efficiency in the country;

(c) the details of the technologies such as smart meters, advanced metering infrastructure, etc. being implemented under the said mission;

(d) the impact of these technologies on energy management and consumption;

(e) the details of the total number of smart meters installed across the country under the said mission;

(f) the details of the States/cities where smart meters have been most successfully installed;

(g) the details of the benefits observed from the installation of these smart meters in terms of accurate billing and energy savings;

(h) the key achievements of NSGM in improving grid efficiency and power quality; and

(i) the challenges encountered in the implementation of the mission along with the corrective action taken to address the same?

A N S W E R

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER

(SHRI SHRIPAD NAIK)

(a) to (h) : National Smart Grid Mission (NSGM) was established by Government of India (GoI) in 2015 with an objective to plan and monitor the implementation of policies and programs related to Smart Grids in India. NSGM was implemented through NSGM

Project Management Unit (NPMU). The scheme stands closed on 31. 03. 2024. The key components of the mission were assistance in formulation of projects including pre-feasibility studies, project appraisal, funding to projects, training and Capacity Building. NSGM contributed to development of Smart Metering ecosystem with indigenous smart meter standard IS16444 and companion standard IS 15959 and Advanced Metering Infrastructure Service Provider (AMISP) bid documents for Capital Expenditure (CAPEX) and Design Build Finance Own Operate Transfer (DBFOOT) models.

Under NSGM, Smart Meter projects were implemented using Advanced Metering Infrastructure (AMI) technology which included Smart Metering, Head End System, Meter Data Management System (MDMS) with multiple communication technologies viz. General packet radio service (GPRS)/Radio Frequency (RF) and Power Line Carrier (PLC) etc.

Under NSGM, 1,45,343 smart meters were successfully installed in the State of Rajasthan (Baran, Bharatpur, Bundi, Dholpur, Jhalawar and Karauli cities) and 24,214 smart meters in Chandigarh.

One of the primary advantages of smart meters is their ability to provide accurate billing information. Smart meters eliminate inaccuracies due to manual reading by automatically recording and communicating the consumption data to the billing system of distribution utility. It helps distribution utilities in automatic energy accounting, improving load forecasting, reducing losses through improved billing and collection, etc.

In Ajmer, the project demonstrated benefits of AMI for automatic energy audit and loss reduction analytics which includes energy theft monitoring and tamper alerts. A case study on the pilot project in AVVNL for 1,000 consumers on single feeder for the period of 6 months starting October 2016, highlighted the following benefits to the DISCOM and the consumers:

i. **Improved customer satisfaction level with accurate billing, real time consumption information, outage notification (with mobile app).**
ii. **Real-time detection and recording of outages, reduced equipment failure-faster fault detection and restoration.**
iii. **Outage time reduction by 20%.**
iv. **Reduction in failure rate of meters by 50%.**
v. **Reduction in failure rate of transformers by 30%.**
vi. **Automation of meter reading and meter punching with smart meter- removes cost of manual reading and punching.**
vii. **Bill Generation Cycle Reduction from 14 Days to 5 Days.**
viii. **Automatic DT wise energy audit identified high loss area for reducing losses.**
ix. **AT&C loss reduction from 20% to 13.5%.**

(i) : AMI, being new technology, there were challenges in availability of sufficient skilled manpower.

GoI facilitiated capacity building through institutions like Smart Grid Knowledge Centre (SGKC), Manesar to train utility professionals. Around, 475 professional were trained under NSGM.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF POWER

LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.3932
ANSWERED ON 19.12.2024

GENERATION AND CONSUMPTION OF POWER

†3932. SHRI UMMEDA RAM BENIWAL:

Will the Minister of POWER
be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been an increase in generation, demand and consumption of power in the country during the last five years and the current year and if so, the details thereof, State-wise including Rajasthan;

(b) the details of the future plans formulated by the Government to meet the rising demand of power in the country, State-wise particularly in Rajasthan;

(c) whether the Government has set up/approved new power projects and if so, the details thereof, State-wise including Rajasthan;

(d) whether the people of Barmer, Jaisalmer are not getting electricity for domestic and agriculture use whereas the said area has vital contribution in power generation in the country; and

(e) if so, the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to ensure adequate power supply to them?

A N S W E R

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER

(SHRI SHRIPAD NAIK)

(a) : There has been consistent increase in generation, demand and consumption of power in the country during the last five years. The State/ UT-wise details of Energy Generation during the last five years and the current year i.e. 2024-25 (upto October, 2024) are given at Annexure-I. The State/UT-wise details of Energy Requirement and Energy Supplied (including Rajasthan) during the last five years and the current year i.e. 2024-25 (upto October, 2024) are given at Annexure-II.

(b) & (c): As per midterm review of 20th Electric Power Survey (EPS), the country's peak electricity demand in 2031-32 is projected to be 388 GW. To meet this power demand, Government has undertaken the following steps, including Rajasthan:

1. **Generation Planning:**

(i) Installed generation capacity in 2031-32 is likely to be 900 GW. This includes capacity from conventional sources- Coal, Lignite etc., renewable sources- Solar, Wind, Hydro, Pump Storage project (PSP) and Battery Energy Storage System (BESS).

.....2.

(ii) With a view to ensure generation capacity remains ahead of projected peak demand, all the States, in consultation with CEA, have prepared their " Resource Adequacy Plans (RAPs)", which are dynamic 10 year rolling plans and includes power generation as well as power procurement planning.

(iii) All the States were advised to initiate process for creation of contract for generation capacities; from all generation sources, as per their Resource Adequacy Plans.

(iv) In order to augment the power generation capacity, the Government of India has initiated following capacity addition programme:

(a) Ministry of Power, in consultation with States, has envisaged a plan to add thermal capacity of a minimum 80,000 MW by 2031-32. Against this target, 29,200 MW Thermal Capacity is already under construction while 51,520 MW is at various stages of planning & development.

(b) 13,997.5 MW of Hydro Electric Projects and 6,050 MW Pumped Storage Projects (PSP) are under construction. 24,225.5 MW of hydro electric projects and 50,760 MW of PSP are under various stage of planning and targeted to be completed by 2031-32.

(c) 7,300 MW of Nuclear Capacity is under construction and target to be completed by 2029-30. 7,000 MW is under various stages of planning and approval.

2. Transmission Planning: Inter and Intra-state transmission system has been planned and implementation of the same is taken up in matching time frame of generation capacity addition. As per the National Electricity Plan, about 1,91,474 ckm of transmission lines and 1274 GVA of transformation capacity is planned to be added (at 220 kV and above voltage level) during the ten year period from 2022-23 to 2031-32.

In Rajasthan, steps have been taken for addition of transformation capacity at several Substations with likely completion schedule of 2026-27 viz Fategarh-3 (5500 MVA), Bikaner (1500 MVA), Kotputli (500 MVA), Bikaner II (2500 MVA), Bikaner (PG) (1500 MVA), Fatehgarh-2 PS(500 MVA), Bhadla-2 PS (1500 MVA), KPS3 (GIS) (1500 MVA), Sikar –II (300 MVA), Bhadla III (8500 MVA), Ramgarh PS (4500 MVA), Dausa (300 MVA), Bikaner-III Pooling Station (11500 MVA), Sirohi (300 MVA), Barmer-I Pooling Station (5500 MVA), Bikaner-IV Pooling Station (1200 MVA), Beawar (300 MVA), Neemrana-II (600 MVA) and Fatehgarh-4 (1100 MVA).

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3. Distribution System Planning:

a) An expenditure of approx Rs. 1.85 lakh crore was incurred for strengthening the distribution system of the country through the schemes of Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana (DDUGJY), Integrated Power Development Scheme (IPDS) and Pradhan Mantri Sahaj Bijli Har Ghar Yojana (SAUBHAGYA). The Government of India has now launched "Revamped Distribution Sector Scheme (RDSS) on 20th July 2021 with the objective of improving the quality and reliability of power supply to consumers through a financially sustainable and operationally efficient distribution sector. The Scheme has an outlay of Rs. 3,03,758 crore and a Gross Budgetary Support of Rs. 97,631 crore from Government of India over a period of five years from 2021-22 to FY 2025-26. Under RDSS, projects worth Rs. 2.77 lakh crore for distribution infrastructure works and smart metering works have been sanctioned at National level.

b) Realizing the importance of the requirement of Distribution infrastructure for meeting the projected demand up to 2030, Distribution Perspective Plan upto 2029-30 has been prepared by CEA and has been shared with the States/ UTs

4. Promotion of Renewable Energy Generation:

a) India has committed to augment non fossil fuel based installed electricity generation capacity to over 5,00,000 MW by 2031-32. Transmission plan for integration of 5,00,000 MW RE capacity is being implemented in a phased manner commensurate with RE capacity

b) Waiver of ISTS charges on transmission of electricity generated from Solar, Wind, Pumped Storage Plants and Battery Energy Storage Systems.

c) Renewable Purchase Obligations (RPOs) and Energy Storage obligations Trajectory till 2029-30.

d) Construction of Green Energy Corridors and putting in place 13 Renewable Energy Management Centres.

e) Setting up of Ultra Mega Renewable Energy Parks to provide land and transmission to RE developers for installation of RE projects at large scale.

.....4.

The details of under construction power projects in the country including Rajasthan are given at Annexure-III.

(d) to (e) : Electricity, being a concurrent subject, supply and distribution of electricity to the consumers in a State/ UT is within the purview of respective State Government/Power Utility. Making arrangement of appropriate quantum of power from various sources to meet the demand of various types of electricity consumers in any State/ UT is in the jurisdiction of concerned State Government and the State Electricity Regulatory Commission. The Central Government supplements the efforts of the State Governments by establishing power plants in Central Sector through Central Public Sector Undertaking (CPSUs) and allocating power from them to the various States/ UTs.

Government of India has allocated upto 18.3 % power (approx 238.5 MW) from Northern Region unallocated pool of Central Generating Stations to Rajasthan during the winter months from October, 2024 to March, 2025. Further, keeping in view of the Power Supply Position of Rajasthan, Government of India has allocated additional power to Rajasthan from Unallocated Regional Power pool of Central Generating Stations from time to time during the current financial year to enable the State to meet the power demand as per the following details:

(i) 150 MW allocated from 01.04.2024 to 30.06.2024;
(ii) 400 MW allocated from 26.06.2024 to 10.11.2024;
(iii) 500 MW allocated from 11.07.2024 to 30.09.2024;
(iv) 265 MW allocated from 07.08.2024 to 31.10.2024;
(v) 200 MW allocated from 01.10.2024 to 31.12.2024; and
(vi) 300 MW allocated from 16.10.2024 to 31.03.2025.

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ANNEXURE-I

ANNEXURE REFERRED IN REPLY TO PART (a) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 3932 ANSWERED IN THE LOK SABHA ON 19.12.2024

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The State-wise details of Energy Generation for last five years and the current year i.e. 2024-25 (upto October, 2024)

All Figures in Million Units

State/ UT	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25 (Upto Oct 2024)
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	17	158	152	253	375	239
Andhra Pradesh	76,936	66,883	74,198	81,702	90,081	54,625
Arunachal Pradesh	1,788	3,453	4,163	4,846	4,281	3,220
Assam	8,089	6,021	8,399	9,154	9,429	6,051
Bihar	35,720	34,093	44,180	55,489	58,704	36,162
Chhattisgarh	1,19,337	1,36,668	1,43,213	1,44,840	1,65,187	97,290
Delhi	6,439	5,731	5,408	4,314	4,484	3,662
Goa	1	1	17	20	68	38
Gujarat	1,24,666	1,21,859	87,887	95,018	1,35,399	96,299
Haryana	18,051	15,657	24,103	33,559	29,849	20,769
Himachal Pradesh	43,002	39,633	38,504	41,580	38,953	35,171
Jammu and Kashmir	18,537	17,442	17,490	17,170	16,283	13,005
Jharkhand	26,247	27,469	28,916	30,800	35,985	23,557
Karnataka	70,777	67,393	80,568	85,189	91,469	56,826
Kerala	6,271	7,830	10,932	9,935	7,360	6,274
Ladakh	270	376	406	403	388	337
Lakshadweep	1	0	0	15	65	39
Madhya Pradesh	1,29,398	1,38,085	1,43,038	1,52,021	1,64,780	95,767
Maharashtra	1,45,404	1,31,805	1,53,066	1,58,994	1,69,038	99,541
Manipur	371	630	462	487	307	431
Meghalaya	1,081	1,209	887	1,052	876	845
Mizoram	227	193	165	266	218	244
Nagaland	257	274	164	289	246	255
Odisha	49,037	62,944	66,473	71,529	73,444	43,743
Puducherry	260	238	263	245	236	130
Punjab	28,748	25,606	31,128	40,076	41,261	26,280
Rajasthan	70,291	70607	83,997	1,05,963	1,16,845	75,838
Sikkim	11,088	10,936	11,506	11,709	8,622	1,648
Tamil Nadu	1,03,262	91,736	1,06,081	1,16,688	1,23,311	81,024
Telangana	58,649	55,339	64,523	64,178	65,666	41,144
Tripura	6,121	7,059	6,340	7,086	6,360	2,965
Uttar Pradesh	1,29,323	1,32,669	1,43,159	1,63,447	1,65,052	1,05,766
Uttarakhand	17,735	15,551	16,216	16,368	15,460	12,561
West Bengal	75,787	77,478	88,252	92,995	94,250	57,597
DNH&DD	28	52	97	31	29	16
Chandigarh	13	10	14	13	12	6
Total	13,83,327	13,73,090*	14,84,366	16,17,724	17,34,375	10,99,370

*Covid Pandemic period

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ANNEXURE-II

ANNEXURE REFERRED IN REPLY TO PART (a) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 3932 ANSWERED IN THE LOK SABHA ON 19.12.2024

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The State-wise details of Energy requirement and Energy Supplied (including Rajasthan) for year 2018-19 and 2019-20

State/ UT	April, 2018 - March, 2019				April, 2019 - March, 2020			
	Energy Requirement	Energy Supplied	Energy not Supplied		Energy Requirement	Energy Supplied	Energy not Supplied	
	(MU)	(MU)	(MU)	(%)	(MU)	(MU)	(MU)	(%)
Chandigarh	1,571	1,571	0	0.0	1,732	1,732	0	0.0
Delhi	32,299	32,282	17	0.1	33,086	33,077	9	0.0
Haryana	53,665	53,665	0	0.0	54,505	54,492	13	0.0
Himachal Pradesh	9,850	9,618	232	2.4	10,424	10,353	71	0.7
UT of J&K and Ladakh	18,988	15,616	3,372	17.8	20,025	16,259	3,767	18.8
Punjab	55,328	55,315	13	0.0	56,776	56,770	6	0.0
Rajasthan	79,815	79,626	189	0.2	81,281	81,222	58	0.1
Uttar Pradesh	1,17,133	1,16,149	984	0.8	1,22,549	1,21,004	1,545	1.3
Uttarakhand	13,845	13,753	92	0.7	14,472	14,376	96	0.7
Chhattisgarh	26,471	26,417	54	0.2	30,111	30,107	4	0.0
Gujarat	1,16,372	1,16,356	15	0.0	1,13,940	1,13,939	1	0.0
Madhya Pradesh	76,056	76,054	2	0.0	76,172	76,172	0	0.0
Maharashtra	1,58,295	1,58,157	137	0.1	1,55,167	1,55,166	0	0.0
Daman & Diu	2,558	2,558	0	0.0	2,574	2,574	0	0.0
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	6,303	6,302	0	0.0	6,528	6,528	0	0.0
Goa	4,295	4,292	3	0.1	4,350	4,350	0	0.0
Andhra Pradesh	63,861	63,804	58	0.1	65,452	65,414	38	0.1
Telangana	66,489	66,427	62	0.1	68,306	68,303	3	0.0
Karnataka	71,764	71,695	69	0.1	72,799	72,796	3	0.0
Kerala	25,016	24,898	118	0.5	26,315	26,265	50	0.2
Tamil Nadu	1,09,482	1,09,380	102	0.1	1,08,816	1,08,812	4	0.0
Puducherry	2,766	2,756	10	0.3	2,847	2,846	1	0.0
Lakshadweep	46	46	0	0.0	46	46	0	0.0
Bihar	30,061	29,825	236	0.8	31,627	31,533	94	0.3
DVC	22,745	22,372	372	1.6	22,429	22,427	2	0.0
Jharkhand	8,737	8,490	247	2.8	8,941	8,872	69	0.8
Odisha	32,145	32,115	30	0.1	29,692	29,692	0	0.0
West Bengal	51,471	51,287	184	0.4	52,948	52,824	124	0.2
Sikkim	527	527	0	0.1	554	554	0	0.0
Andaman-Nicobar	346	323	23	6.7	346	323	23	6.7
Arunachal Pradesh	869	859	9	1.1	753	749	4	0.5
Assam	9,566	9,238	328	3.4	9,804	9,288	516	5.3
Manipur	905	895	10	1.2	924	917	6	0.7
Meghalaya	1,957	1,956	2	0.1	2,112	2,064	48	2.3
Mizoram	643	635	8	1.2	647	643	4	0.7
Nagaland	888	795	93	10.5	814	809	5	0.7
Tripura	1,863	1,841	22	1.2	1,538	1,515	23	1.5
All India	12,74,595	12,67,526	7,070	0.6	12,91,010	12,84,444	6,566	0.5

288184/2025/P&C-REC CO

The State-wise details of Energy requirement and Energy Supplied (including Rajasthan) for year 2020-21 and 2021-22

State/ UT	April, 2020 - March, 2021				April, 2021 - March, 2022			
	Energy Requirement	Energy Supplied	Energy not Supplied		Energy Requirement	Energy Supplied	Energy not Supplied	
	(MU)	(MU)	(MU)	(%)	(MU)	(MU)	(MU)	(%)
Chandigarh	1,523	1,523	0	0.0	1,606	1,606	0	0.0
Delhi	29,560	29,555	4	0.0	31,128	31,122	6	0.0
Haryana	53,161	53,108	53	0.1	55,499	55,209	290	0.5
Himachal Pradesh	10,186	10,130	56	0.5	12,115	12,088	27	0.2
UT of J&K and Ladakh	19,773	17,222	2,551	12.9	19,957	18,434	1,524	7.6
Punjab	58,445	58,377	67	0.1	62,846	62,411	436	0.7
Rajasthan	85,311	85,205	106	0.1	89,814	89,310	504	0.6
Uttar Pradesh	1,24,367	1,23,383	984	0.8	1,29,448	1,28,310	1,138	0.9
Uttarakhand	13,827	13,818	8	0.1	15,521	15,426	94	0.6
Chhattisgarh	30,472	30,449	22	0.1	31,908	31,872	35	0.1
Gujarat	1,11,622	1,11,622	0	0.0	1,23,953	1,23,666	287	0.2
Madhya Pradesh	83,437	83,437	0	0.0	86,501	86,455	46	0.1
Maharashtra	1,50,679	1,50,663	16	0.0	1,72,823	1,72,809	14	0.0
Daman & Diu	2,223	2,223	0	0.0	2,594	2,594	0	0.0
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	5,497	5,497	0	0.0	6,839	6,839	0	0.0
Goa	4,083	4,083	0	0.0	4,448	4,448	0	0.0
Andhra Pradesh	62,080	62,076	4	0.0	68,413	68,219	194	0.3
Telangana	66,998	66,994	4	0.0	70,539	70,523	16	0.0
Karnataka	68,851	68,831	19	0.0	72,437	72,417	20	0.0
Kerala	25,118	25,102	16	0.1	26,579	26,570	9	0.0
Tamil Nadu	1,01,194	1,01,189	5	0.0	1,09,816	1,09,798	18	0.0
Puducherry	2,644	2,644	0	0.0	2,894	2,893	1	0.0
Lakshadweep	56	56	0	0.0	56	56	0	0.0
Bihar	34,171	34,018	153	0.4	36,216	35,761	455	1.3
DVC	21,368	21,368	0	0.0	23,741	23,736	4	0.0
Jharkhand	9,953	9,675	278	2.8	11,148	10,590	558	5.0
Odisha	29,848	29,848	0	0.0	38,339	38,332	7	0.0
West Bengal	51,644	51,543	100	0.2	54,001	53,945	57	0.1
Sikkim	546	546	0	0.0	610	609	0	0.0
Andaman- Nicobar	346	323	23	6.7	335	327	8	2.3
Arunachal Pradesh	719	714	5	0.7	875	874	1	0.1
Assam	10,192	9,815	377	3.7	10,844	10,825	19	0.2
Manipur	974	969	5	0.5	1,019	1,018	1	0.1
Meghalaya	2,031	2,005	26	1.3	2,256	2,243	13	0.6
Mizoram	728	723	4	0.6	656	644	12	1.8
Nagaland	826	822	4	0.5	852	851	1	0.1
Tripura	1,484	1,481	3	0.2	1,578	1,578	0	0.0
All India	12,75,534	12,70,663	4,871	0.4	13,79,812	13,74,024	5,787	0.4

288184/2025/P&C-REC CO

The State-wise details of Energy requirement and Energy Supplied (including Rajasthan) for year 2022-23 and 2023-24

State/ UT	April, 2022 - March, 2023				April, 2023 - March, 2024			
	Energy Requirement	Energy Supplied	Energy not Supplied		Energy Requirement	Energy Supplied	Energy not Supplied	
	(MU)	(MU)	(MU)	(%)	(MU)	(MU)	(MU)	(%)
Chandigarh	1,788	1,788	0	0.0	1,789	1,789	0	0.0
Delhi	35,143	35,133	10	0.0	35,501	35,496	5	0.0
Haryana	61,451	60,945	506	0.8	63,983	63,636	348	0.5
Himachal Pradesh	12,649	12,542	107	0.8	12,805	12,767	38	0.3
UT of J&K and Ladakh	19,639	19,322	317	1.6	20,040	19,763	277	1.4
Punjab	69,522	69,220	302	0.4	69,533	69,528	5	0.0
Rajasthan	1,01,801	1,00,057	1,745	1.7	1,07,422	1,06,806	616	0.6
Uttar Pradesh	1,44,251	1,43,050	1,201	0.8	1,48,791	1,48,287	504	0.3
Uttarakhand	15,647	15,386	261	1.7	15,644	15,532	112	0.7
Chhattisgarh	37,446	37,374	72	0.2	39,930	39,872	58	0.1
Gujarat	1,39,043	1,38,999	44	0.0	1,45,768	1,45,740	28	0.0
Madhya Pradesh	92,683	92,325	358	0.4	99,301	99,150	151	0.2
Maharashtra	1,87,309	1,87,197	111	0.1	2,07,108	2,06,931	176	0.1
Daman & Diu Dadra & Nagar Haveli	10,018	10,018	0	0.0	10,164	10,164	0	0.0
Goa	4,669	4,669	0	0.0	5,111	5,111	0	0.0
Andhra Pradesh	72,302	71,893	410	0.6	80,209	80,151	57	0.1
Telangana	77,832	77,799	34	0.0	84,623	84,613	9	0.0
Karnataka	75,688	75,663	26	0.0	94,088	93,934	154	0.2
Kerala	27,747	27,726	21	0.1	30,943	30,938	5	0.0
Tamil Nadu	1,14,798	1,14,722	77	0.1	1,26,163	1,26,151	12	0.0
Puducherry	3,051	3,050	1	0.0	3,456	3,455	1	0.0
Lakshadweep	64	64	0	0.0	64	64	0	0.0
Bihar	39,545	38,762	783	2.0	41,514	40,918	596	1.4
DVC	26,339	26,330	9	0.0	26,560	26,552	8	0.0
Jharkhand	13,278	12,288	990	7.5	14,408	13,858	550	3.8
Odisha	42,631	42,584	47	0.1	41,358	41,333	25	0.1
West Bengal	60,348	60,274	74	0.1	67,576	67,490	86	0.1
Sikkim	587	587	0	0.0	544	543	0	0.0
Andaman- Nicobar	348	348	0	0.1	386	374	12	3.2
Arunachal Pradesh	915	892	24	2.6	1,014	1,014	0	0.0
Assam	11,465	11,465	0	0.0	12,445	12,341	104	0.8
Manipur	1,014	1,014	0	0.0	1,023	1,008	15	1.5
Meghalaya	2,237	2,237	0	0.0	2,236	2,066	170	7.6
Mizoram	645	645	0	0.0	684	684	0	0.0
Nagaland	926	873	54	5.8	921	921	0	0.0
Tripura	1,547	1,547	0	0.0	1,691	1,691	0	0.0
All India	15,13,497	15,05,914	7,583	0.5	16,26,132	16,22,020	4,112	0.3

288184/2025/P&C-REC CO

The State-wise details of Energy requirement and Energy Supplied (including Rajasthan) for year 2024-25 (till October 2024)

State / UT	April, 2024 - October, 2024			
	Energy Requirement	Energy Supplied	Energy not Supplied	
	(MU)	(MU)	(MU)	(%)
Chandigarh	1,360	1,360	0	0.0
Delhi	26,704	26,693	11	0.0
Haryana	47,519	47,490	29	0.1
Himachal Pradesh	7,989	7,964	25	0.3
UT of J&K and Ladakh	11,097	11,042	55	0.5
Punjab	54,610	54,610	0	0.0
Rajasthan	65,163	64,860	304	0.5
Uttar Pradesh	1,11,484	1,11,188	296	0.3
Uttarakhand	10,520	10,479	41	0.4
Chhattisgarh	25,656	25,640	17	0.1
Gujarat	89,842	89,842	0	0.0
Madhya Pradesh	55,921	55,841	80	0.1
Maharashtra	1,14,835	1,14,777	58	0.1
Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu	6,351	6,351	0	0.0
Goa	3,157	3,157	0	0.0
Andhra Pradesh	46,477	46,475	1	0.0
Telangana	48,387	48,385	2	0.0
Karnataka	50,019	50,018	2	0.0
Kerala	18,414	18,407	8	0.0
Tamil Nadu	79,602	79,600	2	0.0
Puducherry	2,206	2,205	0	0.0
Lakshadweep	39	39	0	0.0
Bihar	29,804	29,656	148	0.5
DVC	15,539	15,536	3	0.0
Jharkhand	9,355	9,286	69	0.7
Odisha	27,015	26,991	24	0.1
West Bengal	46,772	46,687	84	0.2
Sikkim	297	297	0	0.0
Andaman- Nicobar	248	240	8	3.4
Arunachal Pradesh	601	601	0	0.0
Assam	8,538	8,533	6	0.1
Manipur	580	579	0	0.1
Meghalaya	1,128	1,128	0	0.0
Mizoram	391	391	0	0.0
Nagaland	570	570	0	0.0
Tripura	1,235	1,235	0	0.0
All India	10,26,642	10,25,379	1,263	0.1

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ANNEXURE-III

ANNEXURE REFERRED IN REPLY TO PARTS (b) & (c) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 3932 ANSWERED IN THE LOK SABHA ON 19.12.2024

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Details of under construction Thermal Power Projects:

Sl. No	Project Name/ Impl. Agency	Sector	State	Unit No.	Capacity (MW)
1	Ghatampur TPP (NUPPL)	CENTRAL	Uttar Pradesh	U-1	660
2	Yadadri TPS (TSGENCO)	STATE	Telangana	U-2	800
3	Khurja SCTPP (THDC)	CENTRAL	Uttar Pradesh	U-1	660
4	Jawaharpur STPP (UPRVUNL)	STATE	Uttar Pradesh	U-2	660
5	North Chennai TPP St-III (TANGEDCO)	STATE	Tamil Nadu	U-1	800
6	Yadadri TPS (TSGENCO)	STATE	Telangana	U-1	800
7	Obra-C STPP (UPRVUNL)	STATE	Uttar Pradesh	U-2	660
8	Bhusawal TPS (MAHAGENCO)	STATE	Maharashtra	U-6	660
9	Patratu STPP (PVUNL)	CENTRAL	Jharkhand	U-1	800
10	Panki TPS Extn. (UPRVUNL)	STATE	Uttar Pradesh	U-1	660
11	Yadadri TPS (TSGENCO)	STATE	Telangana	U-4	800
12	Barh STPP St-I (NTPC)	CENTRAL	Bihar	U-3	660
13	Buxar TPP (SJVN)	CENTRAL	Bihar	U-1	660
14	North Karanpura STPP (NTPC)	CENTRAL	Jharkhand	U-3	660
15	Ghatampur TPP (NUPPL)	CENTRAL	Uttar Pradesh	U-2	660
16	Udangudi STPP St-I (TANGEDCO)	STATE	Tamil Nadu	U-1	660
17	Yadadri TPS (TSGENCO)	STATE	Telangana	U-3	800
18	Khurja SCTPP (THDC)	CENTRAL	Uttar Pradesh	U-2	660
19	Sagardighi TPP St-III (WBPDCL)	STATE	West Bengal	U-5	660
20	Udangudi STPP St-I (TANGEDCO)	STATE	Tamil Nadu	U-2	660
21	Yadadri TPS (TSGENCO)	STATE	Telangana	U-5	800
22	Buxar TPP (SJVN)	CENTRAL	Bihar	U-2	660
23	Ghatampur TPP (NUPPL)	CENTRAL	Uttar Pradesh	U-3	660
24	Patratu STPP (PVUNL)	CENTRAL	Jharkhand	U-2	800
25	Patratu STPP (PVUNL)	CENTRAL	Jharkhand	U-3	800
26	Ennore SCTPP (TANGEDCO)	STATE	Tamil Nadu	U-1	660
27	Ennore SCTPP (TANGEDCO)	STATE	Tamil Nadu	U-2	660
28	Mahan USCTPP Ph-II (Adani Power)	PRIVATE	Madhya Pradesh	U-3	800
29	Mahan USCTPP Ph-II (Adani Power)	PRIVATE	Madhya Pradesh	U-4	800
30	Talcher TPP St-III (NTPC)	CENTRAL	Odisha	U-1	660
31	Talcher TPP St-III (NTPC)	CENTRAL	Odisha	U-2	660
32	Lara STPP St-II (NTPC)	CENTRAL	Chhattisgarh	U-1	800
33	NLC Talabira TPP (NLC)	CENTRAL	Odisha	U-1	800
34	Lara STPP St-II (NTPC)	CENTRAL	Chhattisgarh	U-2	800
35	NLC Talabira TPP (NLC)	CENTRAL	Odisha	U-2	800
36	NLC Talabira TPP (NLC)	CENTRAL	Odisha	U-3	800
37	Singrauli STPP, St-III (NTPC)	CENTRAL	Uttar Pradesh	U-1	800
38	DCRTPP Extn. (HPGCL)	STATE	Haryana	U-1	800
39	Sipat STPP, St-III (NTPC)	CENTRAL	Chhattisgarh	U-6	800
40	Singrauli STPP, St-III (NTPC)	CENTRAL	Uttar Pradesh	U-2	800
	Grand Total (under active construction)				29200

Details of under construction Hydro Electric Projects (above 25 MW)

Sl. No.	Name of the Project (Executing Agency)	State / UT	Cap. Under Execution(MW)
CENTRAL SECTOR			
	NHPC		
1	Subansiri Lower (NHPC)	Arunachal Pradesh/Assam	2000.00
2	Parbati St. II (NHPC)	Himachal Pradesh	800.00
3	Dibang Multipurpose Project (NHPC)	Arunachal Pradesh	2880.00
4	Teesta St. VI NHPC	Sikkim	500.00
5	Rangit-IV (NHPC)	Sikkim	120.00
6	Ratle (RHEPPL / NHPC)	UT of Jammu & Kashmir	850.00
	CVPPL		
7	Pakal Dul (CVPPL)	UT of Jammu & Kashmir	1000.00
8	Kiru (CVPPL)	UT of Jammu & Kashmir	624.00
9	Kwar (CVPPPL)	UT of Jammu & Kashmir	540.00
	SJVN		
10	Luhri-I (SJVN)	Himachal Pradesh	210.00
11	Dhaulasidh (SJVN)	Himachal Pradesh	66.00
12	Sunni Dam (SJVN)	Himachal Pradesh	382.00
	THDC		
13	Vishnugad Pipalkoti (THDC)	Uttarakhand	444.00
	NTPC		
14	Tapovan Vishnugad (NTPC)	Uttarakhand	520.00
15	Rammam-III (NTPC)	West Bengal	120.00
Sub-Total: Central Sector			11056.00
STATE SECTOR			
	APGENCO		
16	Polavaram (APGENCO/ Irrigation Dept., A.P.)	Andhra Pradesh	960.00
17	Lower Sileru Extension (APGENCO)	Andhra Pradesh	230.00
	HPPCL		
18	Shongtong Karcham (HPPCL)	Himachal Pradesh	450.00
19	Chanju-III (HPPCL)	Himachal Pradesh	48.00
	KSEB		
20	Pallivasal (KSEB)	Kerala	60.00
21	Mankulam (KSEB)	Kerala	40.00
	APGCL		
22	Lower Kopli (APGCL)	Assam	120.00
	BVPCL		
23	Uhl-III (BVPCL)	Himachal Pradesh	100.00
	JKSPDC		
24	Parnai (JKSPDC)	UT of Jammu & Kashmir	37.50
	PSPCL		
25	Shahpurkandi (PSPCL/ Irrigation Deptt., Pb.)	Punjab	206.00
	UJVNL		
26	Lakhwar Multipurpose Project (UJVNL)	Uttarakhand	300.00
Sub-Total: State Sector			2551.50
PRIVATE SECTOR			
	Statkraft		
27	Tidong-I (Statkraft IPL)	Himachal Pradesh	150.00
	JSW		
28	Kutehr (JSW Energy Ltd)	Himachal Pradesh	240.00
Sub-Total: Private Sector			390.00
	Total:		13997.50

Details of under implementation Pumped storage Projects (above 25 MW)

Sl. No.	Name of the Project (Executing Agency)	State / UT	Cap. Under Execution(MW)
CENTRAL SECTOR			
	THDC		
1	Tehri PSS (THDC)	Uttarakhand	1000.00
Sub-Total: Central Sector			1000.00
STATE SECTOR			
	APGENCO		
2	Upper Sileru PSP (APGENCO)	Andhra Pradesh	1350.00
	KPCL		
3	Sharavathy Pumped Storage Project	Karnataka	2000.00
	TANGEDCO		
4	Kundah Pumped Storage Phase-I,II&III)	Tamil Nadu	500.00
Sub-Total: State Sector			3850.00
PRIVATE SECTOR			
	Greenko		
5	Pinnapuram (Greenko AP01 IREP Private Limited)	Andhra Pradesh	1200.00
Sub-Total: Private Sector			1200.00
Grand Total			6050.00

Details of Under Construction Nuclear Power Projects:

S.No	Project Name	State	Unit No.	Capacity (MW)
1	Gorakhpur Nuclear Power Plant	Haryana	U-1	1400
			U-2	
2	Rajasthan Atomic Power Station	Rajasthan	U-7	1400
			U-8	
3	Kudankulam Nuclear Power Plant	Tamil Nadu	U-3	4000
			U-4	
			U-5	
			U-6	
4	PFBR (BHAVANI)	Tamil Nadu	-	500
Grand Total				7300

Details of Accorded Administrative Approval Nuclear Capacity				
S.No	Project Name	State	Units	Installed Capacity (MW)
1	Gorakhpur	Haryana	Unit # 3 & 4	1400
2	Mahi Banswara Rajasthan Atomic Power Project	Rajasthan	Unit # 1,2,3 & 4	2800
3	Chutka	Madhya Pradesh	Unit # 1 & 2	1400
4	Kaiga Gnerating Station	Karnataka	Unit # 5 & 6	1400
Grand Total				7000

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF POWER

LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.3919
ANSWERED ON 19.12.2024

PROVISION OF ELECTRICITY IN VILLAGES

†3919. SHRI ARUN GOVIL:

Will the Minister of POWER
be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any plan to provide 24 hours electricity in villages instead of 18 hours on the lines of urban areas keeping in view huge improvement in electricity production in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

A N S W E R

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER

(SHRI SHRIPAD NAIK)

(a) to (c) : Government of India has supplemented the efforts of the States through schemes like Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana (DDUGJY), Integrated Power Development Scheme (IPDS), Pradhan Mantri Sahaj Bijli Har Ghar Yojana (SAUBHAGYA) and the ongoing Revamped Distribution Sector Scheme (RDSS), to help them achieve the objective of providing quality and reliable supply of power to all households in rural and urban areas.

As per Rule (10) of the Electricity (Rights of Consumers) Rules, 2020, the distribution licensee shall supply 24x7 power to all consumers. However, the Commission may specify lower hours of supply for some categories of consumers like agriculture. The Rules are applicable for all States and for all areas including urban and rural areas.

.....2.

Government of India has taken following initiatives to help States to achieve uninterrupted power supply:

(i) 2,22,500 MW of generation capacity have been added since 2014 transforming our country from power deficit to power sufficient. The generation capacity was 4,54,452 MW in October 2024.

(ii) 1,98,970 circuit kilometer (ckm) of transmission lines, 7,53,799 MVA of Transformation capacity and 82,790 MW of Inter-Regional capacity has been added since 2014 with capability of transferring 1,18,740 MW from one corner of the country to another.

(iii) In the distribution sector, projects worth ₹1.85 lakh Cr. were executed under schemes of DDUGJY, SAUBHAGYA and IPDS wherein 2,927 new sub-stations were added, 3,965 existing sub-stations were upgraded, 6,92,200 Distribution Transformers were installed, Feeder separation of 7,833 mixed load feeders was executed and 8.5 Lakh cKm of HT and LT lines have been added/ upgraded.

Further, under RDSS, distribution infrastructure works worth Rs. 2.77 lakh crore have been sanctioned which would supplement the efforts of utilities in providing quality and reliable supply of power.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF POWER

LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.2958
ANSWERED ON 12.12.2024

INSTALLATION OF SMART METERS IN TRIPURA

2958. SHRI BIPLAB KUMAR DEB:

Will the Minister of POWER
be pleased to state:

(a) the funds approved by the Union Government for installation of smart meters in Tripura;

(b) whether there is a proposal to recharge electricity facility in future on the lines of mobile phones; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

A N S W E R

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER

(SHRI SHRIPAD NAIK)

(a) : Under Revamped Distribution Sector Scheme (RDSS), project worth Rs 319 Cr with a Gross Budgetary Support (GBS) of Rs 80 Cr have been sanctioned for installation of meters as detailed below:

i. Smart pre-paid consumer meter: 4,47,489

ii. Pre-paid consumer meter in rural areas having communication issues: 1,00,000

iii. Smart Distribution Transformer meter: 14,908

iv. Smart feeder meter: 473

(b) & (c) : Under RDSS, consumer meter roll out is planned in prepayment mode on the lines similar to the prepaid recharge facility being offered in mobile phones usage. Like mobile phones, smart meter provides several benefits to

.....2.

consumers which enhances the experience of electricity usage as illustrated below:

i. **Prepaid feature helps consumers to**

   - **Pay for electricity as per usage through advance recharges.**
   - **Allows for budgeting of usage through small recharges.**

ii. **Helps in tracking of consumption of electricity.**

iii. **Rebate on electricity bills provided to prepaid smart meter consumer.**

iv. **Increases accuracy of meter reading by eliminating errors associated with manual meter reading.**

v. **Smart app features help in understanding consumption pattern.**

vi. **Facilitates net-metering for roof-top solar installation.**

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF POWER

LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.2927
ANSWERED ON 12.12.2024

ELECTRIFICATION OF PARTICULARLY VULNERABLE TRIBAL GROUPS HOUSEHOLDS

2927. SHRI TAPIR GAO:
DR. RAJESH MISHRA:

Will the Minister of POWER
be pleased to state:

(a) the number of households so far belonging to Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs) located in remote and far flung areas provided with electricity connections;

(b) the impact of electrification on the lives of general public and the opportunities it offers; and

(c) the measures taken/being taken to overcome the obstacles in supplying electricity to PVTGs residing in the forest areas?

A N S W E R

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER

(SHRI SHRIPAD NAIK)

(a) : Under Revamped Distribution Sector Scheme (RDSS), Government of India is supporting States for grid electrification of all identified households belonging to Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Group (PVTG) under PM-JANMAN (Pradhan Mantri Janjati Adivasi Nyaya Maha Abhiyan) as per the scheme guidelines. Works amounting to Rs. 516 Cr. have been sanctioned for electrification of 1,29,269 left out PVTG households (State wise details enclosed as Annexure-I). Till date, 91,194 PVTG households have been electrified under PM-JANMAN. Further, under New Solar Power Scheme, works worth Rs. 49 Cr. have been sanctioned for off-grid solar based electrification for 9,863 PVTG households (State wise details enclosed as Annexure-II).

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(b) : Electrification has a significant impact on the general population in several ways. Electrification of households particularly those in remote and tribal areas has positive impact on business and employment opportunities, educational achievements and agricultural production. Further, electrification of villages including remote areas contributes towards increase in per capita consumption of a State, signifying improved living standards.

(c) : Government of India is taking all necessary steps to support States for electrification of all PVTG households. Since most of the left-out areas were in remote, hilly and forest areas, hence the norms for electrification under RDSS were relaxed and the ceiling limit for cost of electrification was enhanced. Intensive survey has been carried out by distribution utilities to identify unelectrified PVTG households and electrification works have been sanctioned in mission mode under RDSS for these households. Grid based electrification works have been sanctioned under RDSS wherever found feasible as per the revised norms and for remaining areas off-grid solar based electrification works have been sanctioned. Further, for the sanctioned works, regular monitoring is being done so as to resolve issues, if any, and expedite the implementation.

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ANNEXURE-I

ANNEXURE REFERRED IN REPLY TO PART (a) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 2927 ANSWERED IN THE LOK SABHA ON 12.12.2024

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PVTG household electrification under RDSS

S. No.	Name of the States	Sanctioned Outlay (Rs. Crores)	No. of households Sanctioned	No. of households electrified till date
	Sanctioned under RDSS			
1	Andhra Pradesh	89	25,054	24,327
2	Bihar	0.28	51	0
3	Chhattisgarh	38	7,077	4,323
4	Jharkhand	74	12,442	62
5	Madhya Pradesh	143	29,290	9,445
6	Maharashtra	27	8,556	9,216
7	Rajasthan	40	17,633	15,667
8	Karnataka	4	1,615	921
9	Kerala	1	345	309
10	Tamil Nadu	30	10,673	4,851
11	Telangana	7	3,884	3,884
12	Tripura	62	11,664	6,001
13	Uttarakhand	1	669	669
14	Uttar Pradesh	1	316	195
	Sub Total	516	1,29,269	79,870
	Under State Plan			
1	Gujarat	0	0	6,626
2	Odisha	0	0	1,326
3	West Bengal	0	0	3,372
	Sub Total	0	0	11,324
	Total	516	1,29,269	91,194

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ANNEXURE-II

ANNEXURE REFERRED IN REPLY TO PART (a) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 2927 ANSWERED IN THE LOK SABHA ON 12.12.2024

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Off-grid solar based household electrification sanctioned under New Solar Power Scheme

Sl. No.	Name of the States	No. of households
1	Andhra Pradesh	1,675
2	Chhattisgarh	1,578
3	Jharkhand	2,342
4	Karnataka	179
5	Madhya Pradesh	2,060
6	Telangana	326
7	Tripura	1,703
Total		9,863

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF POWER

LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.2906
ANSWERED ON 12.12.2024

ELECTRICITY DISTRIBUTION COMPANIES

2906. SMT. ANITA SUBHADARSHINI:

Will the Minister of POWER
be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the State Electricity Distribution Companies in the country have an outstanding dues of about 1.40 lakh crores of the Power Generation companies at present;

(b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise;

(c) whether the Government has any proposal to initiate Liquidation Scheme for State Electricity distribution companies for paying their outstanding dues to the Power Generation companies; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

A N S W E R

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER

(SHRI SHRIPAD NAIK)

(a) to (d) : Government of India has notified the Electricity (Late Payment Surcharge and Related Matters) Rules, 2022 (LPS Rules, 2022) on 3rd June, 2022. The Rules provides that all the dues, including late payments surcharges, upto 3rd June 2022 were considered as arrears which were to be rescheduled and the distribution licensee shall pay such dues in equated monthly instalments (EMIs) as per LPS Rules, starting from August 2022. 13 States reported arrears amounting to Rs. 1,39,947 Cr. as on 03.06.2022 and rescheduled them into EMIs.

As a result, after payment of 29 EMIs by the distribution utilities, including pre-payment of legacy dues by some utilities, the outstanding dues have reduced to Rs. 24,684 Cr. as on 06.12.2024. State-wise details placed at Annexure.

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ANNEXURE

ANNEXURE REFERRED IN REPLY TO PARTS (a) TO (d) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 2906 ANSWERED IN THE LOK SABHA ON 12.12.2024

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Details of State-wise outstanding dues as on 03.06.2022 and balance outstanding dues as on 06.12.2024

Sl. No.	State	Name of Discom	Total Overdue Amount as on 03.06.2022 as communicated by Discoms	Total Legacy Dues Paid/ Settled as on 06.12.2024	Balance Legacy Dues as on 06.12.2024
1	Andhra Pradesh	Andhra Pradesh Central Power Distribution Company Limited	2,224		
		Andhra Pradesh Eastern Power Distribution Company Limited	3,252		-
		Andhra Pradesh Southern Power Distribution Company Limited	12,834	18,310	
2	Rajasthan	Ajmer Vidyut Vitran Nigam Ltd.	4,096	4,096	-
		Jodhpur Vidyut Vitran Nigam Ltd.	8,874	8,733	141
		Jaipur Vidyut Vitran Nigam Ltd.	9,264	9,076	188
3	Telangana	Telangana State Northern Power Distribution Company	2,977	2,787	190
		Telangana State Southern Power Distribution Company	6,973	6,119	854

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4	Jammu and Kashmir	Jammu And Kashmir Power Distribution Department	14,164	12,720	1,444
5	Manipur	Manipur State Power Distribution Company Ltd.	161	161	-
6	Chhattisgarh	Chhattisgarh State Power Distribution Company Limited	4,162	3,017	1,145
7	Jharkhand	Jharkhand Bijli Vitran Nigam Limited	6,000	5,413	587
8	Tamil Nadu	Tamil Nadu Generation & Distribution Corporation Limited	17,734	11,274	6,460
9	Maharashtra	Maharashtra State Electricity Distribution Co. Ltd	17,320	11,350	5,970
10	Karnataka	Chamundeshwari Electricity Supply Corporation Limited	1,247	812	435
		Bangalore Electricity Supply Company Ltd.	7,529	4,642	2,887
		Hubli Electricity Supply Company Ltd.	2,528	2,163	365
		Gulbarga Electricity Supply Company Ltd.	2,129	1,565	564
		Mangalore Electricity Supply Company Ltd.	125	76	50
11	Madhya Pradesh	Madhya Pradesh Power Management Co Ltd	8,500	6,206	2,294
12	Bihar	North Bihar Power Distribution Company Ltd.	430	430	-
		South Bihar Power Distribution Company Ltd.	662	662	-
13	Uttar Pradesh	Uttar Pradesh Power Corporation Ltd	6,762	5,651	1,111
Total			1,39,947	1,15,263	24,684

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF POWER

LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.2836
ANSWERED ON 12.12.2024

LED BULBS UNDER UJALA

2836. DR. K SUDHAKAR:

Will the Minister of POWER
be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the number of LED bulbs distributed by the Government under the UJALA scheme across the country, State-wise;

(b) the data regarding distribution of LED bulbs in Chikkaballapur Parliamentary Constituency under the scheme;

(c) whether 100% electrification of all households have been done in Karnataka and if so, the details thereof, district-wise;

(d) the details of the steps taken/being taken by the Government to ensure that power supply remains accessible to the farmers regularly across the State of Karnataka; and

(e) the details of comparison of power tariffs given to farmers across the country?

A N S W E R

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER

(SHRI SHRIPAD NAIK)

(a) : Energy Efficiency Services Limited (EESL), a joint venture of CPSEs under the Ministry of Power is the implementing agency for distribution of LED bulbs under UJALA scheme. The state wise details of LED bulbs distribution under the UJALA scheme are at Annexure-I.

(b) : A total of approximately 97.84 lakh LED bulbs have been distributed in the Chikkaballapur Parliamentary Constituency to date.

(c) : Government of India launched the Pradhan Mantri Sahaj Bijli Har Ghar Yojana (SAUBHAGYA) to electrify all willing households in rural areas and poor households in urban areas across the country. During this scheme, 1,82,856 households were electrified in Karnataka. The state has reported that all eligible households identified as on 10.10.2017 were electrified by 31.01.2019. (District-wise details are provided in Annexure-II.)

Government of India is supporting states in electrifying identified households of Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs) under the Pradhan Mantri Janjati Adivasi Nyaya Maha Abhiyan (PM-JANMAN) and tribal households under the Dharti Aaba Janjatiya Gram Utkarsh Abhiyan (DA-JGUA).

As on now, based on requests from the State of Karnataka, projects worth ₹3.77 crore have been sanctioned for the electrification of 1,615 PVTG households under PM-JANMAN (details provided in Annexure-III).

Additionally, under the New Solar Power Scheme, off-grid solar-based electrification works have been approved for 179 PVTG households in Karnataka, including 108 in Kodagu and 71 in Mysuru districts.

(d) : The Government of India has been supporting State Governments through various schemes such as Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana (DDUGJY), Integrated Power Development Scheme (IPDS), SAUBHAGYA, and the Revamped Distribution Sector Scheme (RDSS) to ensure reliable power supply for all consumers, including farmers.

Under DDUGJY, projects for separating mixed-load feeders with high agricultural load were undertaken to enable judicious rostering of power supply for agricultural and non-agricultural consumers in rural areas. In Karnataka, feeder segregation projects worth ₹865 crore have been implemented, covering 11,783 ckm of 11kV lines.

(e) : According to data compiled and published by the Central Electricity Authority, state-wise details of agricultural power tariffs across the country for the financial year 2022-23 are provided in Annexure–IV.

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ANNEXURE REFERRED IN REPLY TO PART (a) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 2836 ANSWERED IN THE LOK SABHA ON 12.12.2024

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S. No.	States and UTs	Number of LED bulbs Distributed
1	Andaman Nicobar	400,000
2	Andhra Pradesh	2,20,40,227
3	Arunachal Pradesh	4,99,498
4	Assam	71,92,072
5	Bihar	1,96,08,609
6	Chandigarh	5,54,283
7	Chhattisgarh	1,08,22,335
8	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	1,63,808
9	Daman & Diu	1,42,623
10	Delhi	1,34,31273
11	Goa	10,05,890
12	Gujarat	4,14,48,713
13	Haryana	1,56,08,119
14	Himachal Pradesh	86,48,483
15	Jammu and Kashmir	84,86,579
16	Jharkhand	1,36,45,874
17	Karnataka	2,42,64,486
18	Kerala	1,54,29,919
19	Ladakh	2,30,630
20	Lakshadweep	2,00,000
21	Madhya Pradesh	1,75,74,110
22	Maharashtra	2,19,86,569
23	Manipur	2,99,934
24	Meghalaya	4,33,789
25	Mizoram	6,15,332
26	Nagaland	10,99,038
27	Odisha	5,22,70,570
28	Puducherry	6,09,251
29	Punjab	30,16,739
30	Rajasthan	1,73,21,034
31	Sikkim	1,64,000
32	Tamil Nadu	43,63,183
33	Telangana	28,75,082
34	Tripura	10,54,437
35	Uttar Pradesh	2,62,95,772
36	Uttarakhand	56,73,850
37	West Bengal #	92,29,228
Total		36,87,05,340

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ANNEXURE-II

ANNEXURE REFERRED IN REPLY TO PART (c) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 2836 ANSWERED IN THE LOK SABHA ON 12.12.2024

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District-wise details of Households electrified in the SAUBHAGYA scheme in State of Karnataka

District	Total
Bagalkot	11404
Belgaum	28211
Belgaum-Hukeri	8720
Bellary	15425
Bidar	17174
Bijapur	4682
Chikmagalur	1052
Dakshina Kannada	1069
Dharwad	7389
Gadag	7871
Gulbarga	13604
Haveri	12938
Kodagu	4138
Koppal	8120
Raichur	13704
Shimoga	12
Udupi	3537
Uttara Kannada	7516
Yadgir	16290
All District	182856

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ANNEXURE-III

ANNEXURE REFERRED IN REPLY TO PART (c) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 2836 ANSWERED IN THE LOK SABHA ON 12.12.2024

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PVTG household electrification works sanctioned under RDSS for the State of Karnataka

Name of Districts	No. of households sanctioned	No. of households electrified till date
Chamarajanagar	197	176
Kodagu	604	266
Mysuru	805	470
Dakshin Kannada	1	1
Udupi	8	8
Total	1,615	921

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ANNEXURE-IV

ANNEXURE REFERRED IN REPLY TO PART (e) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.2836 ANSWERED IN THE LOK SABHA ON 12.12.2024

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AGRICULTURE 10 HP (2000 Units/Month)				
क्रमांक Sr. No.	Name of Utility	Av. Rate (P/KWh)	Duty/Tax (P/KWh)	Total (P/KWh)
1	Andaman & Nicobar Island	196	0	196
2	Andhra Pradesh			
	With Demand Side Management Measures (DSM)	350	0	350
	Without Demand Side Management Measures (DSM)	450	0	450
3	Arunachal Pradesh	310	0	310
4	Assam	486	24	510
5	Bihar	570	4	574
6	Chandigarh	260	0	260
7	Chhattisgarh	555	0	555
8	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	90	0	90
9	Daman & Diu	90	0	90
10	Delhi-(BYPL/BRPL/TPDDL)	197	8	205
11	Delhi-(NDMC)	197	8	205
12	Goa	159	20	179
13	Gujarat	90	0	90
14	Gujarat-(Torrent Power Ltd., Ahmedabad)	340	0	340
15	Gujarat-(Torrent Power Ltd., Surat)	70	0	70
16	Haryana	667	0	667
17	Himachal Pradesh	395	39	434
18	Jammu & Kashmir	90	12	102
19	Jharkhand	510	0	510
20	Karnataka	0	0	0
21	Kerala	236	23	259
22	Ladakh	120	15	135
23	Madhya Pradesh	625	0	625
24	Maharashtra	352	0	352
25	Maharashtra - Mumbai-(B.E.S.T)	387	0	387
26	Maharashtra - Mumbai-(Adani Electricity)	547	0	547
27	Maharashtra - Mumbai-(TATA's)	389	0	389
28	Manipur	479	0	479
29	Mizoram	399	0	399
30	Meghalaya	341	6	347
31	Nagaland	320	0	320
32	Odisha	155	3	158
33	Puducherry With Govt. Subsidy	0	0	0
34	Punjab With Govt. Subsidy	0	0	0
	Without Govt. Subsidy	566	0	566
35	Rajasthan	570	4	574
36	Tamil Nadu	0	0	0
37	Telangana			
	Corporate Farmers	252	0	252
	Other than Corporate Farmers	2	0	2
38	Tripura	477	36	513
39	Uttarakhand	215	0	215
40	Uttar Pradesh (URBAN)	665	0	665
	(RURAL)	235	0	235
41	West Bengal	510	0	510
42	D.V.C. (Jharkhand Area)	315	0	315

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AGRICULTURE 5 HP (1000 Units/Month)				
क्रमांक Sr. No.	Name of Utility	Av. Rate (P/KWh)	Duty/Tax (P/KWh)	Total (P/KWh)
1	Andaman & Nicobar Island	196	0	196
2	Andhra Pradesh			
	With Demand Side Management Measures (DSM)	350	0	350
	Without Demand Side Management Measures (DSM)	450	0	450
3	Arunachal Pradesh	310	0	310
4	Assam	486	24	510
5	Bihar	570	4	574
6	Chandigarh	260	0	260
7	Chhattisgarh	555	0	555
8	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	90	0	90
9	Daman & Diu	90	0	90
10	Delhi-(BYPL/BRPL/TPDDL)	197	8	205
11	Delhi-(NDMC)	197	8	205
12	Goa	159	20	179
13	Gujarat	90	0	90
14	Gujarat-(Torrent Power Ltd., Ahmedabad)	340	0	340
15	Gujarat-(Torrent Power Ltd., Surat)	70	0	70
16	Haryana	667	0	667
17	Himachal Pradesh	401	39	440
18	Jammu & Kashmir	90	12	102
19	Jharkhand	510	0	510
20	Karnataka	0	0	0
21	Kerala	236	23	259
22	Ladakh	120	15	135
23	Madhya Pradesh	599	0	599
24	Maharashtra	352	0	352
25	Maharashtra - Mumbai-(B.E.S.T)	387	0	387
26	Maharashtra - Mumbai-(Adani Electricity)	547	0	547
27	Maharashtra - Mumbai-(TATA's)	389	0	389
28	Manipur	479	0	479
29	Mizoram	399	0	399
30	Meghalaya	341	6	347
31	Nagaland	320	0	320
32	Odisha	155	3	158
33	Puducherry With Govt. Subsidy	0	0	0
34	Punjab With Govt. Subsidy	0	0	0
	Without Govt. Subsidy	566	0	566
35	Rajasthan	570	4	574
36	Tamil Nadu	0	0	0
37	Telangana			
	Corporate Farmers	253	0	253
	Other than Corporate Farmers	3	0	3
38	Tripura	366	27	393
39	Uttarakhand	215	0	215
40	Uttar Pradesh (URBAN)	665	0	665
	(RURAL)	235	0	235
41	West Bengal	510	0	510
42	D.V.C. (Jharkhand Area)	315	0	315

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF POWER

LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.1775
ANSWERED ON 05.12.2024

ADDRESSING POWER CRISIS IN ANDAMAN & NICOBAR ISLANDS

1775. SHRI BISHNU PADA RAY:

Will the Minister of POWER
be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is true that the Government of Andaman & Nicobar Islands submitted letters to the Union Government highlighting the issues related to power cuts and power shortages in the Islands and suggesting potential measures to address these challenges;

(b) if so, the steps taken/being taken by the Government to address the power crisis in the Andaman & Nicobar Islands, specifically considering the suggestions provided by the Andamanand Nicobar Islands UT Administration;

(c) the details of the proposed plan of action, both in the short term and long term, to mitigate and resolve the power crisis in the Andaman & Nicobar Islands permanently; and

(d) whether there is a specific timeline established for resolving the power crisis in the Andaman & Nicobar Islands and if so, the details thereof along with expected completion or improvement dates?

A N S W E R

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER

(SHRI SHRIPAD NAIK)

(a) : Yes.

(b) to (d) : The steps taken by Government of India, both in the short term and long term, to mitigate and address the power situation in the Andaman & Nicobar (A&N) Islands are:

<u>Short Term Measures</u>

I. Augmentation of Existing Generation Capacity:

i. Extension of the operational period of 15 MW NTPC's Diesel Generator (DG) power plant.

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ii. Further, the tender has also been finalized by Electricity Department of A&N Administration under PPA mode for additional DG power of 10 MW at Chatham, 5 MW at Ograbraj and 5 MW at Bambooflat.

iii. Augmentation of in-house generation capacity to 7x2000 KVA DG sets at Chatham Power House and 5x2000 KVA DG sets at Phoenix Bay.

iv. Installation of 20 MWh Battery Energy Storage System (BESS) by Solar Energy Corporation of India Ltd (SECI) is in the process of tendering and also 15 MWh BESS by Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) is proposed.

Long Term Measures

I. Establishment of 50 MW LNG power plant:

Ministry of Power has directed NTPC Ltd to re-initiate the process of installation of 50 MW Re-gasified Liquefied Natural Gas (RLNG) based power plant in Sri Vijaya Puram (Port Blair) for enhancing the reliability of power supply in South Andaman Islands and Notice Inviting Tender (NIT) has been published on 07.11.2024.

II. Strengthening of Distribution Infrastructure:

The smart metering works at an estimated cost of Rs 54 crores and distribution infrastructure works at an estimated cost of Rs 462 crores have been sanctioned under Revamped Distribution Sector Scheme (RDSS) to improve the distribution infrastructure in Andaman & Nicobar Islands.

III. Renewable Energy (RE) Plan

A comprehensive Renewable Energy (RE) plan has been envisaged by SECI to augment the generation capacity of the islands. It envisions a total capacity of 123.25 MW of solar power, 36 MW of wind energy, 316.2 MWh of BESS and other renewable sources across South Andaman, North & Middle Andaman, and Nicobar districts, which shall ensure an optimal energy mix for the islands.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF POWER

LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.1744
ANSWERED ON 05.12.2024

UNELECTRIFIED VILLAGES

1744. SHRI ADHIKARI DEEPAK DEV:

Will the Minister of POWER
be pleased to state:

(a) the details of number of villages in the country that have no electrification till 31.10.2024;

(b) the steps taken/being taken by the Government in this regard; and

(c) the details of unelectrified villages in the country, State-wise?

A N S W E R

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER

(SHRI SHRIPAD NAIK)

(a) to (c) : Government of India has supplemented the efforts of the States through schemes like Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana (DDUGJY), Integrated Power Development Scheme (IPDS), Pradhan Mantri Sahaj Bijli Har Ghar Yojana (SAUBHAGYA) etc., to help them achieve the objective of providing quality and reliable power supply to all households.

As reported by the States, all the inhabited un-electrified census villages in the country were electrified by 28th April, 2018. A total of 18,374 villages were electrified during DDUGJY (State wise details enclosed as Annexure-I). Under DDUGJY and thereafter under SAUBHAGYA, as reported by all States, electrification of all willing households was completed by 31st March, 2019. A total of 2.86 crore households were electrified under the aegis of SAUBHAGYA (State wise details enclosed as Annexure-II). Both the schemes stand closed as on 31.03.2022.

Government of India is further supporting States for grid electrification of left-out households during SAUBHAGYA, under the ongoing scheme of Revamped Distribution Sector Scheme (RDSS), launched in July,2021. In addition, all identified households belonging to Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Group (PVTG) under PM-JANMAN (Pradhan Mantri Janjati Adivasi Nyaya Maha Abhiyan) and tribal households under DA-JGUA (Dharti Aaba Janjatiya Gram Utkarsh Abhiyan) are being sanctioned for on-grid electricity connection under RDSS as per the scheme guidelines. Till date, works amounting to Rs. 4,281 Cr. have been sanctioned for electrification of 9,49,548 households including PVTG households identified under PM-JANMAN and tribal households identified under DA-JGUA (State wise details enclosed as Annexure-III). Further, under New Solar Power Scheme, works worth Rs. 49 Cr. have been sanctioned for 9,863 households for off-grid solar based electrification (State wise details enclosed as Annexure-IV).

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ANNEXURE-I

ANNEXURE REFERRED IN REPLY TO PARTS (a) TO (c) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1744 ANSWERED IN THE LOK SABHA ON 05.12.2024

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State-wise electrification of inhabited census villages under DDUGJY

S. No.	Name of the States	Number of villages electrified
1	Arunachal Pradesh	1,483
2	Assam	2,732
3	Bihar	2,906
4	Chhattisgarh	1,078
5	Himachal Pradesh	28
6	J & K	129
7	Jharkhand	2,583
8	Karnataka	39
9	Madhya Pradesh	422
10	Maharashtra	80
11	Manipur	366
12	Meghalaya	1,051
13	Mizoram	54
14	Nagaland	78
15	Odisha	3,281
16	Rajasthan	427
17	Tripura	26
18	Uttar Pradesh	1,498
19	Uttarakhand	91
20	West Bengal	22
	Total	18,374

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ANNEXURE-II

ANNEXURE REFERRED IN REPLY TO PARTS (a) TO (c) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1744 ANSWERED IN THE LOK SABHA ON 05.12.2024

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Households electrified since the launch of SAUBHAGYA scheme including additional households under DDUGJY

Sl. No.	Name of the States	No of Households electrified
1	Andhra Pradesh*	1,81,930
2	Arunachal Pradesh	47,089
3	Assam	23,26,656
4	Bihar	32,59,041
5	Chhattisgarh	7,92,368
6	Gujarat*	41,317
7	Haryana	54,681
8	Himachal Pradesh	12,891
9	Jammu & Kashmir	3,77,045
10	Jharkhand	17,30,708
11	Karnataka	3,83,798
12	Ladakh	10,456
13	Madhya Pradesh	19,84,264
14	Maharashtra	15,17,922
15	Manipur	1,08,115
16	Meghalaya	2,00,240
17	Mizoram	27,970
18	Nagaland	1,39,516
19	Odisha	24,52,444
20	Puducherry*	912
21	Punjab	3,477
22	Rajasthan	21,27,728
23	Sikkim	14,900
24	Tamil Nadu*	2,170
25	Telangana	5,15,084
26	Tripura	1,39,090
27	Uttar Pradesh	91,80,571
28	Uttarakhand	2,48,751
29	West Bengal	7,32,290
Total		2,86,13,424

*Not funded under SAUBHAGYA Scheme

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288184/2025/P&C-REC CO

ANNEXURE-III

ANNEXURE REFERRED IN REPLY TO PARTS (a) TO (c) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1744 ANSWERED IN THE LOK SABHA ON 05.12.2024

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Household electrification sanctioned under RDSS

Sl. No.	Name of the States	Sanctioned Outlay (Rs. Crores)	No. of households Sanctioned
A.	Additional Households		
1	Rajasthan	459	1,90,959
2	Meghalaya	436	50,501
3	Mizoram	80	15,167
4	Nagaland	70	10,004
5	Uttar Pradesh	931	2,51,487
6	Andhra Pradesh	49	15,475
7	Jharkhand	7	872
8	Jammu & Kashmir	77	10,730
9	Bihar	239	35,467
10	Assam	786	1,27,111
11	Arunachal Pradesh	47	6,506
12	Manipur	214	36,972
13	Chhattisgarh	317	63,161
	Total (A)	3,712	8,14,412
B.	Under Vibrant Villages Programme		
1	Himachal Pradesh*	6	-
2	Arunachal Pradesh	20	1,683
3	Uttarakhand	13	1,154
	Total (B)	39	2,837
C.	Under Pradhan Mantri Janjati Adivasi Nyayay MahaAbhiyan (PM-JANMAN)		
C1	Sanctioned under RDSS		
1	Andhra Pradesh	89	25,054
2	Bihar	0.28	51
3	Chhattisgarh	38	7,077
4	Jharkhand	74	12,442
5	Madhya Pradesh	143	29,290
6	Maharashtra	27	8,556
7	Rajasthan	40	17,633
8	Karnataka	4	1,615
9	Kerala	1	345
10	Tamil Nadu	30	10,673
11	Telangana	7	3,884
12	Tripura	62	11,664
13	Uttarakhand	1	669
14	Uttar Pradesh	1	316
	Sub Total (C1)	516	1,29,269
C2	Under State Plan		
1	Gujarat	0	0
2	Odisha	0	0
3	West Bengal	0	0
	Sub Total (C2)	0	0
	Total (C=C1+C2)	516	1,29,269
D.	Under Dharti Aaba Janjatiya Gram Utkarsh Abhiyan (DA-JGUA)		
1	Chhattisgarh	12	2,550
2	Maharashtra	2	480
	Total (D)	14	3,030
	Grand Total (A+B+C+D)	4,281	9,49,548

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ANNEXURE-IV

ANNEXURE REFERRED IN REPLY TO PARTS (a) TO (c) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1744 ANSWERED IN THE LOK SABHA ON 05.12.2024

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Off-grid solar based household electrification sanctioned under New Solar Power Scheme

S. No.	Name of the States	No. of households Sanctioned
1	Andhra Pradesh	1,675
2	Chhattisgarh	1,578
3	Jharkhand	2,342
4	Karnataka	179
5	Madhya Pradesh	2,060
6	Telangana	326
7	Tripura	1,703
Total		9,863

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288184/2025/P&C-REC CO

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF POWER

LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.1664
ANSWERED ON 05.12.2024

ELECTRICITY INFRASTRUCTURE IN RURAL AREAS OF MAHARASHTRA

1664. MS. PRANITI SUSHILKUMAR SHINDE:

Will the Minister of POWER
be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken steps to expedite the approval for commencement of work under the Revamped Distribution Sector Scheme (RDSS) in Maharashtra, considering the difficulties faced by rural farmers due to outdated electrical infrastructure;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the expected timeline for the same and if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the Government has a plan to address the safety concerns related to night electricity distribution for farming;

(d) if so, the details thereof along with the measures taken/being taken to reduce the risk of incidents that endanger farmers lives and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(e) whether the Government is taking immediate measures to address the hazards posed by old electric conductors, especially in light of the recent tragic incident occurred in Gulvanchi village and if so, the details thereof?

A N S W E R

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER

(SHRI SHRIPAD NAIK)

(a) to (d) : Under Revamped Distribution Sector Scheme (RDSS), projects worth Rs. 30,755 Cr. have been sanctioned for the loss reduction and smart metering works for Maharashtra State Electricity Distribution Company Limited (MSEDCL).

This includes agricultural feeder segregation works worth Rs. 7,010 Cr. for 4,712 mixed load feeders having agricultural load of more than 30%. It is expected that separation of agriculture and non-agriculture feeders will facilitate reliable three phase supply to non-agricultural consumers in the rural areas and support DISCOMs in providing day time supply of power to the farmers.

.....2.

State of Maharashtra has reported that, considering night time safety concerns related to farming and to provide day-time power to agriculture consumers, Pradhan Mantri Kisan Urja Suraksha evam Utthaan Mahabhiyan (PM-KUSUM) / Mukhyamantri Saur Krishi Vahini Yojna (MSKVY) is being implemented with a plan to install decentralized solar power projects of 16,000 MW. To support this, system strengthening works for augmenting back-end infrastructure, worth Rs. 2,978 Cr., have been sanctioned under RDSS. Further, solar pumps are being installed instead of conventional pumps under 'Magel Tyala Saur Pump Program' of State of Maharashtra.

The sanctioned works under RDSS have been awarded and are under implementation.

(e) : State of Maharashtra has reported that in order to avoid the tragic incident that occurred in Gulvanchi village, old deteriorated Low Tension (LT) bare conductor lines have been identified and are being replaced with LT Aerial Bunched Cable. Also, the accident-prone areas are identified by MSEDCL and maintenance activities are carried out on priority.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF POWER

LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.1656
ANSWERED ON 05.12.2024

ELECTRIFICATION OF REMOTE AND TRIBAL AREAS

1656. SHRI DEVUSINH CHAUHAN:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the progress made by the Government in electrification of remote and tribal areas in Gujarat; and

(b) the details of its impact on local economies?

A N S W E R

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER

(SHRI SHRIPAD NAIK)

(a) & (b) : As reported by the State of Gujarat, all inhabited villages and eligible households of remote and tribal areas of Gujarat are electrified.

Electricity serves as a crucial input to many business and household activities. State has reported that electrification has had a positive impact on the standard of living for residents in remote and tribal areas, employment opportunities, agricultural activities and educational outcomes.

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288184/2025/P&C-REC CO

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF POWER
LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.608
ANSWERED ON 28.11.2024

ELECTRIFICATION UNDER DDUGJY

†608. SHRI CHHOTELAL:

Will the Minister of POWER
be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons for non-availability of power supply in villages Barhmauri, Chakariya, Pindari, Basuwari, etc. under Block Kone; Villages Khoraila, Mahuli, Chargara, Madapa, Deohar Dareva, Naudiha, Kodai, Barwari, Nagwan, Shurshot Darma, Dumarkon, etc. under Block Nagwa and villages Jogaeal, Bahattartola, Kuldomori, Sattartola Panari, Lagbhag Pachastola etc. under Block Chopan;

(b) whether the Government proposes to implement Deendayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana (DDUGJY) for electrification in the said villages; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

A N S W E R

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER

(SHRI SHRIPAD NAIK)

(a) to (c) : Government of India launched Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana (DDUGJY) in December, 2014 for rural electrification works including strengthening and augmentation of sub-transmission & distribution infrastructure. A total of 18,374 villages were electrified under the scheme. The scheme stands closed as on 31-03-2022.

Government of India launched Revamped Distribution Sector Scheme (RDSS) in 2021 with the objective of improving the quality and reliability of supply of power to consumers through a financially sustainable and operationally efficient Distribution Sector. Projects worth Rs 2.77 lakh Crore

.....2.

have been sanctioned for infrastructure and smart metering works under the scheme. This includes electrification of left out households under SAUBHAGYA and all identified Tribal households under PM-JANMAN (Pradhan Mantri Janjati Adivasi Nyaya Maha Abhiyan) and Dharti Aaba Janjatiya Gram Utkarsh Abhiyan (DA-JGUA) as per the scheme guidelines.

As reported by the Purvanchal Vidyut Vitaran Nigam Ltd. (PuVVNL):

1) **Except Dumarkon the said 20 villages of Kone, Nagwa and Chopan block fall under the Sonbhadra District, Uttar Pradesh, which are already electrified and received an average power supply for 17:45 hours.**

2) **Further, works worth Rs. 27.90 lakh have been sanctioned under RDSS for electrification of left out households of 02 newly developed hamlets among the two subject villages.**

Village Dumarkon falls under the jurisdiction of South Bihar Power Distribution Company Ltd (SBPDCL) in the State of Bihar. As reported by SBPDCL, the village Dumarkon falls in the forest and hilly area of Kaimur district with electricity supply for 6-8 hours through Off-grid (solar energy) based system. Further, grid-based electrification works worth Rs. 68.66 lakh have been sanctioned under the RDSS which would improve the power supply in the village.

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288184/2025/P&C-REC CO

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF POWER
LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.598
ANSWERED ON 28.11.2024

PRIVATE INVESTMENTS IN COAL-FIRED POWER PLANTS

598. PROF. SOUGATA RAY:

Will the Minister of POWER
be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any proposal to encourage private investments in coal fired power plants and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the UN Climate Conference demanded to halt private finance in the coal-based power plants and if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of the expected gap between the production and demand of power during the next decade in the country;

(d) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to fill the gap between the production and demand in power sector; and

(e) the details of the funds sanctioned and released to States for the execution of the total expenditure, State-wise?

A N S W E R

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER

(SHRI SHRIPAD NAIK)

(a) : Power generation is a de-licensed activity under Section-7 of Electricity Act, 2003 and any generating company may establish, operate and maintain a generating station without obtaining license under this Act if it complies with the technical standards related to connectivity with the grid.

(b) : No.

(c) & (d): To meet the projected demand as per the 20th Electric Power Survey (EPS), Central Electricity Authority (CEA) has carried out generation expansion studies up to year 2031-32 and has Gazette notified the National Electricity Plan in May, 2023. As per the National Electricity Plan, to meet the projected peak demand of 366.4 GW of the country, the installed Capacity for the year 2031-32 is likely to be 900.422 GW, which comprises 304.147 GW of conventional capacity and 596.275 GW of Renewable based Capacity along with Battery Energy Storage System (BESS) capacity of 47,244 MW/2,36,220 MWh.

The following steps have been taken/being taken by the Government to meet the increased power demand in the country:

a. **29,200MW of thermal capacity (coal & lignite based) is under construction. Further 51,520MW of coal and lignite based candidate capacity has been identified which is at various stages of planning in the country.**

b. **13,997.5 MW of Hydro Electric Projects and 6,050 MW of Pumped Storage Projects are under construction and 24,225.5 MW of Hydro Electric Projects & 50,760 MW of PSP are under various stage of planning.**

c. **7,300MW of Nuclear Capacity is under construction and 7,000 MW is under various stages of planning/approval.**

d. **1,27,050 MW of Renewable Capacity is under construction and 89,690 MW is under various stages of tendering.**

India has committed to augment non fossil fuel based installed electric generation capacity to over 5,00,000 MW by 2030.

(e) : The details of the funds sanctioned and disbursed by Power Finance Corporation (PFC) and Rural Electrification Corporation (REC) to states during the period 01.04.2019 to 30.09.2024 is given at Annexure.

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288184/2025/P&C-REC CO

ANNEXURE

ANNEXURE REFERRED IN REPLY TO PART (e) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 598 ANSWERED IN THE LOK SABHA ON 28.11.2024

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A. Amount sanctioned and disbursed/released by PFC to State Sector borrowers during 01-04-2019 to 30-9-2024 (Rs. In Crs.)

Serial No.	Name of State	Amount Sanctioned	Amount Disbursed
1.	ANDHRA PRADESH	71,937	48,621
2.	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	99	0
3.	ASSAM	3,153	1,330
4.	BIHAR	1,250	1,782
5.	CHATTISGARH	18,237	1,412
6.	GUJARAT	12,282	0
7.	HARYANA	12,817	2,267
8.	HIMACHAL PRADESH	6,731	1,254
9.	JAMMU & KASHMIR	17,067	15,554
10.	JHARKHAND	5,547	2,829
11.	KARNATAKA	47,412	10,684
12.	KERALA	7,910	538
13.	MADHYA PRADESH	21,076	1,871
14.	MAHARASHTRA	91,470	29,248
15.	MANIPUR	136	136
16.	MEGHALAYA	1,349	1,034
17.	MIZORAM	11	10
18.	ORISSA	3,075	1,184
19.	PUDUCHERRY	4	25
20.	PUNJAB	19,297	12,682
21.	RAJASTHAN	59,692	48,944
22.	SIKKIM	9,121	5,515
23.	TAMILNADU	60,310	56,285
24.	TELANGANA	69,107	65,854
25.	TRIPURA	378	398
26.	UTTAR PRADESH	37,591	47,007
27.	UTTARAKHAND	3,103	777
28.	WEST BENGAL	7,732	4,985
	Grand Total	5,87,895	3,62,227

Note: State sector funding to power projects (Generation, Transmission and Distribution)

B. Amount sanctioned and disbursed/released by REC to State Sector Borrowers during 01-04-2019 to 30-09-2024 (Rs. In Crs.)

SL. No.	Name of State	Amount Sanctioned	Amount disbursed
1.	Andhra Pradesh	61,562	56,179
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0
3.	Assam	894	447
4.	Bihar	13,368	11,318
5.	Chhattisgarh	26,467	18,963
6.	Goa	639	0
7.	Gujarat	22,938	0
8.	Haryana	11,950	14,987
9.	Himachal Pradesh	8,060	1,642
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	37,198	14,923
11.	Jharkhand	20,178	7,203
12.	Karnataka	54,450	39,009
13.	Kerala	25,426	7,701
14.	Madhya Pradesh	24,211	2,755
15.	Maharashtra	1,20,607	64,946
16.	Manipur	459	383
17.	Meghalaya	795	743
18.	Mizoram	2	11
19.	Nagaland	5	40
20.	Odisha	5,342	2,233
21.	Puducherry	150	35
22.	Punjab	12,979	10,981
23.	Rajasthan	70,053	56,943
24.	Sikkim	13,171	5,228
25.	Tamil Nadu	75,471	76,825
26.	Telangana	77,983	78,577
27.	Tripura	68	39
28.	Uttar Pradesh	39,089	51,410
29.	Uttarakhand	5,972	2,355
30.	West Bengal	26,350	11,090
	Grand Total	7,55,839	5,36,965

Note: State sector funding to power projects (Generation, Transmission and Distribution)

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288184/2025/P&C-REC CO

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF POWER

LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.595
ANSWERED ON 28.11.2024

REVAMPED DISTRIBUTION SECTOR SCHEME

595. DR. T SUMATHY ALIAS THAMIZHACHI THANGAPANDIAN:

Will the Minister of POWER
be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has approved the Revamped Distribution Sector Scheme (RDSS) to help DISCOMs to improve their operational efficiencies and financial sustainability with an outlay of Rs. 3,03,758 crore over 5 years from Financial Year 2021-22 to 2025-26;

(b) if so, the main objectives of the said scheme and details of the breakup of funds allocated in the country, State/UT-wise;

(c) whether the Rural Electrification Corporation Ltd. (REC) and the Power Finance Corporation (PFC) have been nominated as nodal agencies for facilitating the implementation of the said scheme and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the funds allocated under the Liquidity Infusion Scheme (Aatma Nirbhar Bharat Abhiyan) to Tamil Nadu Generation and Distribution Corporation Ltd. (TANGEDCO)?

A N S W E R

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER

(SHRI SHRIPAD NAIK)

(a) & (b) : Government of India launched Revamped Distribution Sector Scheme (RDSS) with the objective of improving the quality and reliability of power supply to consumers through a financially sustainable and operationally efficient distribution Sector. The salient features of the scheme are as under:

(i) The scheme has an outlay of Rs. 3,03,758 crore and estimated Gross Budgetary Support (GBS) from Central Government of Rs. 97,631 crore.

(ii) The scheme aims to reduce the Aggregate Technical and Commercial (AT&C) losses to pan-India levels of 12-15% and Gap between Average Cost of Supply (ACS) and Average Revenue Realised (ARR) to zero by 2024-25.

(iii) The scheme has a duration of 5 years (FY 2021-22 to FY 2025-26). Sunset date of the scheme is 31.03.2026.

.....2.

(iv) The scheme has two major components:

Part 'A'– Prepaid Smart Metering & System Metering and upgradation of the Distribution Infrastructure
Part 'B' – Training & Capacity Building and other Enabling & Supporting Activities.

(v) The State/ UT-wise details of works sanctioned under RDSS is attached as Annexure-I.

(c) : REC Limited and Power Finance Corporation Limited (PFC) have been appointed as the Nodal Agencies for the scheme and have been made responsible for facilitating the implementation of the scheme in the country. The details of allocation of States/ UTs between the Nodal agencies are at Annexure-II.

(d) : Details of loan sanctioned and disbursed under the Liquidity Infusion Scheme (Aatma Nirbhar Bharat Abhiyan) by PFC and REC to TANGEDCO are as under:

	Sanctioned amount (Rs. Cr.)	Disbursed		Total (Rs. Cr.)
		Tranche-1 Release (Rs. Cr.)	Tranche-2 Release (Rs. Cr.)	
REC	17,830	8,699	8,359	17,058
PFC	12,400	6001	3,736	9,737
Total	30,230	14,700	12,095	26,795

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288184/2025/P&C-REC CO

ANNEXURE-I

ANNEXURE REFERRED IN REPLY TO PARTS (a) & (b) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 595 ANSWERED IN THE LOK SABHA ON 28.11.2024

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State/ UT wise Details of funds sanctioned under RDSS

State/ UT	Sanctioned cost of metering works (Rs. Cr.)	Sanctioned Cost of Loss Reduction works (Rs. Cr.)	Total Sanctioned Outlay (Rs. Cr.)	Sanctioned GBS for Metering Works (Rs. Cr.)	Sanctioned GBS for Loss Reduction works (Rs. Cr.)	Total GBS (Rs Cr.)
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	54	462	516	12	416	428
Andhra Pradesh	4,128	10,687	14,814	815	6,412	7,227
Arunachal Pradesh	184	1,034	1,217	54	930	985
Assam	4,050	3,395	7,444	1,052	3,055	4,107
Bihar	2,021	7,320	9,341	412	4,392	4,804
Chhattisgarh	4,105	3,964	8,070	804	2,379	3,183
Delhi	13	324	337	2	194	196
Goa	469	247	716	95	148	243
Gujarat	10,642	6,089	16,731	1,885	3,653	5,538
Haryana	-	6,797	6,797	-	4,078	4,078
Himachal Pradesh	1,788	2,327	4,115	466	2,094	2,560
Jammu & Kashmir	1,064	4,771	5,835	272	4,294	4,566
Jharkhand	858	3,344	4,202	191	2,006	2,197
Karnataka	-	4	4	-	2	2
Kerala	8,231	3,011	11,243	1,413	1,807	3,220
Ladakh	-	876	876		788	788
Madhya Pradesh	8,911	9,516	18,426	1,504	5,709	7,213
Maharashtra	15,215	17,209	32,424	2,840	10,326	13,165
Manipur	121	615	737	38	554	592
Meghalaya	310	1,232	1,542	86	1,109	1,195
Mizoram	182	319	500	61	287	348
Nagaland	208	461	668	60	415	474
Puducherry	251	84	335	56	51	107
Punjab	5,769	3,873	9,642	960	2,324	3,284
Rajasthan	9,715	17,427	27,142	1,686	10,456	12,142
Sikkim	97	416	514	30	375	405
Tamil Nadu	19,235	9,568	28,803	3,398	5,741	9,139
Telangana	-	7	7	-	4	4
Tripura	319	555	874	80	500	580
Uttar Pradesh	18,956	21,612	40,568	3,501	12,967	16,468
Uttarakhand	1,106	1,697	2,803	310	1,527	1,837
West Bengal	12,670	7,223	19,893	2,089	4,334	6,423
Grand Total	1,30,671	1,46,465	2,77,136	24,173	93,327	1,17,500

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ANNEXURE-II

ANNEXURE REFERRED IN REPLY TO PART (c) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 595 ANSWERED IN THE LOK SABHA ON 28.11.2024

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Allocation of States between Nodal agencies

States and UTs allocated to PFC

1. **Maharashtra**
2. **Gujarat**
3. **Andhra Pradesh**
4. **Telangana**
5. **Kerala**
6. **Madhya Pradesh**
7. **Uttarakhand**
8. **Odisha**
9. **Jharkhand**
10. **Punjab**
11. **Haryana**
12. **Himachal Pradesh**
13. **Chandigarh**
14. **Delhi**
15. **Puducherry**
16. **Lakshadweep**
17. **DNH and Daman & Diu**

States and UTs allocated to REC

1. **Assam**
2. **Meghalaya**
3. **Arunachal Pradesh**
4. **Chhattisgarh**
5. **J&K**
6. **Ladakh**
7. **Goa**
8. **Tamil Nadu**
9. **Karnataka**
10. **Bihar**
11. **Rajasthan**
12. **Uttar Pradesh**
13. **West Bengal**
14. **Andaman Nicobar**
15. **Sikkim**
16. **Mizoram**
17. **Manipur**
18. **Nagaland**
19. **Tripura**

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288184/2025/P&C-REC CO

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF POWER

LOK SABHA
STARRED QUESTION NO.142
ANSWERED ON 05.12.2024

ELECTRIFICATION UNDER DDUGJY

*142. SHRI SELVAM G:
SHRI C N ANNADURAI:

Will the Minister of POWER
be pleased to state:

(a) the objectives and salient features of the Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana (DDUGJY) and its contribution to rural electrification;

(b) the details of the number of villages and households electrified under the scheme and the current status of electrification coverage, State/UT-wise;

(c) the details of the number of Below Poverty Line (BPL) households provided electricity connections under DDUGJY;

(d) the details of any special provisions for providing free or subsidized electricity connections to BPL households;

(e) the target year for achieving 100% rural electrification under DDUGJY;

(f) the measures taken/being taken to ensure the reliability and quality of rural electricity supply under the scheme;

(g) the challenges faced in implementing the scheme in remote and difficult terrain along with the steps taken/being taken to address them; and

(h) whether the Government has reviewed the impact of DDUGJY on rural development and economic activities and if so, the details thereof?

A N S W E R

THE MINISTER OF POWER

(SHRI MANOHAR LAL)

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

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STATEMENT REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PARTS (a) TO (h) IN RESPECT OF LOK SABHA STARRED QUESTION NO.142 FOR REPLY ON 05.12.2024 REGARDING ELECTRIFICATION UNDER DDUGJY ASKED BY SHRI SELVAM G AND SHRI C N ANNADURAI.

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(a) to (e): Government of India (GoI) launched Deendayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana (DDUGJY) in 2014. The salient features of the scheme were as under:

i. **Separation of agriculture and non-agriculture feeders facilitating judicious rostering of supply to agricultural & non-agricultural consumers in the rural areas;**

ii. **Strengthening and augmentation of sub-transmission &distribution (ST&D) infrastructure in rural areas, including metering of distribution transformers/ feeders/ consumers end;**

iii. **Rural electrification including the balance works of erstwhile Rural Electrification schemes were subsumed under DDUGJY.**

As reported by the States, all the inhabited un-electrified census villages in the country were electrified by 28th April, 2018. A total of 18,374 villages were electrified during DDUGJY. The state wise details are placed at Annexure-I.

Under DDUGJY, free electricity connections were to be provided to Below Poverty Line (BPL) households. The details of BPL households electrified from FY 2015-16 till September, 2017 under DDUGJY is placed at Annexure-II.

GoI launched the Pradhan Mantri Sahaj Bijli Har Ghar Yojana (SAUBHAGYA) in October, 2017 with the objective of providing electricity connections to all willing un-electrified households in rural areas and all willing poor households in urban areas in the country. The details of households electrified since the launch of SAUBHAGYA including additional households sanctioned under DDUGJY (till 31.03.2022) is enclosed at Annexure-III.

Revamped Distribution Sector Scheme (RDSS) was launched by the GoI, in July 2021 to support Distribution utilities i.e. DISCOMs/Power Departments to improve the operational efficiencies and financial sustainability of distribution sector so as to provide quality and reliable supply of power. The household electrification works sanctioned under RDSS including Pradhan Mantri Janjati Adivasi Nyayay Maha Abhiyan (PM-JANMAN) and Dharti Aaba Janjatiya Gram Utkarsh Abhiyan (DA-JGUA) is placed at Annexure-IV.

(f) : Distribution infrastructure works worth Rs 1.17 lakh Cr. were undertaken under DDUGJY to provide quality and reliable supply of power which include works for sub-station augmentation, creation of new sub-station, feeder segregation, laying of 33kV/11kV/LT lines, new Distribution Transformers, etc. All the rural electrification works sanctioned under the scheme were completed and the scheme stands closed as on 31.03.2022.

(g) : The challenges faced include difficult topography like remote hilly regions and forests, extreme weather conditions and availability of skilled manpower for execution of the project. The steps taken to address the challenges include engineering solutions like portable substations and pre-fabricated structures. Technologies including Geographical Information System (GIS) mapping, drones and remote supervision tools enhanced project execution. Specialized training programs were conducted which equipped workers and contractors to work effectively and safely in hilly and forested areas.

(h) : Ministry conducted a third party impact assessment of DDUGJY in 2022 through M/s Ernst & Young LLP which highlighted significant positive effect that the scheme has had on business growth, education, healthcare, community safety and banking.

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ANNEXURE-I

ANNEXURE REFERRED TO IN PARTS (a) TO (e) OF THE STATEMENT LAID IN REPLY TO STARRED QUESTION NO. 142 ANSWERED IN THE LOK SABHA ON 05.12.2024 REGARDING ELECTRIFICATION UNDER DDUGJY

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State-wise electrification of inhabited census villages under DDUGJY from 2015-16 till 28.04.2018

S. No.	Name of the States	Number of villages electrified
1	Arunachal Pradesh	1,483
2	Assam	2,732
3	Bihar	2,906
4	Chhattisgarh	1,078
5	Himachal Pradesh	28
6	J & K	129
7	Jharkhand	2,583
8	Karnataka	39
9	Madhya Pradesh	422
10	Maharashtra	80
11	Manipur	366
12	Meghalaya	1,051
13	Mizoram	54
14	Nagaland	78
15	Odisha	3,281
16	Rajasthan	427
17	Tripura	26
18	Uttar Pradesh	1,498
19	Uttarakhand	91
20	West Bengal	22
	Total	18,374

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ANNEXURE-II

ANNEXURE REFERRED TO IN PARTS (a) TO (e) OF THE STATEMENT LAID IN REPLY TO STARRED QUESTION NO. 142 ANSWERED IN THE LOK SABHA ON 05.12.2024 REGARDING ELECTRIFICATION UNDER DDUGJY

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State wise Achievement of total Below Poverty Line (BPL) Households electrified from FY 2015 till September 2017 under DDUGJY

Sl. No.	State	Total BPL Households electrified
1	Andhra Pradesh	6,64,851
2	Assam	1,01,537
3	Bihar	19,76,832
4	Chhattisgarh	63,756
5	Gujarat	813
6	J&K	1,133
7	Jharkhand	12,391
8	Karnataka	98,821
9	Kerala	24,993
10	Madhya Pradesh	5,61,262
11	Maharashtra	59
12	Meghalaya	95
13	Mizoram	447
14	Nagaland	507
15	Odisha	1,03,857
16	Rajasthan	1,49,854
17	Sikkim	1,850
18	Tamil Nadu	1,976
19	Telangana	849
20	Tripura	41,759
21	Uttar Pradesh	10,82,986
22	Uttarakhand	46
23	West Bengal	34,450
Total		49,25,124

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ANNEXURE-III

ANNEXURE REFERRED TO IN PARTS (a) TO (e) OF THE STATEMENT LAID IN REPLY TO STARRED QUESTION NO. 142 ANSWERED IN THE LOK SABHA ON 05.12.2024 REGARDING ELECTRIFICATION UNDER DDUGJY

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Number of Households electrified since the launch of SAUBHAGYA scheme including Additional Households achievement under DDUGJY

Sl. No.	Name of the States	No of Households electrified
1	Andhra Pradesh*	1,81,930
2	Arunachal Pradesh	47,089
3	Assam	23,26,656
4	Bihar	32,59,041
5	Chhattisgarh	7,92,368
6	Gujarat*	41,317
7	Haryana	54,681
8	Himachal Pradesh	12,891
9	Jammu & Kashmir	3,77,045
10	Jharkhand	17,30,708
11	Karnataka	3,83,798
12	Ladakh	10,456
13	Madhya Pradesh	19,84,264
14	Maharashtra	15,17,922
15	Manipur	1,08,115
16	Meghalaya	2,00,240
17	Mizoram	27,970
18	Nagaland	1,39,516
19	Odisha	24,52,444
20	Puducherry*	912
21	Punjab	3,477
22	Rajasthan	21,27,728
23	Sikkim	14,900
24	Tamil Nadu*	2,170
25	Telangana	5,15,084
26	Tripura	1,39,090
27	Uttar Pradesh	91,80,571
28	Uttarakhand	2,48,751
29	West Bengal	7,32,290
Total		2,86,13,424

*Not funded under SAUBHAGYA Scheme

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ANNEXURE-IV

ANNEXURE REFERRED TO IN PARTS (a) TO (e) OF THE STATEMENT LAID IN REPLY TO STARRED QUESTION NO. 142 ANSWERED IN THE LOK SABHA ON 05.12.2024 REGARDING ELECTRIFICATION UNDER DDUGJY

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Household Electrification sanctioned under RDSS

Sl. No.	Name of State	Sanctioned Outlay (Rs. Crores)	Sanctioned GBS (Rs. Crores)	Total Households Sanctioned	Households Electrified as on 22.11.2024
A.	Additional Households				
1	Rajasthan	459.18	275.51	1,90,959	64,368
2	Meghalaya	435.70	392.13	50,501	0
3	Mizoram	79.90	71.91	15,167	0
4	Nagaland	69.55	62.59	10,004	0
5	Uttar Pradesh	931.04	558.62	2,51,487	0
6	Andhra Pradesh	49.24	29.54	15,475	12,740
7	Jharkhand	7.47	4.48	872	0
8	Jammu & Kashmir	77.10	69.39	10,730	0
9	Bihar	238.86	143.31	35,467	0
10	Assam	785.55	706.99	1,27,111	0
11	Arunachal Pradesh	47.11	42.40	6,506	0
12	Manipur	214.44	193.00	36,972	0
13	Chhattisgarh	316.51	189.90	63,161	0
	Total (A)	3,711.65	2,739.79	8,14,412	77,108
B.	Under Vibrant Villages Programme				
1	Himachal Pradesh*	6.08	5.47	-	-
2	Arunachal Pradesh	20.18	18.16	1,683	0
3	Uttarakhand	13.08	11.77	1,154	0
	Total (B)	39.34	35.41	2,837	0
C.	Under Pradhan Mantri Janjati Adivasi Nyayay Maha Abhiyan (PM-JANMAN)				
C1	Sanctioned under RDSS				
1	Andhra Pradesh	88.71	53.23	25,054	24,057
2	Bihar	0.28	0.17	51	0
3	Chhattisgarh	38.17	22.90	7,077	4,323
4	Jharkhand	74.13	44.47	12,442	62

5	Madhya Pradesh	143.39	86.02	29,290	9,445
6	Maharashtra	26.61	15.96	8,556	9,216
7	Rajasthan	40.34	24.20	17,633	15,667
8	Karnataka	3.77	2.26	1,615	921
9	Kerala	0.86	0.52	345	309
10	Tamil Nadu	29.89	17.94	10,673	4,851
11	Telangana	6.79	4.07	3,884	3,884
12	Tripura	61.52	55.37	11,664	5,329
13	Uttarakhand	0.60	0.54	669	669
14	Uttar Pradesh	1.10	0.66	316	195
	Sub Total (C1)	516.15	328.31	1,29,269	78,928
C2	Under State Plan				
1	Gujarat	0	0	0	6,626
2	Odisha	0	0	0	1,326
3	West Bengal	0	0	0	3,372
	Sub Total (C2)	0	0	0	11,324
	Total (C=C1+C2)	516.15	328.31	1,29,269	90,252
D.	Under Dharti Aaba Janjatiya Gram Utkarsh Abhiyan (DA-JGUA)				
1	Chhattisgarh	11.98	7.19	2,550	0
2	Maharashtra	2.07	1.24	480	0
	Total (D)	14.05	8.43	3,030	0
	GrandTotal (A+B+C+D)	4,281.19	3,111.93	9,49,548	1,67,360

* Works sanctioned for strengthening of distribution infrastructure

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF POWER

LOK SABHA
STARRED QUESTION NO.48
ANSWERED ON 28.11.2024

HOUSEHOLDS ELECTRIFIED UNDER SAUBHAGYA

*48. SHRI MOHITE PATIL DHAIRYASHEEL RAJSINH:
PROF. VARSHA EKNATH GAIKWAD:

Will the Minister of POWER
be pleased to state:

(a) the details of total number of willing un-electrified households in rural areas and all willing poor households in urban areas that were electrified under Pradhan Mantri Sahaj Bijli Har Ghar Yojana (Saubhagya) in the country including State of Maharashtra during the last five years and the current year;

(b) whether the Government has launched Revamped Distribution Sector Scheme (RDSS) and if so, the details of the primary objectives of RDSS and measures/steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to improve power distribution sector;

(c) the manner in which the said scheme aligns with India's vision of providing reliable, affordable and quality power to all citizens;

(d) the details of the specific targets set to reduce losses in the distribution sector through the said scheme and strategy adopted by the Government to achieve these targets;

(e) the current status of the implementation of RDSS and number of States adopted the said scheme;

(f) the total funds allocated under the said scheme and the manner in which funding is being distributed among participating States; and

(g) the manner in which the said scheme benefitted the consumers in terms of reducing power outages and improving the reliability of electricity supply?

A N S W E R

THE MINISTER OF POWER

(SHRI MANOHAR LAL)

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

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STATEMENT REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PARTS (a) TO (g) IN RESPECT OF LOK SABHA STARRED QUESTION NO.48 FOR REPLY ON 28.11.2024 REGARDING HOUSEHOLDS ELECTRIFIED UNDER SAUBHAGYA ASKED BY SHRI MOHITE PATIL DHAIRYASHEEL RAJSINH AND PROF. VARSHA EKNATH GAIKWAD.

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(a) : Government of India launched the Pradhan Mantri Sahaj Bijli Har Ghar Yojana (SAUBHAGYA) in October, 2017 with the objective to achieve universal household electrification for providing electricity connections to all willing un-electrified households in rural areas and all willing poor households in urban areas in the country.

As reported by the States, around 2.86 crore households have been electrified since the launch of SAUBHAGYA, up to 31.03.2022. For the State of Maharashtra, a total 5,89,242 households were electrified which included 5,42,914 and 15,790 number of households through grid in Rural and Urban areas respectively and 30,538 households in rural areas through off-grid mode. All sanctioned works have been completed under SAUBHAGYA and scheme stands closed as on 31.03.2022. Further, under Revamped Distribution Sector Scheme (RDSS), electrification works for 9,036 households have been sanctioned for the State of Maharashtra under PM-JANMAN (Pradhan Mantri Janjati Adivasi Nyaya Maha Abhiyan) and DA-JGUA (Dharti Aaba Janjatiya Gram Utkarsh Abhiyan).

(b) to (g) : RDSS was launched by the Government of India, in July 2021. The main objective of the scheme is to support Distribution utilities i.e. DISCOMs/Power Departments (PDs) to improve the operational efficiencies and financial sustainability of distribution sector so as to provide quality and reliable supply of power. The scheme envisages reducing the Aggregate Technical and Commercial (AT&C) Losses to 12-15% at pan-India level and Gap between Average Cost of Supply and Average Revenue Realised (ACS-ARR Gap) to Zero by 2024-25.

Total outlay of RDSS is Rs 3,03,758 Cr including Gross Budgetary Support (GBS) of Rs. 97,631 Cr. The scheme duration is for 5 years (i.e. FY 2021-22 to FY 2025-26). 48 DISCOMs across 30 States/ UTs have participated under RDSS.

AT&C Losses and ACS-ARR Gap for a utility are the key financial and operational indicators of its performance. Losses directly impact the cash flow and affects their financial position thereby forcing them to supply costly electricity to consumers. Reduction in AT&C losses and ACS-ARR Gap improves the finances of these utilities, which will enable them to better maintain the system and buy power as per requirements; benefitting the consumers.

.....2.

To address these losses, mandatory pre-qualifying criteria have been prescribed under the scheme which includes timely publishing of audited annual accounts & quarterly accounts, timely release of subsidy and Government department dues by States/UTs, no new creation of regulatory assets, pre-paid metering in Government establishments, timely payment of GENCO dues and timely publishing of tariff & true up orders. Based on performance of the utility against parameters mentioned under Result Evaluation Matrix, which include achievement against major financial & operational parameters, they are evaluated. Thus, assistance has been linked to performance.

Further, projects worth Rs. 2.77 lakh crore have been sanctioned under RDSS for loss reduction and smart metering works (State-wise details placed at Annexure). Sanctioned infrastructure works are at various stages of implementation and physical progress of ~17% has been achieved till date.

DPRs for the proposed works are submitted by the utilities, keeping in view the specific issues faced by them, with the approval of the State Cabinet after recommendation of the Distribution Reforms Committee (DRC) which are subsequently approved, as per scheme guidelines, by the Monitoring Committee constituted under RDSS. The maximum financial assistance for loss reduction works given to utility is 60% of the approved project cost, while for special category States it is limited to 90%. Further, grant is also provided for Smart Metering works, as per the scheme guidelines, based on number of feeders, distribution transformers and consumers proposed to be metered.

In addition to above, other initiatives taken to improve power distribution sector include Electricity (Late Payment Surcharge and Related Matters) Rules 2022, Rules for implementation of Fuel and Power Purchase Cost adjustment (FPPCA) and Cost reflective tariff so as to ensure that all prudent cost for supply of electricity are passed through, Additional Borrowing space of 0.5% of GSDP to the States linked to power sector reforms, Additional Prudential Norms for lending by Power Finance Corporation (PFC) Limited and REC Limited based on the performance of the utilities etc.

As a result of reform measures undertaken, the AT&C loss of distribution utilities at the national level has reduced from 25.5% in FY 2013 to 15.37% in FY 2023 and the ACS-ARR gap has reduced from Rs. 0.84/kWh in FY 2013 to Rs.0.45/kWh in FY 2023. Further, the hours of supply for rural areas has improved from 12.5 hrs in FY 2014 to 21.9 hrs in FY 2024. Similarly, for urban areas it has improved from 22.1 hrs in FY 2014 to 23.4 hrs in FY 2024.

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ANNEXURE

ANNEXURE REFERRED TO IN PARTS (b) TO (g) OF THE STATEMENT LAID IN REPLY TO STARRED QUESTION NO. 48 ANSWERED IN THE LOK SABHA ON 28.11.2024 REGARDING HOUSEHOLDS ELECTRIFIED UNDER SAUBHAGYA

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State-wise cost of projects sanctioned under RDSS

State/Discoms	Sanctioned cost of metering (Rs. Cr.)	Sanctioned Cost of Loss Reduction (Rs. Cr.)	Sanctioned total Outlay (Rs. Cr.)	Sanctioned GBS of Metering Works (Rs. Cr.)	Sanctioned GBS Loss Reduction (Rs. Cr.)	Total GBS in Rs Cr.
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	54	462	516	12	416	428
Andhra Pradesh	4,128	10,687	14,814	815	6,412	7,227
Arunachal Pradesh	184	1,034	1,217	54	930	985
Assam	4,050	3,395	7,444	1,052	3,055	4,107
Bihar	2,021	7,320	9,341	412	4,392	4,804
Chhattisgarh	4,105	3,964	8,070	804	2,379	3,183
Delhi	13	324	337	2	194	196
Goa	469	247	716	95	148	243
Gujarat	10,642	6,089	16,731	1,885	3,653	5,538
Haryana	0	6,797	6,797	0	4,078	4,078
Himachal Pradesh	1,788	2,327	4,115	466	2,094	2,560
Jammu & Kashmir	1,064	4,771	5,835	272	4,294	4,566
Jharkhand	858	3,344	4,202	191	2,006	2,197
Karnataka	-	4	4		2	2
Kerala	8,231	3,011	11,243	1,413	1,807	3,220
Ladakh	-	876	876		788	788
Madhya Pradesh	8,911	9,516	18,426	1,504	5,709	7,213
Maharashtra	15,215	17,209	32,424	2,840	10,326	13,165
Manipur	121	615	737	38	554	592
Meghalaya	310	1,232	1,542	86	1,109	1,195
Mizoram	182	319	500	61	287	348
Nagaland	208	461	668	60	415	474
Puducherry	251	84	335	56	51	107
Punjab	5,769	3,873	9,642	960	2,324	3,284
Rajasthan	9,715	17,427	27,142	1,686	10,456	12,142
Sikkim	97	416	514	30	375	405
Tamil Nadu	19,235	9,568	28,803	3,398	5,741	9,139
Telangana	-	7	7		4	4
Tripura	319	555	874	80	500	580
Uttar Pradesh	18,956	21,612	40,568	3,501	12,967	16,468
Uttarakhand	1,106	1,697	2,803	310	1,527	1,837
West Bengal	12,670	7,223	19,893	2,089	4,334	6,423
Grand Total	1,30,671	1,46,465	2,77,136	24,173	93,327	1,17,500

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF POWER

RAJYA SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.2394
ANSWERED ON 16.12.2024

ELECTRIFICATION OF HABITATIONS AND VILLAGES

2394 SHRI RAGHAV CHADHA:

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

(a) the number of habitations and villages in the country that are still not connected to the electricity grid, and the approximate population residing in these areas;

(b) the manner in which power is being supplied to these unconnected areas, including any use of renewable energy or off-grid solutions;

(c) the steps being taken by Government to connect these habitations to the electricity grid, and the estimated timeline for completing these connections; and

(d) whether there are any specific challenges faced in this regard, and the measures being implemented to address them, particularly in remote or difficult-to-reach regions?

A N S W E R

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER

(SHRI SHRIPAD NAIK)

(a) to (c): Government of India has supplemented the efforts of the States through schemes like Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana (DDUGJY), Integrated Power Development Scheme (IPDS), Pradhan Mantri Sahaj Bijli Har Ghar Yojana (SAUBHAGYA) etc., to help them achieve the objective of providing quality and reliable power supply.

As reported by the States, all the inhabited un-electrified census villages in the country were electrified by 28th April, 2018. A total of 18,374 villages were electrified during DDUGJY out of which 2,762 villages were electrified through off grid mode. Under DDUGJY and thereafter under SAUBHAGYA, as reported by all States, electrification of all willing households was completed by 31st March, 2019. A total of 2.86 crore households were electrified during the SAUBHAGYA period out of which 4,16,469 households were electrified through off grid mode under the scheme. Both the schemes stand closed as on 31.03.2022.

……2.

Government of India is further supporting States for grid electrification of households left-out during SAUBHAGYA, under the ongoing scheme of Revamped Distribution Sector Scheme (RDSS), launched in July, 2021. In addition, all identified households belonging to Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Group (PVTG) under PM-JANMAN (Pradhan Mantri Janjati Adivasi Nyaya Maha Abhiyan) and tribal households under DA-JGUA (Dharti Aaba Janjatiya Gram Utkarsh Abhiyan) are being sanctioned on-grid electricity connection under RDSS as per the scheme guidelines. Till date, works amounting to Rs. 4,281 Cr. have been sanctioned for electrification of 9,49,548 households including PVTG households identified under PM-JANMAN and tribal households identified under DA-JGUA. Further, under New Solar Power Scheme, works worth Rs. 49 Cr. have been sanctioned for 9,863 PVTG households for off-grid solar based electrification.

(d) : Government of India is taking all necessary steps to support States for electrification of all households. Since most of the left-out households are in remote, hilly and forest areas, hence the norms for electrification under RDSS have been relaxed and the ceiling limit for cost of electrification has been enhanced. Survey has been carried out by distribution utilities to identify un-electrified households. Grid based electrification works have been sanctioned under RDSS wherever found feasible as per the revised norms and for remaining areas off-grid solar based electrification works have been sanctioned under New Solar Power Scheme. Further, for the sanctioned works, regular monitoring is being done so as to resolve issues, if any, and expedite the implementation.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF POWER

RAJYA SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.2389
ANSWERED ON 16.12.2024

INSTALLATION OF SMART METERS

2389 MS. SUSHMITA DEV:

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

(a) whether the installation of smart meters is carried out under Smart Meter National Programme (SMNP), if so, the number of households covered with smart meters, State wise including district-wise details in the State of Assam;

(b) whether Government is aware of the concerns of inflated electricity bills after the installation of smart meters across the country, if so, the steps taken by Government in this regard; and

(c) whether Government is aware that smart meters are installed forcibly, if so, whether the installation of smart meters is mandatory for households, if so, the details thereof?

A N S W E R

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER

(SHRI SHRIPAD NAIK)

(a) : Government of India launched the scheme of Revamped Distribution Sector Scheme (RDSS) in July 2021 to improve the operational efficiencies and financial sustainability of distribution utilities i.e. DISCOMS/ Power Departments, so as to provide quality and reliable supply of power. One of the key initiatives under the scheme is consumer smart Metering. State-wise details of smart consumer meters installed under RDSS is placed at **Annexure-I**. District-wise details of smart consumer meters installed under RDSS for the State of Assam is placed at **Annexure-II**.

(b): One of the primary advantages of smart meters is their ability to provide accurate billing information. Smart meters eliminate inaccuracies due to manual reading by automatically recording and communicating the consumption data to the billing system of distribution utility.

Following are the steps taken to ensure that the smart meters function properly and the bills generated are accurate:

i. Smart meters are required to adhere to relevant technical and quality standards and need to have valid tests and BIS certificate.

ii. Advisories have been issued for installation of check meters to verify the readings of smart meters on random basis. Further, in case of complaints being received from consumers, check meters are to be compulsorily installed.

iii. Smart meter mobile apps are being made available to allow for tracking of consumption of electricity.

iv. Ministry has also issued various directions and advisories for smooth implementation of smart meters.

v. Utilities to establish the online system through which consumers may lodge their complaints related to electricity.

(c) : As per the Central Electricity Authority (Installation and Operation of Meters) (Amendment) Regulations, 2022, all consumers in areas with communication network, shall be supplied electricity with Smart Meters working in pre-payment mode, conforming to relevant Indian Standards (IS).

Further, as per Electricity (Rights of Consumers) Rules, 2020, no connection shall be given without a meter and such meter shall be the smart pre-payment meter or pre-payment meter.

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ANNEXURE-I

ANNEXURE REFERRED IN REPLY TO PART (a) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 2389 ANSWERED IN THE RAJYA SABHA ON 16.12.2024

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State-wise details of smart consumer meters sanctioned under RDSS

Sl. No.	State	Sanctioned	Installed as on 29.11.2024
1	Andaman & Nicobar	83,573	0
2	Andhra Pradesh	56,08,846	3,85,974
3	Arunachal Pradesh	2,87,446	0
4	Assam	63,64,798	22,89,478
5	Bihar	23,50,000	19,39,428
6	Chhattisgarh	59,62,115	5,61,205
7	Goa	7,41,160	0
8	Gujarat	1,64,81,871	2,19,432
9	Himachal Pradesh	28,00,945	42,921
10	Jammu and Kashmir	14,07,045	1,000
11	Jharkhand	13,41,306	0
12	Kerala	1,32,89,361	0
13	Madhya Pradesh	1,29,80,102	10,13,252
14	Maharashtra	2,35,64,747	3,55,040
15	Manipur	1,54,400	77
16	Meghalaya	4,60,000	0
17	Mizoram	2,89,383	0
18	Nagaland	3,17,210	0
19	Puducherry	4,03,767	0
20	Punjab	87,84,807	0
21	Rajasthan	1,42,74,956	0
22	Sikkim	1,44,680	1,461
23	Tamil Nadu	3,00,00,000	0
24	Tripura	5,47,489	0
25	Uttar Pradesh	2,69,79,056	3,79,005
26	Uttarakhand	15,87,870	7
27	West Bengal	2,07,17,969	1,08,959
Grand Total		**19,79,24,902**	**72,97,239**

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ANNEXURE REFERRED IN REPLY TO PART (a) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 2389 ANSWERED IN THE RAJYA SABHA ON 16.12.2024

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District-wise details of smart consumer meters in the State of Assam under RDSS

Sl. No.	District Name	Sanctioned	Installed as on 29.11.2024
1	BAJALI	92,798	24,378
2	BAKSA	1,05,615	68,779
3	BARPETA	3,04,160	1,10,450
4	BISWANATH	1,79,356	14,725
5	BONGAIGAON	1,62,707	1,22,690
6	CACHAR	3,21,387	1,11,939
7	CHARAIDEO	1,04,000	51,593
8	CHIRANG	1,13,585	97,155
9	DARRANG	2,14,287	50,110
10	DHEMAJI	1,80,944	30,054
11	DHUBRI	2,94,089	1,39,571
12	DIBRUGARH	2,76,355	42,577
13	DIMA HASAO	60,222	6,703
14	GOALPARA	1,10,929	49,953
15	GOLAGHAT	2,26,614	82,752
16	HAILAKANDI	1,61,391	59,319
17	HOJAI	1,57,351	92,452
18	JORHAT	2,01,966	1,02,451
19	KAMRUP	4,14,410	47,964
20	KAMRUP METRO	67,882	67,332
21	KARBI ANGLONG	1,94,029	11,946
22	KARIMGANJ	2,49,730	73,394
23	KOKRAJHAR	1,26,172	1,12,843
24	LAKHIMPUR	2,19,261	30,137
25	MAJULI	39,532	22,094
26	MARIGAON	2,21,233	26,780
27	NAGAON	4,24,160	1,92,651
28	NALBARI	1,46,767	1,01,386
29	SIVASAGAR	1,46,909	76,345
30	SONITPUR	2,28,131	59,235
31	SOUTH SALMARA	1,29,325	56,201
33	TINSUKIA	2,95,297	1,26,677
34	UDALGURI	1,62,502	26,842
35	WEST KARBI	31,702	0
Total		63,64,798	22,89,478

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF POWER

RAJYA SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.2387
ANSWERED ON 16.12.2024

ELECTRIFICATION OF THE HOUSES BELONGING TO THE PVTG

2387 # SHRI MAYANKBHAI JAYDEVBHAI NAYAK:

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

(a) the number of houses belonging to Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTG), located in remote and far flung areas that have been electrified so far; and

(b) the impact of electrification on the lives of the general population and the opportunities it provides for them?

A N S W E R

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER

(SHRI SHRIPAD NAIK)

(a) : Under Revamped Distribution Sector Scheme (RDSS), Government of India is supporting States for grid electrification of all identified households belonging to Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Group (PVTG) under PM-JANMAN (Pradhan Mantri Janjati Adivasi Nyaya Maha Abhiyan) as per the scheme guidelines. Works amounting to Rs. 516 Cr. have been sanctioned for electrification of 1,29,269 PVTG households (State wise details enclosed as **Annexure-I**). Further, under New Solar Power Scheme, works worth Rs. 49 Cr. have been sanctioned for 9,863 PVTG households for off-grid solar based electrification (State wise details enclosed as **Annexure-II**). Till date, 93,373 PVTG households have been electrified under PM-JANMAN.

(b) : Electrification has a significant impact on the general population in several ways. Electrification of households particularly those in remote and tribal areas has a positive impact on business and employment opportunities, educational achievements and agricultural production. Further, electrification of villages including remote areas contributes towards increase in per capita consumption of a State, signifying improved living standards.

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ANNEXURE-I

ANNEXURE REFERRED IN REPLY TO PART (a) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 2387 ANSWERED IN THE RAJYA SABHA ON 16.12.2024

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PVTG Household Electrification sanctioned under RDSS					
Sl. No.	Name of State	Sanctioned outlay (Rs. Crores)	Sanctioned GBS (Rs. Crores)	Total households sanctioned	Households electrified as on 05.12.2024
A1	Under RDSS				
1	Andhra Pradesh	88.71	53.23	25,054	24,411
2	Bihar	0.28	0.17	51	0
3	Chhattisgarh	38.17	22.90	7,077	4,323
4	Jharkhand	74.13	44.47	12,442	62
5	Madhya Pradesh	143.39	86.02	29,290	9,466
6	Maharashtra	26.61	15.96	8,556	9,216
7	Rajasthan	40.34	24.20	17,633	15,817
8	Karnataka	3.77	2.26	1,615	1,063
9	Kerala	0.86	0.52	345	309
10	Tamil Nadu	29.89	17.94	10,673	4,851
11	Telangana	6.79	4.07	3,884	3,884
12	Tripura	61.52	55.37	11,664	6,721
13	Uttarakhand	0.60	0.54	669	669
14	Uttar Pradesh	1.10	0.66	316	195
	Sub Total (A1)	516.15	328.31	1,29,269	80,987
A2	Under State Plan				
1	Gujarat	0	0	0	6,626
2	Odisha	0	0	0	1,326
3	West Bengal	0	0	0	3,372
	Sub Total (A2)	0	0	0	11,324
	Total (=A1+A2)	**516.15**	**328.31**	**1,29,269**	**92,311**

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ANNEXURE-II

ANNEXURE REFERRED IN REPLY TO PART (a) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 2387 ANSWERED IN THE RAJYA SABHA ON 16.12.2024

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Off-grid solar based household electrification sanctioned under New Solar Power Scheme

Sl. No.	Name of the States	Total Households Sanctioned	Households Electrified as on 05.12.2024
1	Andhra Pradesh	1,675	105
2	Chhattisgarh	1,578	0
3	Jharkhand	2,342	831
4	Karnataka	179	0
5	Madhya Pradesh	2,060	0
6	Telangana	326	126
7	Tripura	1,703	0
Total		**9,863**	**1,062**

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF POWER

RAJYA SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.2385
ANSWERED ON 16.12.2024

PER CAPITA CONSUMPTION OF ENERGY

2385 DR. ASHOK KUMAR MITTAL:

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

(a) the total energy consumption and the per capita consumption of energy in the country, the details thereof;

(b) the quantum of total consumption met by the renewable sources of energy, the details thereof;

(c) whether any steps are being taken to promote and subsidise the use of renewable energy in various economic development schemes undertaken by Government, if so, the details of the progress made and projection for the next five years; and

(d) the manner in which Government is addressing the integration of renewable energy sources into the national grid to ensure reliability and stability?

A N S W E R

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER

(SHRI SHRIPAD NAIK)

(a) : The details of energy supplied in the country during the last three years and current year (till October, 2024) are given at **Annexure-I**. Per Capita Consumption in the country during FY 2020-21, FY 2021-22 and FY 2022-23 was 1161 kWh, 1255 kWh and 1331 kWh respectively.

(b): The details of source wise generation indicating the quantum and percentage of energy generated from renewable sources for the last three year and the current year (till October, 2024) are given at **Annexure-II**.

(c) : The Government of India has taken several steps and initiatives to promote and accelerate renewable energy capacity in the country to realize the commitment of 500 GW non-fossil energy capacity by 2030. These inter-alia include the following:

a) Ministry of New & Renewable Energy (MNRE) has issued Bidding Trajectory for issuance of RE power procurement bids of 50 GW/annum by Renewable Energy Implementing Agencies from FY 2023-24 to FY 2027-28.

b) Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) has been permitted up to 100 percent under the automatic route.

……2.

c) Inter State Transmission System (ISTS) charges have been waived for inter-state sale of solar and wind power for projects to be commissioned by 30th June 2025, for Green Hydrogen Projects till December 2030 and for offshore wind projects till December 2032.

d) To boost RE consumption, Renewable Purchase Obligation (RPO) followed by Renewable Consumption Obligation (RCO) trajectory has been notified till 2029-30. The RCO which is applicable to all designated consumers under the Energy Conservation Act 2001 will attract penalties on non-compliance.

e) Standard Bidding Guidelines for tariff based competitive bidding process for procurement of Power from Grid Connected Solar, Wind, Wind-Solar Hybrid and Firm & Dispatchable RE (FDRE) projects have been issued.

f) Schemes such as Pradhan Mantri Kisan Urja Suraksha evam Utthaan Mahabhiyan (PM-KUSUM), PM Surya Ghar Muft Bijli Yojana, National Programme on High Efficiency Solar PV Modules, National Green Hydrogen Mission, Viability Gap Funding (VGF) Scheme for Offshore Wind Energy Projects have been launched.

g) Scheme for setting up of Ultra Mega Renewable Energy Parks is being implemented to provide land and transmission to RE developers for installation of RE projects at large scale.

h) Laying of new transmission lines and creating new sub-station capacity has been funded under the Green Energy Corridor Scheme for evacuation of renewable power.

i) "Strategy for Establishments of Offshore Wind Energy Projects" has been issued indicating a bidding trajectory of 37 GW by 2030 and various business models for project development.

j) The Offshore Wind Energy Lease Rules, 2023 have been notified vide Ministry of External Affairs notification dated 19th December 2023, to regulate the grant of lease of offshore areas for development of offshore wind energy projects.

k) To augment transmission infrastructure needed for steep RE trajectory, transmission plan has been prepared till 2030.

l) Electricity (Promoting Renewable Energy Through Green Energy Open Access) Rules, 2022, has been notified on 06th June 2022 with objective of ensuring access to affordable, reliable, and sustainable green energy for all. Green Energy Open Access is allowed to any consumer with contract demand of 100 kW or above through single or multiple single connection aggregating Hundred kW or more located in same electricity division of a distribution licensee.

m) Green Term Ahead Market (GTAM) has been launched to facilitate sale of Renewable Energy Power through exchanges.

n) To achieve the objective of increased domestic production of Solar PV Modules, the Govt. of India is implementing the Production Linked Incentive (PLI) scheme for High Efficiency Solar PV Modules with an outlay of Rs. 24,000 crore. This will enable manufacturing capacity of Giga Watt (GW) scale in High Efficiency Solar PV Module.

…….3.

(d): The Government has taken various measures for integration of RE sources in to the national grid to ensure reliability and stability: -

a) Development of intra-state transmission network is being planned to keep pace with RE capacity addition. Strong inter connection of ISTS RE schemes with the intra-state network to ensure better reliability in terms of anchoring voltage stability, angular stability, losses reduction etc. is being done.

b) Flexibilization of thermal generation is mandated to address the variability of RE generation

c) CEA (Technical Standards for Connectivity to the Grid) Regulations lay down the minimum technical requirements for the RE generating plants to ensure the safe, secure and reliable operation of the grid. The compliances to the said regulations by RE plants are verified jointly by Central Transmission Utility (CTUIL) and Grid-India/RLDCs before granting connectivity/interconnection to the national grid. Robust compliances verification is done before interconnection of any new plant to the grid.

d) Indian Electricity Grid Code mandates that RE plants participate in the primary and secondary frequency control in case of contingencies. Hybrid RE power plants, Energy Storage Systems such as BESS and PSP are being promoted for mitigating variability in RE generation and provide adequate frequency support to the grid.

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ANNEXURE-I

ANNEXURE REFERRED IN REPLY TO PART (a) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 2385 ANSWERED IN THE RAJYA SABHA ON 16.12.2024

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Details of energy supplied in the country during the last three years and current year (till October, 2024)

Year	**Energy Supplied (MU)**
2021-22	1,374,024
2022-23	1,505,914
2023-24	1,622,020
2024-25 (till October, 2024)	1,025,379

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ANNEXURE-II

ANNEXURE REFERRED IN REPLY TO PART (b) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 2385 ANSWERED IN THE RAJYA SABHA ON 16.12.2024

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The details of source wise generation indicating the quantum and percentage of energy generated from renewable sources for the last three year and the current year (till October, 2024):

Fuel		2021-22		2022-23		2023-24		2024-25(Upto Oct,2024)	
		Generation (in Million Units)	% of Total Generation	Generation (in Million Units)	% of Total Generation	Generation (in Million Units)	% of Total Generation	Generation (in Million Units)	% of Total Generation
THERMAL	COAL	1041487.43	69.81	1145907.58	70.54	1260902.62	72.50	760676.37	68.87
	DIESEL/HSD	117.24	0.01	229.71	0.01	400.58	0.02	256.98	0.02
	LIGNITE	37094.04	2.49	36188.34	2.23	33949.79	1.95	19839.27	1.80
	MULTI FUEL		0.00		0.00		0.00	0	0.00
	NAPTHA	0	0.00	0.83	0.00	0.03	0.00	0	0.00
	NATURAL GAS	36015.77	2.41	23884.21	1.47	31295.91	1.80	23503.13	2.13
THERMAL Total		1114714.48	74.72	1206210.67	74.25	1326548.93	76.28	804275.75	72.82
NUCLEAR		47112.06	3.16	45861.09	2.82	47937.41	2.76	33095.54	3.00
HYDRO		151627.33	10.16	162098.77	9.98	134053.92	7.71	109037.18	9.87
Bhutan Import		7493.2	0.50	6742.4	0.42	4716.1	0.27	5087.2	0.46
Conventional Total		1320947.07	88.54	1420912.93	87.47	1513256.36	87.01	951495.67	86.15
Renewable Total		**170912.30**	**11.46**	**203552.68**	**12.53**	**225834.83**	**12.99**	**152960.81**	**13.85**
Grand Total		1491859.37	100.00	1624465.61	100.00	1739091.19	100.00	1104456.48	100.00

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF POWER

RAJYA SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.2383
ANSWERED ON 16.12.2024

VACANT POSTS UNDER THE MINISTRY

2383 SHRI A. A. RAHIM:

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

(a) the number of vacant posts in various agencies and institutions under the Ministry;

(b) the number of recruitments done during the last four years;

(c) the number of new posts created during the last five years; and

(d) the number of posts have been appointed on a contract basis during the last five years?

A N S W E R

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER

(SHRI SHRIPAD NAIK)

(a) to (d): The details of number of vacant posts, number of recruitments done during the last four years, number of new posts created during the last five years and number of posts appointed on a contract basis during the last five years in various agencies and institutions under the Ministry are attached at **Annexure (I) to (IV)** respectively.

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ANNEXURE-I

ANNEXURE REFERRED IN REPLY TO PARTS (a) TO (d) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 2383 ANSWERED IN THE RAJYA SABHA ON 16.12.2024

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The number of vacant posts in various agencies and institutions under the Ministry (as on 12.12.2024).

Sl. No.	Name of Organisation	The number of vacant posts in various agencies and institutions under the Ministry (as on 12.12.2024).
1.	Ministry of Power	49
2.	Central Electricity Authority	263
3.	Appellate Tribunal for Electricity	06
4.	Joint Electricity Regulatory Commission for Goa and UT	02
5.	Joint Electricity Regulatory Commission for Jammu & Kashmir and Ladakh	14
6.	BUREAU OF ENERGY EFFICIENCY	15
7.	Central Electricity Regulatory Commission	36
8.	Central Power Research Institute	83
9.	National Power Training Institute	115
10.	Damodar Valley Corporation	53
11.	Bhakra Beas Management Board	6604
12.	GRID INDIA Limited	43
13.	Power Finance Corporation	37
14.	NHPC Limited	370
15.	THDC India Limited	97
16.	SJVN Limited	681
17.	North Eastern Electric Power Corporation Limited	196
18.	Joint Electricity Regulatory Commission for Manipur and Mioram	NIL
19.	REC Limited	74
20.	Power Grid Corporation of India Limited	999
21.	NTPC Limited	390
	Grand Total	**10127**

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ANNEXURE-II

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ANNEXURE REFERRED IN REPLY TO PARTS (a) TO (d) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 2383 ANSWERED IN THE RAJYA SABHA ON 16.12.2024

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The number of recruitments done during the last four years (as on 12.12.2024).

Sl. No.	Name of Organisation	The number of recruitments done during the last four years (as on 12.12.2024)
1.	Ministry of Power	23
2.	Central Electricity Authority	162
3.	Appellate Tribunal for Electricity	NIL
4.	Joint Electricity Regulatory Commission for Goa and UT	NIL
5.	Joint Electricity Regulatory Commission for Jammu & Kashmir and Ladakh	NIL
6.	BUREAU OF ENERGY EFFICIENCY	07
7.	Central Electricity Regulatory Commission	NIL
8.	Central Power Research Institute	111
9.	National Power Training Institute	05
10.	Damodar Valley Corporation	766
11.	Bhakra Beas Management Board	17
12.	GRID INDIA Limited	118
13.	Power Finance Corporation	112
14.	NHPC Limited	897
15.	THDC India Limited	464
16.	SJVN Limited	818
17.	North Eastern Electric Power Corporation Limited	53
18.	Joint Electricity Regulatory Commission for Manipur and Mioram	NIL
19.	REC Limited	293
20.	Power Grid Corporation of India Limited	1938
21.	NTPC Limited	4800
	Grand Total	**10584**

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ANNEXURE-III

ANNEXURE REFERRED IN REPLY TO PARTS (a) TO (d) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 2383 ANSWERED IN THE RAJYA SABHA ON 16.12.2024

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The number of new posts created during the last five years (as on 12.12.2024).

Sl. No.	Name of Organisation	The number of new posts created during the last five years (as on 12.12.2024).
1.	Ministry of Power	NIL
2.	Central Electricity Authority	NIL
3.	Appellate Tribunal for Electricity	NIL
4.	Joint Electricity Regulatory Commission for Goa and UT	NIL
5.	Joint Electricity Regulatory Commission for Jammu & Kashmir and Ladakh	14
6.	BUREAU OF ENERGY EFFICIENCY	43
7.	Central Electricity Regulatory Commission	NIL
8.	Central Power Research Institute	NIL
9.	National Power Training Institute	NIL
10.	Damodar Valley Corporation	192
11.	Bhakra Beas Management Board	NIL
12.	GRID INDIA Limited	234
13.	Power Finance Corporation	118
14.	NHPC Limited	188
15.	THDC India Limited	03
16.	SJVN Limited	06
17.	North Eastern Electric Power Corporation Limited	NIL
18.	Joint Electricity Regulatory Commission for Manipur and Mioram	NIL
19.	REC Limited	NIL
20.	Power Grid Corporation of India Limited	820
21.	NTPC Limited	NIL
	Grand Total	**1618**

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ANNEXURE-IV

ANNEXURE REFERRED IN REPLY TO PARTS (a) TO (d) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 2383 ANSWERED IN THE RAJYA SABHA ON 16.12.2024

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The number of posts have been appointed on a contract basis during the last five years (as on 12.12.2024)

Sl. No.	Name of Organisation	The number of posts have been appointed on a contract basis during the last five years (as on 12.12.2024).
1.	Ministry of Power	05
2.	Central Electricity Authority	739
3.	Appellate Tribunal for Electricity	332
4.	Joint Electricity Regulatory Commission for Goa and UT	NIL
5.	Joint Electricity Regulatory Commission for Jammu & Kashmir and Ladakh	NIL
6.	BUREAU OF ENERGY EFFICIENCY	62
7.	Central Electricity Regulatory Commission	165
8.	Central Power Research Institute	65
9.	National Power Training Institute	11
10.	Damodar Valley Corporation	204
11.	Bhakra Beas Management Board	02
12.	GRID INDIA Limited	NIL
13.	Power Finance Corporation	69
14.	NHPC Limited	41
15.	THDC India Limited	245
16.	SJVN Limited	623
17.	North Eastern Electric Power Corporation Limited	13
18.	Joint Electricity Regulatory Commission for Manipur and Mioram	NIL
19.	REC Limited	NIL
20.	Power Grid Corporation of India Limited	701
21.	NTPC Limited	879
	Grand Total	4156

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF POWER

RAJYA SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.1586
ANSWERED ON 09.12.2024

COST OF SMART METERS UNDER RDSS

1586 SHRI DEREK O' BRIEN:

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

(a) whether cost of smart meters is indeed substantially higher than the subsidy being offered under the Revamped Distribution Sector Scheme (RDSS) and that there are cost discrepancies in the Smart Meter Scheme;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government is planning to increase the amount of subsidy being provided under the RDSS scheme; and

(d) if so, the details thereof, if not, the reasons therefor?

A N S W E R

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER

(SHRI SHRIPAD NAIK)

(a) & (b) : Under Revamped Distribution Sector Scheme (RDSS), maximum grant of Rs.900 per consumer meter, Rs. 3,450 per Distribution Transformer (DT) meter and Rs. 6,300 per feeder meter is being provided. For "Special Category States", the same is Rs.1,350 per consumer meter, Rs. 5,175 per DT meter and Rs. 9,450 per feeder meter. An additional incentive of 50% of eligible Gross Budgetary Support (GBS) was being provided for deployment of prepaid Smart meters by December, 2023 which was availed by the States of Bihar and Assam.

To avoid post implementation & operational issues and to ensure hand-holding support to DISCOMS, RDSS guidelines mandate the roll-out of smart meters through AMISP (Advanced Metering Infrastructure Service Provider) on TOTEX mode (i.e. Total Expenditure which include both Capital and Operational Expenditure). The implementation of Smart Metering in TOTEX mode makes this component self-financing and DISCOMs will not have to pay upfront for the capital expenditure. It is expected that the DISCOM will be able to finance per month per meter cost through enhanced revenue as a result of improvement in billing and collection. AMISP will be responsible for supplying, maintaining and operating the metering infrastructure post installation. AMISP will be paid for a portion of its capital expenditure initially and the remaining payment would be paid during the operational period (7-10 years) on per meter per month basis, which is linked with Service Level Agreement (SLA). This approach ensures end-to-end responsibility of AMISP for delivery of services during the entire life cycle of the project.

(c) & (d) : There is no such proposal to increase the amount of grant being provided under RDSS as it is a fixed amount provided for incentivizing the Distribution Utilities for installation of smart meter.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF POWER

RAJYA SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.1583
ANSWERED ON 09.12.2024

STATUS OF RURAL ELECTRIFICATION

1583 SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI:

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

(a) whether 100 per cent rural electrification is complete in the country or still some villages in remote tribal areas are yet to see the light, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether it is true that some villages in the States of Gujarat, Jharkhand and Andhra Pradesh are still in dark as the electricity is yet to reach there, if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether Government mulls applying uniform electricity tariff for domestic and agricultural consumers across the country, if so, the details thereof?

A N S W E R

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER

(SHRI SHRIPAD NAIK)

(a) & (b) : As reported by the States, all the inhabited un-electrified census villages in the country, including the State of **Gujarat, Jharkhand and Andhra Pradesh,** were electrified by 28th April, 2018. A total of 18,374 villages were electrified during Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana (DDUGJY). The state wise details are placed at **Annexure-I**.

Besides, Government of India (GoI) also launched the Pradhan Mantri Sahaj Bijli Har Ghar Yojana (SAUBHAGYA) for electrification of all willing households in rural areas and poor households in urban areas in the Country. A total of 2.86 Cr. households have been electrified during the SAUBHAGYA period. The details of households electrified since the launch of SAUBHAGYA including additional households sanctioned under DDUGJY (till 31.03.2022) is placed at **Annexure-II**.

…….2.

Government of India is further supporting States for grid electrification of left-out households during SAUBHAGYA, under the ongoing scheme of Revamped Distribution Sector Scheme (RDSS), launched in July, 2021. In addition, all identified households belonging to Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Group (PVTG) under PM-JANMAN (Pradhan Mantri Janjati Adivasi Nyaya Maha Abhiyan) and tribal households under DA-JGUA (Dharti Aaba Janjatiya Gram Utkarsh Abhiyan) are being sanctioned for on-grid electricity connection under RDSS as per the scheme guidelines. Till date, works amounting to Rs. 4,281 Cr. have been sanctioned for electrification of 9,49,548 households including PVTG households identified under PM-JANMAN and tribal households identified under DA-JGUA. The State wise details are placed at **Annexure- III**. Further, under New Solar Power Scheme, works worth Rs. 49 Cr. have been sanctioned for 9,863 households for off-grid solar based electrification. The State wise details are placed at **Annexure-IV.**

(c) : As per the provisions of the Electricity Act, 2003, the respective Electricity Regulatory Commissions for States/UTs determines the electricity tariff for retail sale of electricity to end consumers. Section 61 of the Electricity Act, 2003 and the Tariff Policy provide the guiding principles for determination of tariff.

There is no proposal to implement uniform electricity pricing throughout the country.

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ANNEXURE-I

ANNEXURE REFERRED IN REPLY TO PARTS (a) & (b) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1583 ANSWERED IN THE RAJYA SABHA ON 09.12.2024

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State-wise electrification of inhabited census villages under DDUGJY from 2015-16 till 28.04.2018

S. No.	Name of the States	Number of villages electrified
1	Arunachal Pradesh	1,483
2	Assam	2,732
3	Bihar	2,906
4	Chhattisgarh	1,078
5	Himachal Pradesh	28
6	J & K	129
7	Jharkhand	2,583
8	Karnataka	39
9	Madhya Pradesh	422
10	Maharashtra	80
11	Manipur	366
12	Meghalaya	1,051
13	Mizoram	54
14	Nagaland	78
15	Odisha	3,281
16	Rajasthan	427
17	Tripura	26
18	Uttar Pradesh	1,498
19	Uttarakhand	91
20	West Bengal	22
	Total	**18,374**

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ANNEXURE-II

ANNEXURE REFERRED IN REPLY TO PARTS (a) & (b) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1583 ANSWERED IN THE RAJYA SABHA ON 09.12.2024

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Number of Households electrified since the launch of SAUBHAGYA scheme including Additional Households achievement under DDUGJY

Sl. No.	Name of the States	No of Households electrified
1	Andhra Pradesh*	1,81,930
2	Arunachal Pradesh	47,089
3	Assam	23,26,656
4	Bihar	32,59,041
5	Chhattisgarh	7,92,368
6	Gujarat*	41,317
7	Haryana	54,681
8	Himachal Pradesh	12,891
9	Jammu & Kashmir	3,77,045
10	Jharkhand	17,30,708
11	Karnataka	3,83,798
12	Ladakh	10,456
13	Madhya Pradesh	19,84,264
14	Maharashtra	15,17,922
15	Manipur	1,08,115
16	Meghalaya	2,00,240
17	Mizoram	27,970
18	Nagaland	1,39,516
19	Odisha	24,52,444
20	Puducherry*	912
21	Punjab	3,477
22	Rajasthan	21,27,728
23	Sikkim	14,900
24	Tamil Nadu*	2,170
25	Telangana	5,15,084
26	Tripura	1,39,090
27	Uttar Pradesh	91,80,571
28	Uttarakhand	2,48,751
29	West Bengal	7,32,290
Total		**2,86,13,424**

***Not funded under SAUBHAGYA Scheme**

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ANNEXURE-III

ANNEXURE REFERRED IN REPLY TO PARTS (a) & (b) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1583 ANSWERED IN THE RAJYA SABHA ON 09.12.2024

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Household Electrification sanctioned under RDSS

Sl. No.	Name of State	Sanctioned Outlay (Rs. Crores)	Sanctioned GBS (Rs. Crores)	Total Households Sanctioned	Households Electrified as on 22.11.2024
A.	**Additional Households**				
1	Rajasthan	459.18	275.51	1,90,959	64,368
2	Meghalaya	435.70	392.13	50,501	0
3	Mizoram	79.90	71.91	15,167	0
4	Nagaland	69.55	62.59	10,004	0
5	Uttar Pradesh	931.04	558.62	2,51,487	0
6	Andhra Pradesh	49.24	29.54	15,475	12,740
7	Jharkhand	7.47	4.48	872	0
8	Jammu & Kashmir	77.10	69.39	10,730	0
9	Bihar	238.86	143.31	35,467	0
10	Assam	785.55	706.99	1,27,111	0
11	Arunachal Pradesh	47.11	42.40	6,506	0
12	Manipur	214.44	193.00	36,972	0
13	Chhattisgarh	316.51	189.90	63,161	0
	Total (A)	**3,711.65**	**2,739.79**	**8,14,412**	**77,108**
B.	**Under Vibrant Villages Programme**				
1	Himachal Pradesh*	6.08	5.47	-	-
2	Arunachal Pradesh	20.18	18.16	1,683	0
3	Uttarakhand	13.08	11.77	1,154	0
	Total (B)	**39.34**	**35.41**	**2,837**	**0**
C.	**Under Pradhan Mantri Janjati Adivasi Nyayay Maha Abhiyan (PM-JANMAN)**				
C1	**Sanctioned under RDSS**				
1	Andhra Pradesh	88.71	53.23	25,054	24,057
2	Bihar	0.28	0.17	51	0
3	Chhattisgarh	38.17	22.90	7,077	4,323
4	Jharkhand	74.13	44.47	12,442	62
5	Madhya Pradesh	143.39	86.02	29,290	9,445
6	Maharashtra	26.61	15.96	8,556	9,216
7	Rajasthan	40.34	24.20	17,633	15,667
8	Karnataka	3.77	2.26	1,615	921
9	Kerala	0.86	0.52	345	309

10	Tamil Nadu	29.89	17.94	10,673	4,851
11	Telangana	6.79	4.07	3,884	3,884
12	Tripura	61.52	55.37	11,664	5,329
13	Uttarakhand	0.60	0.54	669	669
14	Uttar Pradesh	1.10	0.66	316	195
	Sub Total (C1)	**516.15**	**328.31**	**1,29,269**	**78,928**
C2	**Under State Plan**				
1	Gujarat	0	0	0	6,626
2	Odisha	0	0	0	1,326
3	West Bengal	0	0	0	3,372
	Sub Total (C2)	**0**	**0**	**0**	**11,324**
	Total (C=C1+C2)	**516.15**	**328.31**	**1,29,269**	**90,252**
D.	**Under Dharti Aaba Janjatiya Gram Utkarsh Abhiyan (DA-JGUA)**				
1	Chhattisgarh	11.98	7.19	2,550	0
2	Maharashtra	2.07	1.24	480	0
	Total (D)	**14.05**	**8.43**	**3,030**	**0**
	Grand Total (A+B+C+D)	**4,281.19**	**3,111.93**	**9,49,548**	**1,67,360**

*** Works sanctioned for strengthening of distribution infrastructure**

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ANNEXURE-IV

ANNEXURE REFERRED IN REPLY TO PARTS (a) & (b) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1583 ANSWERED IN THE RAJYA SABHA ON 09.12.2024

****

Off-grid solar based household electrification sanctioned under New Solar Power Scheme

Sl. No.	Name of the States	No. of households Sanctioned
1	Andhra Pradesh	1,675
2	Chhattisgarh	1,578
3	Jharkhand	2,342
4	Karnataka	179
5	Madhya Pradesh	2,060
6	Telangana	326
7	Tripura	1,703
Total		**9,863**

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF POWER

RAJYA SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.1579
ANSWERED ON 09.12.2024

ELECTRIFICATION OF VILLAGES IN UTTRAKHAND

1579 SHRI NARESH BANSAL:

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

(a) the details of the steps taken by Government to expedite the electrification of the villages particularly in the villages of Dehradun and Haridwar district in the State of Uttarakhand since 2019;

(b) the status and details of the village electrification programme, including the future roadmap; and

(c) the increase in the quantum of electricity available in the villages every day since 2019,the details thereof?

A N S W E R

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER

(SHRI SHRIPAD NAIK)

(a) & (b) : Government of India has been supplementing the efforts of the States through schemes like Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana (DDUGJY), Integrated Power Development Scheme (IPDS), Pradhan Mantri Sahaj Bijli Har Ghar Yojana (SAUBHAGYA) etc., to help them achieve the objective of providing quality and reliable power supply to consumers.

As reported by the States, all the inhabited un-electrified census villages in the country were electrified by 28th April, 2018 including the villages of Dehradun and Haridwar district. A total of 18,374 villages were electrified during DDUGJY (State wise details enclosed as **Annexure-I**) including 91 villages in the State of Uttarakhand.

Under DDUGJY and thereafter under SAUBHAGYA, as reported by all States, electrification of all willing households was completed by 31stMarch, 2019. A total of 2.86 crore households were electrified during the SAUBHAGYA period (State wise details enclosed as **Annexure-II**) including 2,48,751 households in the State of Uttarakhand (17,121 households in Dehradun district and 30,691 households in Haridwar district). Both the schemes stand closed as on 31.03.2022.

Government of India is further supporting States for grid electrification of left-out households during SAUBHAGYA, under the ongoing scheme of Revamped Distribution Sector Scheme (RDSS), launched in July, 2021. In addition, all identified households belonging to Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Group (PVTG) under PM-JANMAN (Pradhan Mantri Janjati Adivasi Nyaya Maha Abhiyan) and tribal households under DA-JGUA (Dharti Aaba Janjatiya Gram Utkarsh Abhiyan) are being sanctioned for on-grid electricity connection under RDSS as per the scheme guidelines. Till date, works amounting to Rs. 4,281 Cr. have been sanctioned for electrification of 9,49,548 households including PVTG households identified under PM-JANMAN and tribal households identified under DA-JGUA (State wise details enclosed as **Annexure-III)**. Further, under New Solar Power Scheme, works worth Rs. 49 Cr. have been sanctioned for 9,863 households for off-grid solar based electrification (State wise details enclosed as **Annexure-IV**).

(c) : With collective efforts of Centre and States/UTs, the average hours of supply for rural areas has improved from 20.7 hrs in FY 2019 to 21.9 hrs in FY 2024.

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ANNEXURE-I

ANNEXURE REFERRED IN REPLY TO PARTS (a) & (b) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1579 ANSWERED IN THE RAJYA SABHA ON 09.12.2024

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State-wise electrification of inhabited census villages under DDUGJY

S. No.	Name of the States	Number of villages electrified
1	Arunachal Pradesh	1,483
2	Assam	2,732
3	Bihar	2,906
4	Chhattisgarh	1,078
5	Himachal Pradesh	28
6	J & K	129
7	Jharkhand	2,583
8	Karnataka	39
9	Madhya Pradesh	422
10	Maharashtra	80
11	Manipur	366
12	Meghalaya	1,051
13	Mizoram	54
14	Nagaland	78
15	Odisha	3,281
16	Rajasthan	427
17	Tripura	26
18	Uttar Pradesh	1,498
19	Uttarakhand	91
20	West Bengal	22
	Total	**18,374**

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ANNEXURE-II

ANNEXURE REFERRED IN REPLY TO PARTS (a) & (b) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1579 ANSWERED IN THE RAJYA SABHA ON 09.12.2024

****

Households electrified since the launch of SAUBHAGYA scheme including additional households under DDUGJY

Sl. No.	Name of the States	No of Households electrified
1	Andhra Pradesh*	1,81,930
2	Arunachal Pradesh	47,089
3	Assam	23,26,656
4	Bihar	32,59,041
5	Chhattisgarh	7,92,368
6	Gujarat*	41,317
7	Haryana	54,681
8	Himachal Pradesh	12,891
9	Jammu & Kashmir	3,77,045
10	Jharkhand	17,30,708
11	Karnataka	3,83,798
12	Ladakh	10,456
13	Madhya Pradesh	19,84,264
14	Maharashtra	15,17,922
15	Manipur	1,08,115
16	Meghalaya	2,00,240
17	Mizoram	27,970
18	Nagaland	1,39,516
19	Odisha	24,52,444
20	Puducherry*	912
21	Punjab	3,477
22	Rajasthan	21,27,728
23	Sikkim	14,900
24	Tamil Nadu*	2,170
25	Telangana	5,15,084
26	Tripura	1,39,090
27	Uttar Pradesh	91,80,571
28	Uttarakhand	2,48,751
29	West Bengal	7,32,290
Total		**2,86,13,424**

***Not funded under SAUBHAGYA Scheme**

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ANNEXURE-III

ANNEXURE REFERRED IN REPLY TO PARTS (a) & (b) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1579 ANSWERED IN THE RAJYA SABHA ON 09.12.2024

****

Household electrification sanctioned under RDSS

Sl. No.	Name of the States	Sanctioned Outlay (Rs. Crores)	No. of households Sanctioned
A.	**Additional Households**		
1	Rajasthan	459	1,90,959
2	Meghalaya	436	50,501
3	Mizoram	80	15,167
4	Nagaland	70	10,004
5	Uttar Pradesh	931	2,51,487
6	Andhra Pradesh	49	15,475
7	Jharkhand	7	872
8	Jammu & Kashmir	77	10,730
9	Bihar	239	35,467
10	Assam	786	1,27,111
11	Arunachal Pradesh	47	6,506
12	Manipur	214	36,972
13	Chhattisgarh	317	63,161
	Total (A)	**3,712**	**8,14,412**
B.	**Under Vibrant Villages Programme**		
1	Himachal Pradesh*	6	-
2	Arunachal Pradesh	20	1,683
3	Uttarakhand	13	1,154
	Total (B)	**39**	**2,837**
C.	**Under Pradhan MantriJanjati Adivasi NyayayMahaAbhiyan (PM-JANMAN)**		
C1	**Sanctioned under RDSS**		
1	Andhra Pradesh	89	25,054
2	Bihar	0.28	51
3	Chhattisgarh	38	7,077
4	Jharkhand	74	12,442
5	Madhya Pradesh	143	29,290
6	Maharashtra	27	8,556
7	Rajasthan	40	17,633
8	Karnataka	4	1,615
9	Kerala	1	345
10	Tamil Nadu	30	10,673
11	Telangana	7	3,884
12	Tripura	62	11,664
13	Uttarakhand	1	669
14	Uttar Pradesh	1	316
	Sub Total (C1)	**516**	**1,29,269**
C2	**Under State Plan**		
1	Gujarat	0	0
2	Odisha	0	0
3	West Bengal	0	0
	Sub Total (C2)	**0**	**0**
	Total (C=C1+C2)	**516**	**1,29,269**
D.	**Under Dharti Aaba Janjatiya Gram Utkarsh Abhiyan (DA-JGUA)**		
1	Chhattisgarh	12	2,550
2	Maharashtra	2	480
	Total (D)	**14**	**3,030**
	Grand Total (A+B+C+D)	**4,281**	**9,49,548**

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ANNEXURE-IV

ANNEXURE REFERRED IN REPLY TO PARTS (a) & (b) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1579 ANSWERED IN THE RAJYA SABHA ON 09.12.2024

****

Off-grid solar based household electrification sanctioned under New Solar Power Scheme

Sl. No.	Name of the States	No. of households Sanctioned
1	Andhra Pradesh	1,675
2	Chhattisgarh	1,578
3	Jharkhand	2,342
4	Karnataka	179
5	Madhya Pradesh	2,060
6	Telangana	326
7	Tripura	1,703
Total		**9,863**

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF POWER

RAJYA SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.789
ANSWERED ON 02.12.2024

FINANCIAL LOSSES TO DISCOMS

789 SHRI RAGHAV CHADHA:

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

(a) whether Ministry is aware that State-owned electricity distribution companies (DISCOMS) incurred financial losses of ₹ 68,832 crore in 2022-23, and primary reasons attributed to this substantial increase compared to previous years, the details thereof;

(b) whether Ministry could specify cumulative financial losses recorded by DISCOMS over the last five years and the specific States most affected by these losses;

(c) whether Government has reviewed existing schemes or introduced new measures to address these growing financial losses and improve operational efficiency of DISCOMS; and

(d) steps being taken to ensure that DISCOMS' financial performance aligns with objectives of power sector reforms?

A N S W E R

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER

(SHRI SHRIPAD NAIK)

(a) : Yes. The primary reason for increase in financial losses of State owned Power Distribution Companies (DISCOMs)/ Power Departments, i.e. Power Distribution Utilities, in FY2023 was non-implementation of Fuel and Power Purchase Cost Adjustment (FPPCA). Other major reasons for revenue losses of Power Distribution Utilities include delay in tariff orders, poor billing and collection efficiencies, under-recovery of electricity dues of State Government departments and the subsidy amounts.

(b) : State wise Accumulated Surplus/ (Deficit) of Power Distribution Utilities from FY 2018-19 to FY 2022-23 are placed at **Annexure**.

(c) & (d) : Government of India (GoI) has been supporting the Power Distribution Utilities to improve their performance through various initiatives. Some of the key initiatives taken are as under:

i. Revamped Distribution Sector Scheme (RDSS) launched with the objective of improving the quality and reliability of power through a financially sustainable and operationally efficient Distribution Sector. The release of funds under the scheme is linked to States/ Distribution Utilities taking necessary measures to improve their financial performance.

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ii. Additional Borrowing space of 0.5% of GSDP to State Governments, which is conditional on them undertaking specific reforms in the power sector.

iii. Additional Prudential Norms for sanctioning of loans to State owned Power Utilities which would be contingent to the performance of Power Distribution Utilities against prescribed conditions.

iv. Rules for implementation of FPPCA and Cost reflective tariff so as to ensure that all prudent cost for supply of electricity are passed through.

v. Rules and Standard Operating Procedure issued for proper Subsidy Accounting and their timely payment.

With collective effort of Centre and States/UTs, the Aggregate Technical and Commercial (AT&C) loss of distribution utilities at the national level has reduced from 25.5% in FY 2013 to 15.37% in FY 2023 and the Gap between Average Cost of Supply and Average Revenue Realised (ACS-ARR Gap) has reduced from Rs. 0.84/kWh in FY 2013 to Rs. 0.45/kWh in FY 2023.

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ANNEXURE REFERRED IN REPLY TO PART (b) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 789 ANSWERED IN THE RAJYA SABHA ON 02.12.2024

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Accumulated Surplus/ (Deficit) of Power Distribution Utilities

Figures in Rs Cr

	As on March 31, 2019	As on March 31, 2020	As on March 31, 2021	As on March 31, 2022	As on March 31, 2023
State Sector	**(4,84,405)**	**(5,11,784)**	**(5,66,426)**	**(6,09,034)**	**(6,76,681)**
Andhra Pradesh	**(29,147)**	**(29,143)**	**(28,707)**	**(31,195)**	**(29,218)**
APCPDCL	-	-	(9,407)	(10,208)	(9,726)
APEPDCL	(7,974)	(7,971)	(7,539)	(7,172)	(6,911)
APSPDCL	(21,173)	(21,172)	(11,761)	(13,815)	(12,581)
Assam	**(1,913)**	**(959)**	**(1,229)**	**(893)**	**(1,699)**
APDCL	(1,913)	(959)	(1,229)	(893)	(1,699)
Bihar	**(12,258)**	**(14,673)**	**(17,160)**	**(19,537)**	**(19,322)**
NBPDCL	(3,888)	(4,670)	(5,846)	(6,881)	(7,089)
SBPDCL	(8,370)	(10,003)	(11,315)	(12,656)	(12,234)
Chattisgarh	**(6,318)**	**(7,290)**	**(7,710)**	**(8,924)**	**(10,057)**
CSPDCL	(6,318)	(7,290)	(7,710)	(8,924)	(10,057)
Gujarat	**988**	**79**	**436**	**798**	**935**
DGVCL	534	298	402	493	546
MGVCL	356	244	290	393	418
PGVCL	(172)	(577)	(431)	(341)	(300)
UGVCL	270	114	175	252	272
Haryana	**(29,309)**	**(28,978)**	**(28,341)**	**(28,404)**	**(28,165)**
DHBVNL	(13,695)	(13,581)	(13,342)	(13,322)	(13,194)
UHBVNL	(15,614)	(15,396)	(14,999)	(15,082)	(14,971)
Himachal Pradesh	**(1,532)**	**(1,521)**	**(1,706)**	**(1,810)**	**(3,246)**
HPSEBL	(1,532)	(1,521)	(1,706)	(1,810)	(3,246)
Jharkhand	**(5,127)**	**(6,261)**	**(9,183)**	**(11,556)**	**(15,175)**
JBVNL	(5,127)	(6,261)	(9,183)	(11,556)	(15,175)
Karnataka	**(3,794)**	**(5,645)**	**(9,821)**	**(14,413)**	**(17,559)**
BESCOM	(148)	(1)	207	(2,712)	(4,480)
CHESCOM	(876)	(1,242)	(1,966)	(2,388)	(2,686)
GESCOM	(1,002)	(1,995)	(3,113)	(3,101)	(3,398)
HESCOM	(1,956)	(2,638)	(5,128)	(6,422)	(7,258)
MESCOM	188	231	178	211	263
Kerala	**(11,239)**	**(12,104)**	**(18,970)**	**(24,266)**	**(29,335)**
KSEBL	(11,239)	(12,104)	(18,970)	(24,266)	(29,335)
Madhya Pradesh	**(51,061)**	**(52,981)**	**(56,880)**	**(61,010)**	**(64,843)**
MPMaKVVCL	(21,962)	(23,240)	(24,690)	(26,411)	(26,663)
MPPaKVVCL	(11,421)	(10,492)	(10,187)	(11,977)	(13,107)
MPPoKVVCL	(17,678)	(19,249)	(22,004)	(22,621)	(25,073)
Maharashtra	**(25,791)**	**(23,428)**	**(26,251)**	**(26,070)**	**(31,275)**
MSEDCL	(25,791)	(23,428)	(26,251)	(26,070)	(31,275)
Manipur	**(116)**	**(131)**	**(146)**	**(157)**	**(286)**
MSPDCL	(116)	(131)	(146)	(157)	(286)

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Meghalaya	**(1,969)**	**(2,413)**	**(2,475)**	**(2,636)**	**(4,104)**
MePDCL	(1,969)	(2,413)	(2,475)	(2,636)	(4,104)
Punjab	**(7,001)**	**(8,159)**	**(6,713)**	**(5,644)**	**(10,420)**
PSPCL	(7,001)	(8,159)	(6,713)	(5,644)	(10,420)
Rajasthan	**(89,854)**	**(86,868)**	**(89,084)**	**(89,556)**	**(92,070)**
AVVNL	(29,019)	(28,230)	(28,055)	(27,497)	(28,263)
JdVVNL	(29,775)	(29,765)	(31,497)	(32,962)	(34,488)
JVVNL	(31,060)	(28,872)	(29,533)	(29,097)	(29,318)
Tamil Nadu	**(87,895)**	**(99,860)**	**(1,38,643)**	**(1,51,639)**	**(1,62,507)**
TANGEDCO	(87,895)	(99,860)	(1,38,643)	(1,51,639)	(1,62,507)
Telangana	**(36,231)**	**(42,293)**	**(48,982)**	**(49,816)**	**(60,922)**
TSNPDCL	(11,869)	(12,984)	(15,427)	(15,634)	(18,593)
TSSPDCL	(24,362)	(29,309)	(33,555)	(34,182)	(42,330)
Tripura	**(333)**	**(391)**	**(382)**	**(514)**	**(804)**
TSECL	(333)	(391)	(382)	(514)	(804)
Uttar Pradesh	**(81,342)**	**(85,069)**	**(70,661)**	**(78,004)**	**(91,632)**
DVVNL	(27,310)	(27,754)	(21,999)	(24,971)	(30,050)
KESCO	(3,569)	(3,790)	(3,961)	(4,185)	(4,187)
MVVNL	(14,858)	(15,557)	(13,447)	(15,520)	(20,345)
PaVVNL	(16,227)	(17,295)	(20,919)	(21,624)	(17,970)
PuVVNL	(19,379)	(20,674)	(10,334)	(11,703)	(19,081)
Uttarakhand	**(3,122)**	**(3,699)**	**(3,851)**	**(3,872)**	**(5,096)**
UPCL	(3,122)	(3,699)	(3,851)	(3,872)	(5,096)
West Bengal	**(43)**	**3**	**34**	**83**	**119**
WBSEDCL	(43)	3	34	83	119
Private Sector	**7,389**	**6,424**	**21,008**	**24,963**	**28,769**
DNH7 DD	**129**	**140**	**370**	**476**	**-**
DNHPDCL	129	140	370	476	-
Delhi	**3,152**	**3,972**	**8,702**	**9,622**	**11,591**
BRPL	729	1,040	3,760	4,144	5,244
BYPL	384	603	2,316	2,539	3,094
TPDDL	2,039	2,330	2,627	2,939	3,253
Gujarat	**-**	**-**	**2,444**	**2,773**	**4,018**
Torrent Surat	-	-	402	322	592
Torrent Ahmedabad	-	-	2,042	2,451	3,426
Maharashtra	**9**	**(1,307)**	**(776)**	**898**	**1,580**
AEML	9	(1,307)	(776)	898	1,580
Odisha	**(6,308)**	**(7,152)**	**(549)**	**264**	**517**
NESCO / TPNODL	(308)	(451)	(577)	74	190
SOUTHCO / TPSODL	(765)	(1,101)	22	91	124
WESCO / TPWODL	(1,321)	(1,351)	(1)	63	154
CESU / TPCODL	(3,914)	(4,249)	7	36	49
Uttar Pradesh	**878**	**945**	**1,047**	**1,168**	**1,293**
NPCL	878	945	1,047	1,168	1,293
West Bengal	**9,528**	**9,825**	**9,770**	**9,761**	**9,770**
CESC	9,365	9,620	9,541	9,500	9,491
IPCL	163	205	230	261	279
Grand Total	**(4,77,016)**	**(5,05,361)**	**(5,45,418)**	**(5,84,071)**	**(6,47,913)**

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF POWER

RAJYA SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.150
ANSWERED ON 25.11.2024

SMART GRID PROJECTS UNDER NSGM

150. SHRI DHAIRYASHIL MOHAN PATIL:

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

(a) whether Government has reviewed the progress and challenges of smart grid projects under National Smart Grid Mission (NSGM) launched in 2015 in the State of Maharashtra;

(b) if so, the details of key achievements, including reduction in Aggregate Technical and Commercial (AT&C) losses and integration of Advanced Metering Infrastructure (AMI) with legacy systems;

(c) whether Government is implementing measures to address data standardisation, RF interoperability, and consumer awareness for smoother adoption of smart grid technologies; and

(d) if so, the timeline and steps planned for scaling up smart grid infrastructure and capacity building across DISCOMS to meet national energy needs?

A N S W E R

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER

(SHRI SHRIPAD NAIK)

(a) & (b) : Two Smart Grid projects in Maharashtra for Amravati and Congress Nagar (Nagpur) were sanctioned in April/June 2016 for Rs.229.20 Cr. under National Smart Grid Mission (NSGM). However, Maharashtra State Electricity Distribution Company Limited (MSEDCL) surrendered the projects sanctioned in December 2018 citing no competitive bids and higher bid prices. No projects were sanctioned further for Maharashtra under NSGM and the scheme stands closed as on 31.03.2024.

(c): It is to mention that smart metering is an important element of smart grid and the data exchange protocol chosen for Smart Meter as per IS 16444 shall be as per IS 15959 (Part 2) including specific requirements for Smart Meters for the application layer, which is primarily Device Language Message Specification (DLMS)/ Companion Specification for Energy Metering (COSEM). Further as per Model Standard Bidding Document (SBD) for Smart Prepaid Metering, Meter Data Management (MDM) System shall interface with other important Information Technology (IT)/Operational Technology (OT) systems (viz. Billing, CIS, IVRS, CRM systems, SCADA/OMS etc.) on standard interfaces. The data exchange models and interfaces shall comply with CIM-XML-IEC 61968-9/IEC 61968-100/Web Services/MultiSpeak v3.0 and MDM solution shall be ESB-SOA enabled.

……2.

Further, the Ministry has also taken steps for interoperability of Advance Metering Infrastructure (AMI).

As regards consumer awareness, Ministry of Power (MoP) has already released Standard Operating Procedure (SoP) for consumer awareness/engagement for facilitating smart metering implementation and it has also been mandated under the existing smart meter contracts.

(d) : Under Revamped Distribution Sector Scheme (RDSS), around 20 Cr. smart meters have been sanctioned which includes consumer meter, Distribution Transformer (DT) meter and feeder meters. Contracts for around 11.5 Cr. smart meters have been awarded so far and are under various stages of implementation. Installation of sanctioned smart meters is envisaged to be completed within the scheme period. Till date, capacity building, related to AMI and Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition (SCADA), has been undertaken for around 8,000 Power Distribution Utility employees under RDSS.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF POWER

RAJYA SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.149
ANSWERED ON 25.11.2024

DISCOM FINANCES

149. SHRI SANJAY KUMAR JHA:

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

(a) whether Government is aware of current long-running problem of DISCOM finances, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether Government has been able to identify the reasons that lead to DISCOMs problem ranging from revenue losses to others, if so, the details thereof, company-wise, if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether Government's programme of Ujwal Discom Assurance Yojana (UDAY) to address DISCOMs' financial stress has helped the DISCOMs to come out of financial stress; and

(d) if so, the details of the companies which have saved themselves from facing such conditions, State-wise?

A N S W E R

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER

(SHRI SHRIPAD NAIK)

(a) & (b) : For the DISCOMs/Power Departments (PDs) in FY 23, at the National level the Aggregate Technical and Commercial (AT&C) Losses are 15.37%, the Gap between Average Cost of Supply (ACS) and Average Revenue Realised (ARR) i.e. ACS-ARR Gap is Rs. 0.45/kWh, the accumulated losses are Rs 6.48 lakh Cr and the accumulated debt is Rs. 6.84 lakh Cr. The key reasons for revenue losses include delay in tariff orders; poor billing and collection efficiencies; non-implementation of Fuel and Power Purchase Cost Adjustment (FPPCA), under-recovery of electricity dues of State Government departments and the subsidy amounts.

Government of India has been implementing various performance linked and result oriented schemes with the objective to have a financially secure, viable and sustainable power sector (distribution segment in particular). Several interventions have been made to improve financial and operational efficiencies of DISCOMs/PDs by linking to reform measures including Additional Borrowing space of 0.5% of GSDP to States linked to power sector reforms undertaken; introducing additional prudential norms for lending by Power Finance Corporation (PFC) Limited and REC Limited; and Revamped Distribution Sector Scheme (RDSS). Eligibility of States and DISCOMs under all these measures are conditional on their taking steps to improve their operational and financial efficiencies.

……..2.

In addition, Rules have promulgated for automatic pass through of FPPCA, pass through of all prudent costs incurred by the distribution licensee, timely payments of subsidy by State Governments etc.

These initiatives have been designed to tackle financial and operational issues of DISCOMs/PDs to bring in desired financial discipline in DISCOMs and State Governments.

(c) & (d): UDAY was launched with an overall objective of operational and financial turnaround of State owned Distribution Utilities (DISCOMs) through efficiency improvements and financial restructuring in Distribution Sector. Recognising that the liabilities of the State owned utilities are the contingent liabilities of the States themselves, UDAY envisaged States taking over 75% of the debt of the DISCOMs as on 30.09.2015 by issuing State Development Loan (SDL) Bonds.**(State wise details placed at Annexure-I)**

As a result of participation of DISCOMs under UDAY and other efficiency measures, State Power Distribution Utilities have reported improvements which include:

i. AT&C losses have reduced from 23.70% in FY2015-16 to 15.37% in FY2023.

ii. ACS-ARR Gap reduced from Rs. 0.54/kWh in FY2015-16 to Rs. 0.45/kWh in FY2023. **(State wise details placed at Annexure-II)**

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ANNEXURE-I

ANNEXURE REFERRED IN REPLY TO PARTS (c) & (d) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 149 ANSWERED IN THE RAJYA SABHA ON 25.11.2024

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(All amounts in Rs Crores)

S No.	State	Total DISCOM Liabilities as on 30-09-2015	DISCOM liabilities to be restructured as per MoU	Total bonds issued under UDAY
1.	Andhra Pradesh	14,721	11,008	**8,256**
2.	Assam	1,510	1,510	**-**
3.	Bihar	3,109	3,109	**3,109**
4.	Chhattisgarh	1,740	1,305	**870**
5.	Haryana	34,602	34,602	**25,950**
6.	Himachal Pradesh	3,854	3,854	**2,891**
7.	J&K	3,538	3,538	**3,538**
8.	Jharkhand	7,215	7,215	**6,136**
9.	Madhya Pradesh	34,739	7,360	**7,360**
10.	Maharashtra	22,097	6,613	**4,960**
11.	Meghalaya	167	167	**125**
12.	Punjab	20,838	20,838	**15,629**
13.	Rajasthan	83,229	83,229	**74,790**
14.	Tamil Nadu	30,420	30,420	**22,815**
15.	Telangana	11,897	11,897	**8,923**
16.	Uttar Pradesh	53,211	53,211	**49,510**
	TOTAL	**3,26,887**	**2,79,876**	**2,34,862**

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ANNEXURE-II

ANNEXURE REFERRED IN REPLY TO PARTS (c) & (d) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 149 ANSWERED IN THE RAJYA SABHA ON 25.11.2024

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AT&C LOSS (in%)

States/ DISCOMs	2015-16	2022-23
State Sector	**23.65**	**15.78**
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	**18.61**	**19.81**
Andaman & Nicobar PD	18.61	19.81
Andhra Pradesh	**10.36**	**7.98**
APCPDCL	-	11.46
APEPDCL	7.10	5.94
APSPDCL	12.03	8.08
Arunachal Pradesh	**54.58**	**51.70**
Arunachal PD	54.58	51.70
Assam	**26.02**	**16.22**
APDCL	26.02	16.22
Bihar	**43.30**	**25.01**
NBPDCL	35.73	21.25
SBPDCL	47.87	27.95
Chhattisgarh	**22.10**	**16.14**
CSPDCL	22.10	16.14
Delhi	**11.76**	**10.67**
NDMC	11.76	10.67
Goa	**19.77**	**11.85**
Goa PD	19.77	11.85
Gujarat	**16.23**	**10.65**
DGVCL	10.48	1.68
MGVCL	11.81	9.29
PGVCL	24.71	18.31
UGVCL	11.53	9.35
Haryana	**29.27**	**12.01**
DHBVNL	26.44	13.17
UHBVNL	32.84	10.32
Himachal Pradesh	**9.68**	**10.57**
HPSEBL	9.68	10.57
Jammu & Kashmir	**58.75**	**-**
JKPDD	58.75	-
Jharkhand	**33.34**	**30.28**
JBVNL	33.34	30.28
Karnataka	**17.13**	**13.91**
BESCOM	13.88	12.16
CHESCOM	13.60	10.22
GESCOM	18.00	19.26
HESCOM	27.63	18.13
MESCOM	12.71	9.20

Kerala	**12.40**	**7.05**
KSEBL	12.40	7.05
TCED	7.46	7.08
Ladakh	**-**	**30.33**
Ladakh PD	-	30.33
Madhya Pradesh	**27.37**	**20.55**
MPMaKVVCL	31.09	22.89
MPPaKVVCL	25.06	12.60
MPPoKVVCL	26.10	27.39
Maharashtra	**21.74**	**18.58**
BEST	-	4.18
MSEDCL	21.74	19.04
Manipur	**31.72**	**13.82**
MSPDCL	31.72	13.82
Meghalaya	**45.98**	**23.97**
MePDCL	45.98	23.97
Mizoram	**35.18**	**26.27**
Mizoram PD	35.18	26.27
Nagaland	**33.44**	**45.81**
Nagaland PD	33.44	45.81
Puducherry	**22.43**	**17.49**
Puducherry PD	22.43	17.49
Punjab	**15.88**	**11.26**
PSPCL	15.88	11.26
Rajasthan	**31.59**	**15.90**
AVVNL	27.66	10.00
JdVVNL	29.67	20.99
JVVNL	35.87	15.83
Sikkim	**43.89**	**36.69**
Sikkim PD	43.89	36.69
Tamil Nadu	**16.83**	**10.31**
TANGEDCO	16.83	10.31
Telangana	**14.01**	**18.65**
TSNPDCL	17.41	22.19
TSSPDCL	12.64	17.20
Tripura	**32.68**	**28.15**
TSECL	32.68	28.15
Uttar Pradesh	**39.76**	**22.33**
DVVNL	43.13	24.04
KESCO	28.16	11.33
MVVNL	44.58	24.22
PaVVNL	27.12	17.02
PuVVNL	51.14	27.27
Uttarakhand	**18.01**	**15.32**
UPCL	18.01	15.32
West Bengal	**28.08**	**17.32**
WBSEDCL	28.08	17.32

Private Sector	**24.58**	**10.94**
Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu	**7.95**	**3.58**
DNHDDPDCL	7.95	3.58
Delhi	**12.44**	**7.12**
BRPL	12.60	7.16
BYPL	16.76	7.25
TPDDL	8.83	6.98
Gujarat	**-**	**3.93**
Torrent Power Ahmedabad	-	4.04
Torrent Power Surat	-	3.69
Maharashtra	**-**	**6.48**
AEML	-	6.48
Odisha	**38.60**	**21.85**
TPNODL	36.32	17.26
TPSODL	44.57	31.32
TPWODL	40.07	20.47
TPCODL	36.51	22.65
Uttar Pradesh	**-**	**8.36**
NPCL	-	8.36
West Bengal	**-**	**8.15**
CESC	11.6	8.28
IPCL	-	6.56
Grand Total	**23.70**	**15.37**

ACS-ARR GAP (in Rs per kWh)

States/ DISCOMs	2015-16	2022-23
State Sector	**0.57**	**0.52**
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	**0**	**2.20**
Andaman & Nicobar PD	0	2.20
Andhra Pradesh	**0.80**	**(0.15)**
APCPDCL	-	(0.09)
APEPDCL	0.32	(0.30)
APSPDCL	1.03	(0.06)
Arunachal Pradesh	**0.49**	**0.00**
Arunachal PD	0.49	0.00
Assam	**0.23**	**0.62**
APDCL	0.23	0.62
Bihar	**0.46**	**0.00**
NBPDCL	0.35	0.19
SBPDCL	0.54	(0.15)
Chhattisgarh	**(0.01)**	**0.26**
CSPDCL	(0.01)	0.26
Delhi	**(0.37)**	**0.95**
NDMC	(0.37)	0.95
Goa	**0.71**	**(0.14)**
Goa PD	0.71	(0.14)
Gujarat	**(0.02)**	**(0.02)**
DGVCL	(0.04)	(0.02)
MGVCL	0.01	(0.05)
PGVCL	(0.01)	(0.01)
UGVCL	(0.04)	(0.02)
Haryana	**0.16**	**(0.15)**
DHBVNL	0.17	(0.19)
UHBVNL	0.15	(0.10)
Himachal Pradesh	**(0.31)**	**0.86**
HPSEBL	(0.31)	0.86
Jammu & Kashmir	**3.00**	**-**
JKPDD	3.00	-
Jharkhand	**0.93**	**2.45**
JBVNL	0.93	2.45
Karnataka	**0.33**	**0.32**
BESCOM	0.17	0.30
CHESCOM	(0.10)	(0.12)
GESCOM	0.35	0.53
HESCOM	0.88	0.83
MESCOM	0.39	(0.56)
Kerala	**0.30**	**0.33**
KSEBL	0.30	0.34
TCED	0	(0.08)
Ladakh	**-**	**2.18**
Ladakh PD	-	2.18

Madhya Pradesh	**0.87**	**(0.20)**
MPMaKVVCL	1.20	(0.40)
MPPaKVVCL	0.50	(0.18)
MPPoKVVCL	0.95	(0.02)
Maharashtra	**0.43**	**1.24**
MSEDCL	0.43	1.21
BEST	-	2.25
Manipur	**0.02**	**1.30**
MSPDCL	0.02	1.30
Meghalaya	**0.82**	**0.67**
MePDCL	0.82	0.67
Mizoram	**2.06**	**1.71**
Mizoram PD	2.06	1.71
Nagaland	**0.20**	**(0.32)**
Nagaland PD	0.20	(0.32)
Puducherry	**(0.02)**	**0.39**
Puducherry PD	(0.02)	0.39
Punjab	**0.53**	**0.20**
PSPCL	0.53	0.20
Rajasthan	**1.83**	**0.20**
AVVNL	1.96	0.22
JdVVNL	1.80	0.29
JVVNL	1.77	0.09
Sikkim	**2.09**	**(0.68)**
Sikkim PD	2.09	(0.68)
Tamil Nadu	**0.67**	**0.89**
TANGEDCO	0.67	0.89
Telangana	**0.74**	**1.40**
TSNPDCL	0.88	1.29
TSSPDCL	0.68	1.45
Tripura	**0.42**	**0.60**
TSECL	0.42	0.60
Uttar Pradesh	**0.29**	**1.19**
DVVNL	0.73	1.79
KESCO	(0.07)	(0.00)
MVVNL	0.19	1.76
PaVVNL	0.21	(0.25)
PuVVNL	0.08	2.12
Uttarakhand	**0.10**	**0.72**
UPCL	0.10	0.72
West Bengal	**0.52**	**0.32**
WBSEDCL	0.52	0.32
Private Sector	**(0.05)**	**(0.19)**
Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu	**0**	**(0.14)**
DNHDDPDCL	0	(0.14)
Delhi	**(0.37)**	**(0.03)**
BRPL	(0.37)	0.03
BYPL	0.23	0.15
TPDDL	(0.81)	(0.23)

Gujarat	**-**	**(0.50)**
Torrent Power Ahmedabad	-	(0.58)
Torrent Power Surat	-	(0.30)
Maharashtra	**-**	**(0.04)**
AEML	-	(0.04)
Odisha	**0.39**	**(0.25)**
TPNODL	0.34	(0.27)
TPSODL	0.31	0.38
TPWODL	0.22	(0.59)
TPCODL	0.61	(0.06)
Uttar Pradesh	**-**	**(0.79)**
NPCL	-	(0.79)
West Bengal	**-**	**(0.18)**
CESC	0.59	(0.24)
IPCL	-	0.53
Grand Total	**0.54**	**0.45**

Accumulated Losses: Surplus/ Deficit *(in Rs Crores)*

States/ DISCOMs	2015-16	2022-23
State Sector	**(3,74,099)**	**(6,76,681)**
Andhra Pradesh	**(14,484)**	**(29,218)**
APCPDCL		(9,726)
APEPDCL	(2,889)	(6,911)
APSPDCL	(11,595)	(12,581)
Assam	**(3,089)**	**(1,699)**
APDCL	(3,089)	(1,699)
Bihar	**(4,256)**	**(19,322)**
NBPDCL	(1,351)	(7,089)
SBPDCL	(2,906)	(12,234)
Chhattisgarh	**(5,575)**	**(10,057)**
CSPDCL	(5,575)	(10,057)
Gujarat	**497**	**935**
DGVCL	394	546
MGVCL	244	418
PGVCL	(297)	(300)
UGVCL	156	272
Haryana	**(29,064)**	**(28,165)**
DHBVNL	(13,191)	(13,194)
UHBVNL	(15,873)	(14,971)
Himachal Pradesh	**(2,000)**	**(3,246)**
HPSEBL	(2,000)	(3,246)
Jharkhand	**(1,897)**	**(15,175)**
JBVNL	(1,897)	(15,175)
Karnataka	**(3,027)**	**(17,559)**
BESCOM	(375)	(4,480)
CHESCOM	(634)	(2,686)
GESCOM	(552)	(3,398)
HESCOM	(1,562)	(7,258)
MESCOM	97	263
Kerala	**(2,185)**	**(29,335)**
KSEBL	(2,185)	(29,335)
Madhya Pradesh	**(35,664)**	**(64,843)**
MPMaKVVCL	(13,986)	(26,663)
MPPaKVVCL	(9,898)	(13,107)
MPPoKVVCL	(11,780)	(25,073)
Maharashtra	**(26,246)**	**(31,275)**
MSEDCL	(26,246)	(31,275)
Manipur	**(62)**	**(286)**
MSPDCL	(62)	(286)
Meghalaya	**(1,153)**	**(4,104)**
MePDCL	(1,153)	(4,104)
Punjab	**(3,220)**	**(10,420)**
PSPCL	(3,220)	(10,420)

Rajasthan	**(92,652)**	**(92,070)**
AVVNL	(30,348)	(28,263)
JdVVNL	(30,010)	(34,488)
JVVNL	(32,294)	(29,318)
Tamil Nadu	**(63,162)**	**(1,62,507)**
TANGEDCO	(63,162)	(1,62,507)
Telangana	**(16,520)**	**(60,922)**
TSNPDCL	(5,895)	(18,593)
TSSPDCL	(10,625)	(42,330)
Tripura	**(388)**	**(804)**
TSECL	(388)	(804)
Uttar Pradesh	**(67,776)**	**(91,632)**
DVVNL	(21,824)	(30,050)
KESCO	(3,501)	(4,187)
MVVNL	(12,820)	(20,345)
PaVVNL	(12,951)	(17,970)
PuVVNL	(16,679)	(19,081)
Uttarakhand	**(2,051)**	**(5,096)**
UPCL	(2,051)	(5,096)
West Bengal	**(126)**	**119**
WBSEDCL	(126)	119
Private Sector	**(2,048)**	**28,769**
Delhi	**2,263**	**11,591**
BRPL	184	5,244
BYPL	137	3,094
TPDDL	1,942	3,253
Gujarat	**-**	**4,018**
Torrent Power Ahmedabad	-	3,426
Torrent Power Surat	-	592
Maharashtra	**-**	**1,580**
AEML	-	1,580
Odisha	**(4,311)**	**517**
TPNODL	(1,262)	190
TPSODL	(138)	124
TPWODL	(192)	154
TPCODL	(2,719)	49
Uttar Pradesh	**-**	**1,293**
NPCL	-	1,293
West Bengal	**-**	**9,770**
CESC	-	9,491
IPCL	-	279
Grand Total	**(3,76,147)**	**(6,47,913)**

Accumulated Debt *(in Rs Crores)*

States/ DISCOMs	2015-16	2022-23
State Sector	**4,08,941**	**6,61,263**
Andhra Pradesh	**15,690**	**51,852**
APCPDCL	0	11,384
APEPDCL	4,690	12,144
APSPDCL	11,000	28,325
Assam	**2,603**	**1,072**
APDCL	2,603	1,072
Bihar	**3,773**	**13,897**
NBPDCL	1,865	6,396
SBPDCL	1,908	7,501
Chhattisgarh	**1,559**	**6,168**
CSPDCL	1,559	6,168
Gujarat	**1,554**	**359**
DGVCL	174	26
MGVCL	266	33
PGVCL	843	256
UGVCL	271	44
Haryana	**30,017**	**11,886**
DHBVNL	12,480	6,624
UHBVNL	17,537	5,262
Himachal Pradesh	**4,882**	**6,683**
HPSEBL	4,882	6,683
Jharkhand	**6,986**	**20,357**
JBVNL	6,986	20,357
Karnataka	**12,179**	**32,211**
BESCOM	7,036	15,382
CHESCOM	1,193	3,708
GESCOM	848	3,706
HESCOM	2,329	8,014
MESCOM	772	1,401
Kerala	**5,880**	**16,806**
KSEBL	5,880	16,806
Madhya Pradesh	**37,804**	**49,145**
MPMaKVVCL	13,492	18,437
MPPaKVVCL	10,923	13,950
MPPoKVVCL	13,389	16,758
Maharashtra	**21,111**	**58,325**
MSEDCL	21,111	58,325
Manipur	**139**	**619**
MSPDCL	139	619
Meghalaya	**350**	**1,733**
MePDCL	350	1,733
Punjab	**25,467**	**17,813**
PSPCL	25,467	17,813

Rajasthan	**80,746**	**79,611**
AVVNL	26,658	22,347
JdVVNL	26,111	27,817
JVVNL	27,977	29,447
Tamil Nadu	**88,782**	**1,59,431**
TANGEDCO	88,782	1,59,431
Telangana	**13,944**	**35,883**
TSNPDCL	5,617	13,110
TSSPDCL	8,326	22,773
Tripura	**160**	**791**
TSECL	160	791
Uttar Pradesh	**39,535**	**78,306**
DVVNL	14,672	19,860
KESCO	2,033	2,948
MVVNL	7,498	17,816
PaVVNL	6,528	10,440
PuVVNL	8,804	27,243
Uttarakhand	**1,380**	**1,562**
UPCL	1,380	1,562
West Bengal	**14,402**	**16,751**
WBSEDCL	14,402	16,751
Private Sector	**12,146**	**23,116**
Delhi	**8,135**	**5,047**
BRPL	2,107	1,443
BYPL	2,120	1,162
TPDDL	3,907	2,442
Gujarat	**-**	**4,254**
Torrent Power Ahmedabad	-	3,590
Torrent Power Surat	-	664
Maharashtra	**-**	**3,071**
AEML	-	3,071
Odisha	**4,011**	**2,165**
TPNODL	944.35	425
TPSODL	169.60	859
TPWODL	434.19	224
TPCODL	2463.34	657
West Bengal	**-**	**8,579**
CESC	-	8,300
IPCL	-	280
Grand Total	**4,21,087**	**6,84,379**

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF POWER

RAJYA SABHA
STARRED QUESTION NO.148
ANSWERED ON 09.12.2024

ELECTRICITY SUPPLY IN RURAL AREAS

148 # DR. SUDHANSHU TRIVEDI:

Will the Minister of Power be pleased to state:

(a) the steps being taken to encourage investment in the power sector to maintain the quality and reliability of power in rural areas;

(b) whether it is also a fact that limited availability of skilled professionals also hinders technology installation and maintenance; and

(c) if so, the measures being proposed to address the shortage of skilled professionals in the Power Sector?

A N S W E R

THE MINISTER OF POWER

(SHRI MANOHAR LAL)

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

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STATEMENT

STATEMENT REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PARTS (a) TO (c) IN RESPECT OF RAJYA SABHA STARRED QUESTION NO.148 FOR REPLY ON 09.12.2024 REGARDING ELECTRICITY SUPPLY IN RURAL AREAS ASKED BY DR. SUDHANSHU TRIVEDI.

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(a) : The Ministry of Power has taken the following steps to encourage investment in the power sector to maintain the quality and reliability of power including in rural areas.

(1) The National Electricity Plan has been notified by the Central Electricity Authority for the period 2022-23 to 2031-32 to meet the projected peak demand. Central Government, in December 2022, has notified Electricity Rules mandating Resource Adequacy at the State level. State Electricity Regulatory Commissions (SERCs) are tasked with issuing regulations aligned with these rules, monitor compliance, and impose penalties for non-compliance. Distribution Licensees are responsible for preparing Resource Adequacy plans and tie up the required generation capacity to meet the peak demand and ensure 24x7 power supply in all areas including rural areas. The Resource Adequacy plans provide visibility to potential investors.

(2) Tariff Policy 2016 mandates timely issuance of tariff orders by SERCs to ensure cost reflective tariff. This will help in financial viability of the power sector across the value chain.

(3) Central Government has amended Electricity Rules introducing the following provisions:

(i) Automatic pass-through of any increase in power purchase costs on a monthly basis is mandated. All prudent Development & Maintenance costs of Distribution Assets and reasonable Return on Equity have been mandated to be passed through.

(ii) SERCs shall not allow any revenue gap while fixing the tariff except in cases of natural calamities. The existing gap should be liquidated in seven annual instalments.

(iii) If there is a change in the law, the electricity cost can be adjusted without waiting for approval from the Appropriate Commission. This ensures that the affected party is fairly compensated, bringing them back to the same economic position they were in before the change in law occurred.

(iv) Distribution licensees are now required to properly account for subsidies under Section 65 of the Electricity Act, 2003. They are required to follow the Standard Operating Procedures (SoP) of the Central Government. SERCs may take action against the defaulting entities.

(v) The Late Payment Surcharge Rules mandate that Generating Companies and Inter-State Transmission Licensees should receive their payments on time else Inter-State Transmission System access to the defaulting entity would be regulated.

(4) Tariff Based Competitive Bidding Guidelines of Central Government have fostered competition and provided opportunities for investments in the generation and transmission sectors.

……..2.

(5) Central Government, under various schemes, supports the efforts of Distribution Licensees in the States by providing funding to achieve 24x7 power supply for all consumers. An expenditure of approximately Rs.1.85 lakh crore was incurred for strengthening the distribution system of the country through the schemes: Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana (DDUGJY), Integrated Power Development Scheme (IPDS) and Pradhan Mantri Sahaj Bijli Har Ghar Yojana (SAUBHAGYA).

(6) Central Government launched the Revamped Distribution Sector Scheme (RDSS) in July 2021 to improve the quality and reliability of power supply to consumers through a financially sustainable and operationally efficient Distribution Sector in the country. Under the scheme, financial assistance is being provided to the eligible DISCOMs/Power Departments (excluding Private Sector DISCOMs) for the upgradation and modernisation of distribution infrastructure. This will improve not only the distribution infrastructure but also improve the financial viability of the distribution sector leading to more investments.

(b) & (c) : To improve the availability of skilled professionals in power sector, the following initiatives have been taken:

i. Skill Development Programs through Power Sector Skill Council (PSSC)have been taken up to train professionals.

ii. Customized Training Modules have been prepared.

iii. Capacity-Building in collaboration with educational institutions and industry has been taken up.

iv. Special programs for skilling and up skilling of rural youth near project sites have been taken up.

v. On-the-job training is encouraged through apprenticeships with power companies

vi. RDSS focuses on skill development including training in technical matters, advanced technology, advance metering infrastructure etc. for personnel involved in execution of the scheme.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF POWER

RAJYA SABHA
STARRED QUESTION NO.73
ANSWERED ON 02.12.2024

IMPACT OF REVAMPED DISTRIBUTION SECTOR SCHEME

73 SHRI KARTIKEYA SHARMA:

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

(a) the impact of the Revamped Distribution Sector Scheme (RDSS) on the country's power sector, including but not limited to the financial support provided to DISCOMs, if so, the details thereof;

(b) under the scheme number of smart meters that have been installed in the urban and rural areas across India, if so, the State-wise details thereof; and

(c) the benefits accrued to the consumers especially to the farmers and the lower-income groups from installing these smart meters?

A N S W E R

THE MINISTER OF POWER

(SHRI MANOHAR LAL)

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

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STATEMENT

STATEMENT REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PARTS (a) TO (c) IN RESPECT OF RAJYA SABHA STARRED QUESTION NO.73 FOR REPLY ON 02.12.2024 REGARDING IMPACT OF REVAMPED DISTRIBUTION SECTOR SCHEME ASKED BY SHRI KARTIKEYA SHARMA.

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(a). Revamped Distribution Sector Scheme (RDSS) was launched by the Government of India, in July 2021 with a total outlay of Rs 3,03,758 Cr including Gross Budgetary Support (GBS) of Rs. 97,631 Cr. Improvement in financial sustainability and operational efficiency of the DISCOMs/Power Departments, i.e. distribution utilities, is one of the key objectives of the RDSS. The scheme envisages reducing the Aggregate Technical and Commercial (AT&C) losses to 12-15% and Gap between Average Cost of Supply and Average Revenue Realised (ACS-ARR Gap) to Zero at pan-India level by 2024-25.

The scheme is designed to nudge the States/utilities to undertake necessary reforms for desired results. Based on performance of the utility against parameters mentioned under Result Evaluation Matrix of the RDSS, which include achievement against major financial & operational parameters, they are evaluated. Thus, assistance has been linked to performance.

To bring in the much needed financial discipline, there is a pre-qualification criteria under the scheme which includes timely payment of subsidy and Government department dues, no fresh creation of regulatory assets, timely publishing of financial accounts, timely filing of tariff/ true-up petitions and issuance of tariff/ true up orders etc.

Further, projects worth Rs. 2.77 lakh crore have been sanctioned under RDSS for loss reduction and smart metering works. Sanctioned works are at various stages of implementation and physical progress of ~17% has been achieved till date.

With collective effort of Centre and States/UTs, at the national level the AT&C loss of distribution utilities has reduced from 22.32% in FY2021 to 15.37% in FY2023 and the ACS-ARR gap has reduced from Rs. 0.69/kWh in FY2021 to Rs. 0.45/kWh in FY2023.

(b) : State-wise details of smart meters installed in the urban and rural areas across India under RDSS are given at **Annexure**.

(c) : Implementation of smart meters will provide several benefits to both DISCOMs and consumers. Some of the benefits a consumer will receive after shifting to smart metering system are as below:

i. Smart meter allows tracking of consumption pattern and helps consumers to plan and manage their energy consumption.
ii. Increased accuracy of meter reading by eliminating human errors associated with manual meter reading.
iii. Prepaid billing helps economically weaker section of consumers to budget their resources more efficiently and recharge with smaller amounts as per their convenience.
iv. Rebate on electricity bills to prepaid smart meter consumer.
v. Facilitate net-metering for roof-top solar installation.

Under RDSS, smart meter installation is not mandated for farmers.

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ANNEXURE

ANNEXURE REFERRED TO IN PART (b) OF THE STATEMENT LAID IN REPLY TO STARRED QUESTION NO.73 ANSWERED IN THE RAJY SABHA ON 02.12.2024 REGARDING IMPACT OF REVAMPED DISTRIBUTION SECTOR SCHEME

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State-wise details of smart meters installed under RDSS

State	Consumer Metering		DT Metering		Feeder Metering		Total
	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	
Assam	18,27,154	4,62,294	38,047	0	1,865	713	**23,30,073**
Andhra Pradesh	2,35,733	1,50,241	0	13	54	805	**3,86,846**
Bihar	0	19,39,428	14,314	5,882	3,779	804	**19,64,207**
Chhattisgarh	1,28,268	4,32,937	8,796	13,268	2,642	2,565	**5,88,476**
Gujarat	55,096	1,64,336	7,346	23,247	0	0	**2,50,025**
Himachal Pradesh	13,343	29,578	59	300	103	31	**43,414**
Jammu and Kashmir	400	600	0	0	0	99	**1,099**
Manipur	0	77	0	0	0	0	**77**
Madhya Pradesh	11,287	10,01,965	0	5,411	0	1,479	**10,20,142**
Maharashtra	57,170	2,97,870	20,385	29,657	18,717	6,656	**4,30,455**
Sikkim	880	581	0	0	0	88	**1,549**
Tamil Nadu	0	0	0	0	50	530	**580**
Tripura	0	0	0	0	0	83	**83**
Uttarakhand	0	7	311	656	699	845	**2,518**
Uttar Pradesh	32,315	3,46,690	7,572	7,586	11,321	9,649	**4,15,133**
West Bengal	64,027	44,932	0	0	0	0	**1,08,959**
Total	**24,25,673**	**48,71,536**	**96,830**	**86,020**	**39,230**	**24,347**	**75,43,636**

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