**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA**
**MINISTRY OF POWER**
**LOK SABHA**
**STARRED QUESTION NO.144**
**ANSWERED ON 01.08.2024**

## UJALA SCHEME AND ITS IMPACT ON ENERGY SAVINGS

***144 SHRI BAIJAYANT PANDA:**

**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 so far to save electricity; and**

**(b) the impact of the said scheme on energy savings and consumer electricity bills?**

**A N S W E R**

**THE MINISTER OF POWER**

**(SHRI MANOHAR LAL)**

**(a) & (b) : A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.**

*******

**STATEMENT**

**STATEMENT REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PARTS (a) & (b) IN RESPECT OF LOK SABHA STARRED QUESTION NO.144 FOR REPLY ON 01.08.2024 REGARDING UJALA SCHEME AND ITS IMPACT ON ENERGY SAVINGS ASKED BY SHRI BAIJAYANT PANDA**

*********

**(a) : UJALA (Unnat Jyoti by Affordable LEDs for All) was launched on 5th January, 2015 to provide affordable, energy-efficient LED bulbs to consumers. Energy Efficiency Services Limited (EESL), a joint venture of CPSUs under Ministry of Power, was the implementing agency of this scheme. Under the scheme, an individual consumer could buy LED bulbs through DISCOMs or through designated Distribution Agencies (DA) appointed by EESL.**

**To date, over 36.9 crore LED bulbs have been distributed nationwide. The state-wise details of distribution of these bulbs are at Annexure.**

**(b) : UJALA has been instrumental in annually conserving 48.4 billion units of electrical energy, and reducing electricity bills by Rs. 19,337 Cr by promoting energy-efficient lighting solutions.**

*****

**ANNEXURE**

**ANNEXURE REFERRED TO IN PART (a) OF THE STATEMENT LAID IN REPLY TO STARRED QUESTION NO. 144 ANSWERED IN THE LOK SABHA ON 01.08.2024 REGARDING UJALA SCHEME AND ITS IMPACT ON ENERGY SAVINGS**

**********

**Details of the number of LED bulbs distributed till June 2024**

| Sl. No. | States & UTs | No. of LEDs bulbs Distributed |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | Andaman Nicobar | 400,000 |
| 2 | Andhra Pradesh | 22,040,227 |
| 3 | Arunachal Pradesh | 499,498 |
| 4 | Assam | 7,185,430 |
| 5 | Bihar | 19,608,609 |
| 6 | Chandigarh | 554,283 |
| 7 | Chhattisgarh | 10,822,335 |
| 8 | Dadra & Nagar Haveli | 163,808 |
| 9 | Daman & Diu | 142,623 |
| 10 | Delhi | 13,431,273 |
| 11 | Goa | 1,005,890 |
| 12 | Gujarat | 41,448,713 |
| 13 | Haryana | 15,608,119 |
| 14 | Himachal Pradesh | 8,648,483 |
| 15 | Jammu and Kashmir | 8,486,579 |
| 16 | Jharkhand | 13,645,874 |
| 17 | Karnataka | 24,264,486 |
| 18 | Kerala | 15,429,919 |
| 19 | Ladakh | 230,630 |
| 20 | Lakshadweep | 200,000 |
| 21 | Madhya Pradesh | 17,574,110 |
| 22 | Maharashtra | 21,986,569 |
| 23 | Manipur | 299,934 |
| 24 | Meghalaya | 433,789 |
| 25 | Mizoram | 615,332 |
| 26 | Nagaland | 1,099,038 |
| 27 | Odisha | 52,270,570 |
| 28 | Puducherry | 609,251 |
| 29 | Punjab | 3,016,739 |
| 30 | Rajasthan | 17,321,034 |
| 31 | Sikkim | 164,000 |
| 32 | Tamil Nadu | 4,363,183 |
| 33 | Telangana | 2,875,082 |
| 34 | Tripura | 1,054,437 |
| 35 | Uttar Pradesh | 26,295,737 |
| 36 | Uttarakhand | 5,673,850 |
| 37 | West Bengal | 9,229,228 |
| Total | | 368,698,662 |

**********

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA**
**MINISTRY OF POWER**
**LOK SABHA**
**STARRED QUESTION NO.153**
**ANSWERED ON 01.08.2024**

# POWER GENERATION CAPACITY

***153 DR. MOHAMMAD JAWED:**
**SMT. JYOTSNA CHARANDAS MAHANT:**

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

**(a) the details of total power generation capacity in the country since 2015, year-wise;**

**(b) the steps taken by the Government to increase production capacity since 2014;**

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

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

**(e) the steps taken by the Government to reduce the production cost per unit of power generated and to upgrade the infrastructure for the purpose in the States of the country, especially in Bihar?**

## A N S W E R

**THE MINISTER OF POWER**

**(SHRI MANOHAR LAL)**

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

*******

**STATEMENT REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PARTS (a) TO (e) IN RESPECT OF LOK SABHA STARRED QUESTION NO.153 FOR REPLY ON 01.08.2024 REGARDING POWER GENERATION CAPACITY ASKED BY DR. MOHAMMAD JAWED AND SMT. JYOTSNA CHARANDAS MAHANT**

*********

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

**(b) : Government of India has taken following steps to increase the production capacity in the country since 2014 : -**

**(i) Increase in installed capacity from 2,48,554 MW in March 2014 to 4,46,190 MW in June 2024.**

**(ii) Addition of 1,95,181 circuit kilometer (ckm) of transmission lines, 7,30,794 MVA of Transformation capacity and 82,790 MW of Inter-Regional capacity with capability of transferring 1,18,740 MW from one corner of the country to another.**

**(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) Reduction of AT&C losses from 22.62% in 2013-14 to 15.40% in 2022-23. All current payment of GENCOs are up-to-date and the legacy dues of GENCOs have come down from Rs. 1,39,947 crore to Rs. 35,119 Crore.**

**(viii) Under Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana (DDUGJY), Integrated Power Development (IPDS) and Pradhan Mantri Sahaj Bijli Har Ghar Yojana- (SAUBHAGYA) schemes, 18,374 villages have been electrified and 2.86 crore household were provided electricity connections.**

**(ix) 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.**

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

**(c) : 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 June) is given at Annexure-II.**

**.....2.**

**(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 Bihar:**

1. **Under the SAUBHAGYA Scheme, a total of 2.86 crore households have been electrified across the country including 32,59,041 villages in Bihar.**

2. **Under DDUGJY Scheme, a total of 18,374 villages were electrified under the scheme including 2,906 in Bihar.**

3. **Under RDSS, projects worth Rs. 2.62 lakh crore for distribution infrastructure works and 19.80 crore smart consumer meters, 52.18 lakh smart DT meters and 1.88 lakh smart feeder meters have been sanctioned at National level. In Bihar, distribution infrastructure and smart metering works of Rs. 9,222 crore (with Government Budgetary Support of Rs. 4,733 crore) has been sanctioned.**

**.....3.**

**4. As against minimum 80,000 MW thermal capacity targeted to be added by 2031-32, 28,400 MW Thermal Capacity is under construction which includes Buxar TPP (SJVN) and Barh-I STPP (Unit#3) in Bihar with capacity of 1320 MW (2x660 MW) and 660 MW respectively. In addition, 18,087.5 MW Hydro Capacity and 7,000 MW Nuclear Capacity are also expected to be operationalized by 2031-32.**

**5. The upgradation in the transmission infrastructure includes projects for addition of 21,766 ckm transmission line and 1,77,755 MVA transformation capacity targeted to be completed by 2026-27. This includes 1,000 MVA each of transformation capacity at Banka Substation and Lakhisarai Substation with likely completion schedule of May 2025 in Bihar.**

**6. Under Power System Development Fund (PSDF), a total of 188 projects have been approved for improvement of State, Regional and National Power System. In Bihar, Renovation & Upgradation of Grid Sub-station project and project of installation of Capacitor Bank have been completed under PSDF. Implementation of Sub-Station Automation System project is under execution in Bihar.**

**********

**ANNEXURE-I**

**ANNEXURE REFERRED TO IN PART (a) OF THE STATEMENT LAID IN REPLY TO STARRED QUESTION NO. 153 ANSWERED IN THE LOK SABHA ON 01.08.2024 REGARDING POWER GENERATION CAPACITY**

**********

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

| Year | Installed Capacity (in MW) |
|---|---|
| 2014-15 | 2,75,895 |
| 2015-16 | 3,06,330 |
| 2016-17 | 3,28,146 |
| 2018-19 | 3,45,631 |
| 2018-19 | 3,57,871 |
| 2019-20 | 3,71,334 |
| 2020-21 | 3,83,521 |
| 2021-22 | 3,99,497 |
| 2022-23 | 4,16,059 |
| 2023-24 | 4,41,970 |
| 2024-25 (up to June 24) | 4,46,190 |

**********

**ANNEXURE-II**

**ANNEXURE REFERRED TO IN PART (c) OF THE STATEMENT LAID IN REPLY TO STARRED QUESTION NO. 153 ANSWERED IN THE LOK SABHA ON 01.08.2024 REGARDING POWER GENERATION CAPACITY**

**********

**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 June 2024).**

| Year | Total Installed Capacity | Coal Based Capacity | Share of Coal Based Capacity in Total Installed Capacity |
|---|---|---|---|
| | (MW) | (MW) | (%) |
| 31-3-2020 | 3,70,106 | 1,98,525 | 53.6 |
| 31-3-2021 | 3,82,151 | 2,02,675 | 53.0 |
| 31-3-2022 | 3,99,497 | 2,04,080 | 51.1 |
| 31-3-2023 | 4,16,059 | 2,05,235 | 49.3 |
| 31-3-2024 | 4,41,970 | 2,10,969 | 47.7 |
| 30-6-2024 | 4,46,190 | 2,10,969 | 47.3 |

**********

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA**
**MINISTRY OF POWER**
**LOK SABHA**
**UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.1635**
**ANSWERED ON 01.08.2024**

# HYDRO POTENTIAL IN THE COUNTRY

**1635 SHRI DUSHYANT SINGH:**
**SHRI RAJKUMAR CHAHAR:**

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

**(a) the details of the Power Purchase Agreement between Ratle Hydro Electric Power Corporation Limited (RHPCL) and Rajasthan Urja Vikas, IT Services Limited;**

**(b) whether the Government has taken any initiative to harness the hydro potential including the hydro pumped storage potential and if so, the details thereof;**

**(c) the details of the hydro potential in the country, State-wise; and**

**(d) the number of hydro projects in the country whose Detailed Project Reports (DPRs) have been concurred by the Central Electricity Authority (CEA) during the last ten years for taking up construction along with the number of DPRs under preparation, State-wise?**

## A N S W E R

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER**

**(SHRI SHRIPAD NAIK)**

**(a) : The Power Purchase Agreement (PPA) between Ratle Hydro Electric Power Corporation Limited (RHPCL) and Rajasthan Urja Vikas, IT Services Limited has been signed on 03.01.2024 for purchase of power from Ratle Hydroelectric Project for a period of 40 years at a tariff to be determined by the Central Electricity Regulatory Commission (CERC).**

**(b) : The Government of India has taken following initiatives to harness the hydro potential including the hydro pumped storage potential:**

i. **Declaring large hydropower projects (capacity above 25 MW) as renewable energy source.**

**.....2.**

ii. **Hydro Purchase Obligation (HPO) as a separate entity within Non-solar Renewable Purchase Obligation (RPO).**

iii. **Tariff rationalization measures for bringing down hydropower tariff.**

iv. **Budgetary support for Flood Moderation/Storage hydroelectric projects.**

v. **Budgetary support towards cost of enabling infrastructure, i.e. roads/bridges.**

vi. **Guidelines to promote development of Pumped Storage Projects (PSPs) in the country was issued on 10th April, 2023.**

vii. **Waiver of Inter State Transmission System (ISTS) charges for hydroelectric projects and PSPs.**

viii. **Reduction of timeline by Central Electricity Authority (CEA) for concurrence of Detailed Project Report (DPR).**

**(c) : As per the reassessment study carried out by CEA during the period 2017-2023, the exploitable large hydro potential in the country is 1,33,410 MW. Further, the identified pumped storage potential is 1,76,280 MW. The State/UT-wise details are attached at Annexure-I.**

**(d) : CEA has concurred 24 hydroelectric schemes including PSPs with an aggregate installed capacity of 15,569 MW during the last ten years. Further, 17 hydroelectric projects aggregating to 11,376 MW and 38 PSPs aggregating to 55,330 MW are under Survey & Investigation (S&I) for preparation of DPR. The State/UT-wise details are attached at Annexure-II.**

**********

**ANNEXURE-I**

**ANNEXURE REFERRED IN REPLY TO PART (c) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1635 ANSWERED IN THE LOK SABHA ON 01.08.2024**

**********

**State/UT-wise details of Hydro Potential including Pumped Storage Potential**

**(Installed capacity - above 25 MW)**

**As on 30.06.2024**

| | CONVENTIONAL | PUMPED STORAGE |
|---|---|---|
| **Region/ State/ UT** | **Exploitable Potential(MW)** | **Exploitable Potential*(MW)** |
| **NORTHERN** | | |
| Jammu & Kashmir | 12264 | |
| Ladakh | 707 | |
| Himachal Pradesh | 18305 | 7260 |
| Punjab | 1301 | |
| Haryana | | |
| Rajasthan | 411 | 9200 |
| Uttarakhand | 13481 | 1000 |
| Uttar Pradesh | 502 | 13440 |
| Sub Total (NR) | 46971 | 30900 |
| **WESTERN** | | |
| Madhya Pradesh | 2819 | 8560 |
| Chhattisgarh | 1311 | 8925 |
| Gujarat | 550 | 6140 |
| Maharashtra | 3144 | 42955 |
| Goa | | |
| Sub Total (WR) | 7824 | 66580 |
| **SOUTHERN** | | |
| Andhra Pradesh | 2596 | 26420 |
| Telangana | 1302 | 8755 |
| Karnataka | 4414 | 7600 |
| Kerala | 2473 | 1200 |
| Tamil Nadu | 1785 | 16500 |
| Sub Total (SR) | 12570 | 60475 |
| **EASTERN** | | |
| Jharkhand | 300 | 1500 |
| Bihar | 130 | |
| Odisha | 2825 | 4795 |
| West Bengal | 809 | 5500 |
| Sikkim | 6051 | |
| Sub Total (ER) | 10115 | 11795 |
| **NORTH EASTERN** | | |
| Meghalaya | 2026 | |
| Tripura | | |
| Manipur | 615 | |
| Assam | 643 | 320 |
| Nagaland | 325 | |
| Arunachal Pradesh | 50394 | 660 |
| Mizoram | 1927 | 5550 |
| Sub Total (NER) | 55930 | 6530 |
| ALL INDIA | 133410 | 176280 |

*** Exploitable Potential is subject to change due to addition/deletion of project and change in Installed capacity of Projects.**

**********

**ANNEXURE-II**

**ANNEXURE REFERRED IN REPLY TO PART (d) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1635 ANSWERED IN THE LOK SABHA ON 01.08.2024**

**********

**State/UT-wise number of Hydro Schemes including Pumped Storage Projects (PSPs) concurred by CEA during last ten years along with number of Projects under Survey & Investigation (S&I) for preparation of DPR**

| Sl. No. | State/ UT | Number of Hydro Electric Schemes including PSPs concurred by CEA during last ten years | Number of Hydro Projects under S&I for preparation of DPR | Nos. of PSPs under S&I for preparation of DPR |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Andhra Pradesh | 2 | - | 16 |
| 2 | Arunachal Pradesh | 5 | 8 | - |
| 3 | Assam | 1 | - | - |
| 4 | Himachal Pradesh | 5 | 4 | - |
| 5 | Jammu & Kashmir | 6 | 1 | - |
| 6 | Manipur | 1 | - | - |
| 7 | Meghalaya | 2 | 1 | - |
| 8 | West Bengal | 1 | 1 | - |
| 9 | Odisha | 1 | - | - |
| 10 | Uttarakhand | - | 1 | - |
| 11 | Kerala | - | 1 | - |
| 12 | Rajasthan | - | - | 3 |
| 13 | Uttar Pradesh | - | - | 4 |
| 14 | Madhya Pradesh | - | - | 2 |
| 15 | Maharashtra | - | - | 10 |
| 16 | Karnataka | - | - | 3 |
| | Total | 24 | 17 | 38 |

**********

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA**
**MINISTRY OF POWER**
**LOK SABHA**
**UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.1643**
**ANSWERED ON 01.08.2024**

# ELECTRIFICATION IN RURAL AND URBAN AREAS

**†1643 SHRI PRADEEP KUMAR SINGH:**
**SHRI RAJESH VERMA:**
**SHRI HANUMAN BENIWAL:**

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

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

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

**(c) whether the Government conducts any study regarding the availability of supply of electricity in comparison to its demand in the States and if so, the reasons for the failure of power companies to ensure regular electricity supply to the rural and urban consumers during current year especially from the month of March, 2024 till date in Rajasthan State despite the availability of estimates of demand in this regard along with the details thereof;**

**(d) whether the Government has achieved the goal of providing round the clock electricity in all the urban and rural areas of the country and if so, the details thereof;**

**(e) the action/steps taken by the Government to strengthen the Integrated Power Development Scheme (IPDS) to supply 24X7 power to all areas in the country and time line fixed to achieve the target in this regard; and**

**(f) 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) : The Government of India implemented Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana (DDUGJY) and Integrated Power Development Scheme (IPDS) to strengthen the sub-transmission and distribution networks in rural and urban areas respectively. 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 in the country were electrified during the scheme of DDUGJY.**

**.....2.**

**The State-wise details of the number of villages electrified are attached in Annexure-I.**

**Subsequently, the Government of India launched the Pradhan Mantri Sahaj Bijli Har Ghar Yojana (SAUBHAGYA) in October 2017 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. Under SAUBHAGYA, all the States have reported 100% electrification of all the willing un-electrified households, identified before 31.03.2019. A total of 2.86 crore households in the country have been electrified since the launch of SAUBHAGYA.**

**The details of infrastructure works undertaken under DDUGJY/SAUBHAGYA and IPDS are placed at Annexure-II and Annexure-III respectively. The state-wise details of the number of households electrified are enclosed in Annexure-IV.**

**The construction of new households is a dynamic and continuous process. The Central Government is supporting States for electrification of un-electrified households left-out during SAUBHAGYA scheme, under the ongoing scheme of Revamped Distribution Sector Scheme (RDSS). In addition, all identified Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTG) un-electrified Households under PM-JANMAN (Pradhan Mantri Janjati Adivasi Nyaya Maha Abhiyan) are being electrified under RDSS as per the scheme guidelines. State-wise details of household electrification under RDSS (PVTG+ additional Households) are placed at Annexure-V.**

**(c): The Annual Load Generation Balance Report (LGBR) published by the Central Electricity Authority outlines the anticipated month-wise Power Supply Position in terms of requirement and availability while simultaneously identifying the States/UTs with surplus power, which could be procured/ contracted by the States/UTs facing a deficit.**

**The details of the actual Power Supply Position in Rajasthan from March 2024 to June 2024 are outlined below:**

| Months | Energy | | | | Peak | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Energy Requirement | Energy Supplied | Energy not Supplied | | Peak Demand | Peak Met | Demand not Met | |
| | (MU) | (MU) | MU | % | ( MW ) | ( MW ) | (MW) | (%) |
| March, 2024 | 8,929 | 8,929 | 0 | 0 | 17,030 | 17,030 | 0 | 0 |
| April, 2024 | 8,136 | 8,131 | 5 | 0.1 | 14,283 | 14,283 | 0 | 0 |
| May, 2024 | 10,340 | 10,267 | 73 | 0.7 | 17,567 | 17,567 | 0 | 0 |
| June, 2024* | 10,470 | 10,347 | 123 | 1.2 | 17,774 | 17,774 | 0 | 0 |

***June Figures are provisional**

.....3.

**Above figures indicate that the gap between Energy Requirement and Energy Supplied between March 2024 to June 2024 is in the range of 0.1% to 1.2%. Even this gap between Energy Requirement and Energy Supplied is generally on account of constraints in the State transmission/distribution network etc.**

**(d) to (f) : There is adequate availability of power in the country. We have addressed the critical issue of power deficiency by adding 2,14,237 MW of generation capacity in the last ten years transforming our country from power deficit to power sufficient. We have increased the generation capacity by 79.5% from 2,48,554 MW in March 2014 to 4,46,190 MW in June 2024.**

**We have added 1, 95,181ckt kilometre of transmission lines since April 2014 connecting the whole country into one grid running on one frequency. This has enabled us to transfer 1,18,740 MW from one corner of the country to another. We strengthened the distribution system by implementing projects of 1.85 lac crores under DDUGJY/IPDS/SAUBHAGYA. Under the above distribution sector schemes, 2927 new sub-stations have been added, upgradation of 3965 existing sub-stations has been carried out, 6,92,200 Distribution Transformers have been installed, Feeder separation of 1,13,938 Circuit Kilometer (CKm) has been done and 8.5 Lakh Circuit Kilometer (CKm) of HT and LT lines have been added/upgraded across the States. Further, under the ongoing scheme of RDSS distribution infrastructure and smart metering works of Rs. 2.62 Lakh Cr. have been sanctioned, which are under execution.**

**As a result of these measures, the availability of power supply in rural areas has increased from 12.5 Hours in 2015 to 21.9 Hours in 2024. The power supply in urban areas has increased to 23.4 Hours in 2024. The gap between Energy Requirement and Energy Supplied has come down from 4.2% in 2013-14 to 0.1% in FY 2024-25 (till June, 2024).**

**Further, Electricity being a concurrent subject, supply and distribution of electricity to the consumers in a State/UT is within the purview of the respective State Government/Power Utility. Adequate quantum of power is available in the country. Making arrangement of appropriate quantum of power from various sources to meet the demand of electricity consumers in any State/UT is in the purview of the concerned State Government/Power Utilities. The Central Government only supplements the efforts of the State Governments by establishing power plants in Central Sector through Central Public Sector Undertakings (CPSUs) and allocating power from them to the various States/ UTs including the State of Rajasthan. The details of power supply position in the country in terms of Energy for the last ten years and the current year till June-2024 are given at Annexure-VI.**

**********

**ANNEXURE-I**

**ANNEXURE REFERRED IN REPLY TO PARTS (a) & (b) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1643 ANSWERED IN THE LOK SABHA ON 01.08.2024**

**********

## State-wise number of villages electrified under DDUGJY

| Sl. No. | State | No. Of Villages Electrified under DDUGJY |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | Arunachal Pradesh | 1483 |
| 2 | Assam | 2732 |
| 3 | Bihar | 2906 |
| 4 | Chhattisgarh | 1078 |
| 5 | Himachal Pradesh | 28 |
| 6 | J&K | 129 |
| 7 | Jharkhand | 2583 |
| 8 | Karnataka | 39 |
| 9 | Madhya Pradesh | 422 |
| 10 | Maharashtra | 80 |
| 11 | Manipur | 366 |
| 12 | Meghalaya | 1051 |
| 13 | Mizoram | 54 |
| 14 | Nagaland | 78 |
| 15 | Odisha | 3281 |
| 16 | Rajasthan | 427 |
| 17 | Tripura | 26 |
| 18 | Uttar Pradesh | 1498 |
| 19 | Uttarakhand | 91 |
| 20 | West Bengal | 22 |
| | Total | 18,374 |

**********

**ANNEXURE-II**

**ANNEXURE REFERRED IN REPLY TO PARTS (a) & (b) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1643 ANSWERED IN THE LOK SABHA ON 01.08.2024**

**********

**Details of works executed under DDUGJY and SAUBHAGYA (since 2014-15):**

**Total closure project cost: Rs.1,26,544 Cr.**

a) **Installation of 1933 nos. of new 33/11kV substations.**

b) **Augmentation of 2356 nos. of 33/11kV substations.**

c) **Laying of 8.017 Lakh CKm of HT and LT lines.**

d) **Installation of 6,32,207 nos. of Distribution Transformers (DTRs).**

e) **Installation of 1,90,41,387 nos. of Consumer meters/DT meters/Feeder meters.**

f) **Laying of 1.139 Lakh CKm of 11kV Feeder separation lines.**

**********

**ANNEXURE-III**

**ANNEXURE REFERRED IN REPLY TO PARTS (a) & (b) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1643 ANSWERED IN THE LOK SABHA ON 01.08.2024**

**********

**Details of works executed under IPDS:**

**Total closure Cost: Rs. 28,886 Cr.**

a) **Installation of 994 nos. of new 33/11kV substations.**

b) **Augmentation of 1609 nos. of 33/11kV substations.**

c) **Laying of 33,884 CKm of HT and LT lines.**

d) **Installation of 59,993 nos. of Distribution Transformers (DTRs).**

e) **Installation of 89,67,566 nos. of Consumer meters/smart meters/prepaid meters/DT meters/Feeder meters/Boundary meters.**

**********

**ANNEXURE-IV**

**ANNEXURE REFERRED IN REPLY TO PARTS (a) & (b) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1643 ANSWERED IN THE LOK SABHA ON 01.08.2024**

**********

**No 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**

**********

**ANNEXURE-V**

**ANNEXURE REFERRED IN REPLY TO PARTS (a) & (b) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1643 ANSWERED IN THE LOK SABHA ON 01.08.2024**

**********

**Household Electrification sanctioned under RDSS (PVTG+Addl HHs+ Vibrant Village Program)**

| Sl. No. | Name of State | Sanctioned Outlay (Rs. Crores) | Sanctioned GBS (Rs. Crores) | Total Households Sanctioned | Households Electrified as on 18.07.2024 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| A. | Addl. HHs Sanctioned under RDSS | | | | |
| 1 | Rajasthan | 459.18 | 275.51 | 190,959 | 62,160 |
| 2 | Meghalaya | 435.70 | 392.13 | 50,501 | 0 |
| 3 | Mizoram | 68.94 | 62.04 | 13,715 | 0 |
| 4 | Nagaland | 65.10 | 58.59 | 10,398 | 0 |
| 5 | Uttar Pradesh | 931.04 | 558.62 | 251,487 | 0 |
| 6 | Andhra Pradesh | 49.24 | 29.54 | 15,475 | 11,384 |
| 7 | Jharkhand | 7.47 | 4.48 | 872 | 0 |
| 8 | Jammu & Kashmir | 14.96 | 13.46 | 1,936 | 0 |
| 9 | Bihar | 119.57 | 71.74 | 21,658 | 0 |
| 10 | Assam | 785.55 | 706.99 | 127,111 | 0 |
| | Total (A) | 2,936.75 | 2,173.12 | 684,112 | 73,544 |
| B. | Electrification works sanctioned under RDSS in Vibrant Villages | | | | |
| 1 | Himachal Pradesh | 6.08 | 5.47 | 3,536 | 0 |
| 2 | Arunachal Pradesh | 20.18 | 18.16 | 1,683 | 0 |
| 3 | Uttarakhand | 13.08 | 11.77 | 1,154 | 0 |
| | Total (B) | 39.34 | 35.40 | 6,373 | |
| C. | Household Electrification through Grid Connectivity under PM-JANMAN | | | | |
| | Sanctioned under RDSS | | | | |
| 1 | Andhra Pradesh | 88.71 | 53.23 | 25,054 | 22,245 |
| 2 | Chhattisgarh | 38.17 | 22.90 | 7,077 | 3,172 |
| 3 | Jharkhand | 53.39 | 32.03 | 9,134 | 0 |
| 4 | Madhya Pradesh | 136.07 | 81.65 | 27,358 | 7,517 |
| 5 | Maharashtra | 26.61 | 15.96 | 8,556 | 8,556 |
| 6 | Rajasthan | 40.34 | 24.20 | 17,633 | 9,815 |
| 7 | Karnataka | 3.77 | 2.26 | 1,615 | 811 |
| 8 | Kerala | 0.86 | 0.52 | 345 | 303 |
| 9 | Tamil Nadu | 29.89 | 17.94 | 10,673 | 4,781 |
| 10 | Telangana | 6.79 | 4.07 | 3,884 | 3,862 |
| 11 | Tripura | 61.52 | 55.37 | 11,664 | 2,367 |
| 12 | Uttarakhand | 0.41 | 0.37 | 221 | 667 |
| 13 | Uttar Pradesh | 1.10 | 0.66 | 316 | 157 |
| | Total (C) | 487.63 | 311.15 | 123,530 | 64,253 |
| | Grand Total (A+B+C) | 3,463.72 | 2,519.67 | 8,14,015 | 1,37,797 |

**********

**ANNEXURE-VI**

**ANNEXURE REFERRED IN REPLY TO PARTS (d) TO (f) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1643 ANSWERED IN THE LOK SABHA ON 01.08.2024**

**********

**The details of power supply position in the country in terms of Energy for the last ten years and the current year till June-2024**

| Years | Energy [in Million Units (MU)] | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Energy Requirement | Energy Supplied | Energy not Supplied | |
| | ( MU ) | ( MU ) | ( MU ) | ( % ) |
| 2014-15 | 10,68,923 | 10,30,785 | 38,138 | 3.6 |
| 2015-16 | 11,14,408 | 10,90,850 | 23,558 | 2.1 |
| 2016-17 | 11,42,928 | 11,35,332 | 7,596 | 0.7 |
| 2017-18 | 12,13,326 | 12,04,697 | 8,629 | 0.7 |
| 2018-19 | 12,74,595 | 12,67,526 | 7,070 | 0.6 |
| 2019-20 | 12,91,010 | 12,84,444 | 6,566 | 0.5 |
| 2020-21 | 12,75,534 | 12,70,663 | 4,871 | 0.4 |
| 2021-22 | 13,79,812 | 13,74,024 | 5,787 | 0.4 |
| 2022-23 | 15,13,497 | 15,05,914 | 7,583 | 0.5 |
| 2023-24 | 16,26,132 | 16,22,020 | 4,112 | 0.3 |
| 2024-25 (Upto June, 2024)* | 4,51,746 | 4,51,172 | 574 | 0.1 |

***Figures for June, 2024 are provisional**

**********

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA**
**MINISTRY OF POWER**
**LOK SABHA**
**UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.1645**
**ANSWERED ON 01.08.2024**

# STATUS OF FLUE GAS DE-SULPHURISATION (FGD) INSTALLATION IN THERMAL POWER PLANTS

**1645 SHRI P P CHAUDHARY:**

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

**(a) the current status of installation of Flue Gas De-sulphurisation (FGD) equipment in thermal power plants across the country;**

**(b) the details of the number of thermal power plants (TPPs) that have completed FGD installation, category-wise;**

**(c) whether any thermal power plants have faced delays in FGD installation and if so, the reasons for such delays and the steps taken to address them;**

**(d) the amount of environmental compensation collected from non-compliant thermal power plants so far, if any; and**

**(e) whether the Government proposes to revise the timelines or compensation structure for FGD installation 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) : Currently, Flue Gas Desulfurization (FGD) is being installed in 537 units in Coal based Thermal Power Plants across the country. The current status of installation of FGD equipment in Thermal Power Plants across the country is given below:**

| FGD status | No. of units with Capacity |
|---|---|
| FGD installed | 39 nos. (19,430 MW) |
| Contract awarded / under implementation | 238 nos. (1,05,200 MW) |
| Under Various stages of tendering process | 139 nos. (42,847 MW) |
| In pre-tendering process | 121 nos. (36,683 MW) |

**.....2.**

**(b) : The details of the number of thermal power plants (TPPs) that have completed FGD installation(category-wise) are given below:**

| Category | Completed FGD Installation (Units & Capacity) |
|---|---|
| A | 11 nos. (4,390 MW) |
| B | 2 nos. (1,160 MW) |
| C | 26 nos. (13,880 MW) |
| Total | 39 nos. (19,430 MW) |

**(c) : Some thermal power plants have faced delays in installation of FGD. Major issues/challenges being faced during the implementation of FGD system in thermal power plants are as below:**

**i. FGD technology being new to our country, at present there are limited vendors with limited capacity to supply and install FGD components. Vendors' capacity for FGD installation is about 16-20 GW (33 to 39 units) in the country and time taken for installation is about 44 to 48 months. A sudden surge of demand has arisen, as all thermal generating units are to comply with SO2 emission norms within a short period which created huge gap between demand and supply of FGD equipment.**

**ii. India had manufacturing capability of 70% FGD components which has now increased to 80% with the passage of time. However, it still depends on the imports from other countries. Further, a huge foreign exchange for importing technology, equipment and skilled manpower from other countries is also required.**

**iii. The installation of FGD systems has also faced difficulties in terms of conceptualization, design challenges etc. Standardization could not be done as different sites have different requirements like space constraints, lay-out and orientation etc.**

**To address the above issues, vendors have been encouraged to enhance their capacity and to maximize the indigenous production of all FGD parts in order to reduce the import dependence.**

**(d) & (e) : As per MoEF&CC Notification dated 05.09.2022, the time limits for implementation of the $SO_2$ emission norms by category A, B and C (based on plant's location) coal-fired thermal power plants are December 2024, December 2025 and December 2026 respectively. The coal-fired thermal power plants are required to comply with the $SO_2$ emission norms within these stipulated timelines, failing which environmental compensation for non-compliance with $SO_2$ emission norms shall be imposed on the thermal power plants accordingly.**

*********

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA**
**MINISTRY OF POWER**
**LOK SABHA**
**UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.1711**
**ANSWERED ON 01.08.2024**

## INCREASE IN DEMAND FOR ELECTRICITY

**†1711 SHRI SATPAL BRAHAMCHARI:**

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

**(a) whether the demand for electricity in many villages across the country is drastically increasing due to Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana (DDUGJY) and Integrated Power Development Scheme (IPDS) run by the Government;**

**(b) if so, the details thereof, State and district-wise including Haryana;**

**(c) whether the Government is facing difficulty to manage the huge increase in power demand;**

**(d) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;**

**(e) the number of villages facing acute shortage of electricity, State and district-wise; and**

**(f) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to meet the said demand?**

**A N S W E R**

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER**

**(SHRI SHRIPAD NAIK)**

**(a) to (e) : Yes. However, there is adequate availability of power in the country. We have addressed the critical issue of power deficiency by adding 2,14,237 MW of generation capacity in the last ten years transforming our country from power deficit to power sufficient. We have increased the generation capacity by 79.5% from 2,48,554 MW in March 2014 to 4,46,190 MW in June, 2024.**

**We have added 1,95,181 ckt kilometre of transmission lines since April, 2014 connecting the whole country into one grid running on one frequency. This has enabled us to transfer 1,18,740 MW from one corner of the country to another.**

**.....2.**

**During the last ten (10) years, we have implemented Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana (DDUGJY) and Integrated Power Development (IPDS) Schemes to achieve the objective of providing uninterrupted power supply by strengthening the sub-transmission and distribution network.**

**We have also implemented the Pradhan Mantri Sahaj Bijli Har Ghar Yojana- (SAUBHAGYA) with the objective to achieve universal household electrification for providing electricity connection to all willing un-electrified household in rural area and all willing poor household in urban areas in the country.**

**Under these schemes, with an investment of 1.85 lakh crores, 18,374 villages have been electrified and 2.86 crore household were provided electricity connections. As a result, 100% of the villages have been electrified. Besides this, 2927 new substations have been added, upgradation of 3965 existing sub stations has been carried out, 6,92,200 Distribution Transformers have been installed, 7833 agriculture Feeder separation has been done 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 2015 to 21.9 Hours in 2024. The power supply in urban areas has increased to 23.4 Hours in 2024. The gap between Energy Requirement and Energy Supplied has come down from 4.2% in 2013-14 to 0.1% in FY 2024-25 (till June, 2024). The details of actual power supply position in the country in terms of Energy for the last five years and the current year till June, 2024 are given below:**

| Years | Energy [in Million Units (MU)] | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Energy Requirement | | Energy Supplied | | Energy Not Supplied | |
| | (MU) | % Growth | (MU) | % Growth | (MU) | (%) |
| 2019-20 | 1,291,010 | 1.3 | 1,284,444 | 1.3 | 6,566 | 0.5 |
| 2020-21 | 1,275,534 | (-) 1.2 | 1,270,663 | (-) 1.1 | 4,871 | 0.4 |
| 2021-22 | 1,379,812 | 8.2 | 1,374,024 | 8.1 | 5,787 | 0.4 |
| 2022-23 | 1,513,497 | 9.7 | 1,505,914 | 9.6 | 7,583 | 0.5 |
| 2023-24 | 1,626,132 | 7.4 | 1,622,020 | 7.7 | 4,112 | 0.3 |
| 2024-25 (upto June, 2024)* | 451,746 | --- | 451,172 | --- | 574 | 0.1 |

***Figures for June, 2024 are provisional**

**It may be seen from the above figures that the growth in Energy Supplied has been by and large commensurate to the growth in Energy Requirement in the country with only a marginal gap between the two. Even this gap between Energy Requirement and Energy Supplied is generally on account of constraints in the State transmission/distribution network, etc.**

**.....3.**

**The details of State-Wise/Region-Wise actual power supply position in the country, including the State of Haryana, in terms of Energy from FY 2019-20 to FY 2023-24 and the current year till June, 2024 are enclosed in Annexure-I (a)-(f).**

**It may be mentioned that the power supply position details are available for the State as a whole and the supply to various consumers/districts of the State is the prerogative of the respective State Government / Distribution Entity.**

**(f): The following steps have been taken by Govt. of India for meeting the increasing electricity demand in the country:**

**(i) In order to ensure an uninterrupted power supply for the nation's growth, the anticipated capacity addition (Under Construction and Identified) by 2032 is given below:**

**a) Thermal capacity of minimum 80,000 MW by 2032.**

**b) Hydro capacity of 25,010 MW by 2032.**

**c) Nuclear capacity of 14,300 MW by 2032.**

**d) Pump Storage Plants (PSP) capacity of 50,760 MW by 2032.**

**e) Small Hydro Capacity of 510 MW by 2032.**

**f) Solar Power Capacity of 1,43,980 MW by 2032.**

**g) Wind Power Capacity of 23,340 MW by 2032.**

**Thus, total anticipated capacity addition by 2032 will be 3,37,900 MW.**

**(ii) Ministry has issued directions to imported coal-based plants under Section 11 of Electricity Act to operate and generate power to their full capacity. The direction has been extended till 15.10.2024 keeping in view the shortages during the evening peak periods.**

**(iii) Gas-based power plants of NTPC as well as other generators are being scheduled during high power demand period.**

**(iv) All the GENCOs including IPPs and Central generating stations have been advised to generate and maintain full availability on daily basis excluding the period of planned maintenance or forced outage.**

**(vi) Hydro based generation is being scheduled in a manner so as to conserve water for meeting demand during peak period.**

**(vii) Planned maintenance of generating units is being minimized during period of high demand.**

**.....4.**

**viii) Government of India launched Revamped Distribution Sector Scheme (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 in the country. Under the scheme distribution infrastructure and smart metering works of about Rs. 2.62 Lakh Cr have been sanctioned.**

**Further, Electricity being a concurrent subject, supply and distribution of electricity to the consumers in a State/UT is within the purview of the respective State Government/Power Utility. Adequate quantum of power is available in the country. Making arrangement of appropriate quantum of power from various sources to meet the demand of electricity consumers in any State/UT is in the purview of the concerned State Government/Power Utilities. The Central Government only supplements the efforts of the State Governments by establishing power plants in Central Sector through Central Public Sector Undertakings (CPSUs) and allocating power from them to the various States/ UTs including the State of Haryana.**

**********

**ANNEXURE-I (a)**

**ANNEXURE REFERRED IN REPLY TO PARTS (a) TO (e) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1711 ANSWERED IN THE LOK SABHA ON 01.08.2024**

**********

| State-wise Comparison of Power Supply Position - Energy (FY 2024-25) | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | (Figures in MU net) |
| State/ | April, 2024 - June, 2024 | | | |
| System / | Energy Requirement | Energy Supplied | Energy not Supplied | |
| Region | ( MU ) | ( MU ) | ( MU ) | ( % ) |
| Chandigarh | 578 | 578 | 0 | 0.0 |
| Delhi | 11,614 | 11,606 | 8 | 0.1 |
| Haryana | 19,332 | 19,321 | 11 | 0.1 |
| Himachal Pradesh | 3,252 | 3,237 | 15 | 0.5 |
| Jammu & Kashmir | 4,815 | 4,791 | 25 | 0.5 |
| Punjab | 20,515 | 20,515 | 0 | 0.0 |
| Rajasthan | 28,946 | 28,744 | 202 | 0.7 |
| Uttar Pradesh | 48,846 | 48,765 | 80 | 0.2 |
| Uttarakhand | 4,682 | 4,668 | 14 | 0.3 |
| Northern Region | 142,980 | 142,626 | 354 | 0.2 |
| Chhattisgarh | 11,106 | 11,104 | 2 | 0.0 |
| Gujarat | 42,404 | 42,404 | 0 | 0.0 |
| Madhya Pradesh | 25,240 | 25,217 | 23 | 0.1 |
| Maharashtra | 53,338 | 53,334 | 5 | 0.0 |
| Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu | 2,696 | 2,696 | 0 | 0.0 |
| Goa | 1,437 | 1,431 | 6 | 0.4 |
| Western Region | 138,588 | 138,552 | 36 | 0.0 |
| Andhra Pradesh | 20,501 | 20,501 | 0 | 0.0 |
| Telangana | 19,411 | 19,411 | 0 | 0.0 |
| Karnataka | 23,704 | 23,704 | 0 | 0.0 |
| Kerala | 8,529 | 8,527 | 2 | 0.0 |
| Tamil Nadu | 35,385 | 35,385 | 0 | 0.0 |
| Puducherry | 970 | 970 | 0 | 0.0 |
| Lakshadweep (#) | 18 | 18 | 0 | 0.0 |
| Southern Region | 108,513 | 108,511 | 2 | 0.0 |
| Bihar | 12,601 | 12,514 | 87 | 0.7 |
| DVC | 6,762 | 6,761 | 1 | 0.0 |
| Jharkhand | 4,140 | 4,089 | 52 | 1.3 |
| Odisha | 11,996 | 11,991 | 5 | 0.0 |
| West Bengal | 20,806 | 20,775 | 31 | 0.2 |
| Sikkim | 137 | 137 | 0 | 0.0 |
| Andaman- Nicobar (#) | 114 | 112 | 3 | 2.6 |
| Eastern Region | 56,456 | 56,279 | 177 | 0.3 |
| Arunachal Pradesh | 245 | 245 | 0 | 0.0 |
| Assam | 3,314 | 3,309 | 5 | 0.1 |
| Manipur | 264 | 264 | 0 | 0.0 |
| Meghalaya | 491 | 491 | 0 | 0.0 |
| Mizoram | 166 | 166 | 0 | 0.0 |
| Nagaland | 233 | 233 | 0 | 0.0 |
| Tripura | 494 | 494 | 0 | 0.0 |
| North-Eastern Region | 5,208 | 5,204 | 5 | 0.1 |
| All India | 451,746 | 451,172 | 574 | 0.1 |
| (#) Lakshadweep and Andaman & Nicobar Islands are stand- alone systems, power supply position of these, does not form part of regional requirement and supply. | | | | |
| Note: Power Supply Position Report has been compiled based on the data furnished by State Utilities/ Electricity Departments. | | | | |

**********

**ANNEXURE-I (b)**

**ANNEXURE REFERRED IN REPLY TO PARTS (a) TO (e) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1711 ANSWERED IN THE LOK SABHA ON 01.08.2024**

**********

| State-wise Comparison of Power Supply Position - Energy (FY 2023-24) | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | (Figures in MU net) |
| State/ System / Region | April, 2023 - March, 2024 | | | |
| | Energy Requirement | Energy Supplied | Energy not Supplied | |
| | ( MU ) | ( MU ) | ( MU ) | ( % ) |
| Chandigarh | 1,789 | 1,789 | 0 | 0.0 |
| Delhi | 35,501 | 35,496 | 5 | 0.0 |
| Haryana | 63,983 | 63,636 | 348 | 0.5 |
| Himachal Pradesh | 12,805 | 12,767 | 38 | 0.3 |
| Jammu & Kashmir | 20,040 | 19,763 | 277 | 1.4 |
| Punjab | 69,533 | 69,528 | 5 | 0.0 |
| Rajasthan | 107,422 | 106,806 | 616 | 0.6 |
| Uttar Pradesh | 148,791 | 148,287 | 504 | 0.3 |
| Uttarakhand | 15,644 | 15,532 | 112 | 0.7 |
| Northern Region | 476,852 | 474,946 | 1,906 | 0.4 |
| Chhattisgarh | 39,930 | 39,872 | 58 | 0.1 |
| Gujarat | 145,768 | 145,740 | 28 | 0.0 |
| Madhya Pradesh | 99,301 | 99,150 | 151 | 0.2 |
| Maharashtra | 207,108 | 206,931 | 176 | 0.1 |
| Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu | 10,164 | 10,164 | 0 | 0.0 |
| Goa | 5,111 | 5,111 | 0 | 0.0 |
| Western Region | 517,714 | 517,301 | 413 | 0.1 |
| Andhra Pradesh | 80,209 | 80,151 | 57 | 0.1 |
| Telangana | 84,623 | 84,613 | 9 | 0.0 |
| Karnataka | 94,088 | 93,934 | 154 | 0.2 |
| Kerala | 30,943 | 30,938 | 5 | 0.0 |
| Tamil Nadu | 126,163 | 126,151 | 12 | 0.0 |
| Puducherry | 3,456 | 3,455 | 1 | 0.0 |
| Lakshadweep (#) | 64 | 64 | 0 | 0.0 |
| Southern Region | 419,531 | 419,293 | 238 | 0.1 |
| Bihar | 41,514 | 40,918 | 596 | 1.4 |
| DVC | 26,560 | 26,552 | 8 | 0.0 |
| Jharkhand | 14,408 | 13,858 | 550 | 3.8 |
| Odisha | 41,358 | 41,333 | 25 | 0.1 |
| West Bengal | 67,576 | 67,490 | 86 | 0.1 |
| Sikkim | 544 | 543 | 0 | 0.0 |
| Andaman- Nicobar (#) | 386 | 374 | 12 | 3.2 |
| Eastern Region | 192,013 | 190,747 | 1,266 | 0.7 |
| Arunachal Pradesh | 1,014 | 1,014 | 0 | 0.0 |
| Assam | 12,445 | 12,341 | 104 | 0.8 |
| Manipur | 1,023 | 1,008 | 15 | 1.5 |
| Meghalaya | 2,236 | 2,066 | 170 | 7.6 |
| Mizoram | 684 | 684 | 0 | 0.0 |
| Nagaland | 921 | 921 | 0 | 0.0 |
| Tripura | 1,691 | 1,691 | 0 | 0.0 |
| North-Eastern Region | 20,022 | 19,733 | 289 | 1.4 |
| All India | 1,626,132 | 1,622,020 | 4,112 | 0.3 |
| (#) Lakshadweep and Andaman & Nicobar Islands are stand- alone systems, power supply position of these, does not form part of regional requirement and supply. | | | | |
| Note: Power Supply Position Report has been compiled based on the data furnished by State Utilities/ Electricity Departments. | | | | |

**********

**ANNEXURE-I (c)**

**ANNEXURE REFERRED IN REPLY TO PARTS (a) TO (e) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1711 ANSWERED IN THE LOK SABHA ON 01.08.2024**

**********

| State-wise Comparison of Power Supply Position - Energy (FY 2022-23) | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | (Figures in MU net ) |
| State/ | April, 2022 - March, 2023 | | | |
| System / | Energy Requirement | Energy Supplied | Energy not Supplied | |
| Region | ( MU ) | ( MU ) | ( MU ) | ( % ) |
| Chandigarh | 1,788 | 1,788 | 0 | 0.0 |
| Delhi | 35,143 | 35,133 | 10 | 0.0 |
| Haryana | 61,451 | 60,945 | 506 | 0.8 |
| Himachal Pradesh | 12,649 | 12,542 | 107 | 0.8 |
| Jammu & Kashmir | 19,639 | 19,322 | 317 | 1.6 |
| Punjab | 69,522 | 69,220 | 302 | 0.4 |
| Rajasthan | 101,801 | 100,057 | 1,745 | 1.7 |
| Uttar Pradesh | 144,251 | 143,050 | 1,201 | 0.8 |
| Uttarakhand | 15,647 | 15,386 | 261 | 1.7 |
| Northern Region | 463,088 | 458,640 | 4,449 | 1.0 |
| Chhattisgarh | 37,446 | 37,374 | 72 | 0.2 |
| Gujarat | 139,043 | 138,999 | 44 | 0.0 |
| Madhya Pradesh | 92,683 | 92,325 | 358 | 0.4 |
| Maharashtra | 187,309 | 187,197 | 111 | 0.1 |
| Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu | 10,018 | 10,018 | 0 | 0.0 |
| Goa | 4,669 | 4,669 | 0 | 0.0 |
| Western Region | 477,393 | 476,808 | 586 | 0.1 |
| Andhra Pradesh | 72,302 | 71,893 | 410 | 0.6 |
| Telangana | 77,832 | 77,799 | 34 | 0.0 |
| Karnataka | 75,688 | 75,663 | 26 | 0.0 |
| Kerala | 27,747 | 27,726 | 21 | 0.1 |
| Tamil Nadu | 114,798 | 114,722 | 77 | 0.1 |
| Puducherry | 3,051 | 3,050 | 1 | 0.0 |
| Lakshadweep (#) | 64 | 64 | 0 | 0.0 |
| Southern Region | 371,467 | 370,900 | 567 | 0.2 |
| Bihar | 39,545 | 38,762 | 783 | 2.0 |
| DVC | 26,339 | 26,330 | 9 | 0.0 |
| Jharkhand | 13,278 | 12,288 | 990 | 7.5 |
| Odisha | 42,631 | 42,584 | 47 | 0.1 |
| West Bengal | 60,348 | 60,274 | 74 | 0.1 |
| Sikkim | 587 | 587 | 0 | 0.0 |
| Andaman- Nicobar (#) | 348 | 348 | 0 | 0.1 |
| Eastern Region | 182,791 | 180,888 | 1,903 | 1.0 |
| Arunachal Pradesh | 915 | 892 | 24 | 2.6 |
| Assam | 11,465 | 11,465 | 0 | 0.0 |
| Manipur | 1,014 | 1,014 | 0 | 0.0 |
| Meghalaya | 2,237 | 2,237 | 0 | 0.0 |
| Mizoram | 645 | 645 | 0 | 0.0 |
| Nagaland | 926 | 873 | 54 | 5.8 |
| Tripura | 1,547 | 1,547 | 0 | 0.0 |
| North-Eastern Region | 18,758 | 18,680 | 78 | 0.4 |
| All India | 1,513,497 | 1,505,914 | 7,583 | 0.5 |
| (#) Lakshadweep and Andaman & Nicobar Islands are stand- alone systems, power supply position of these, does not form part of regional requirement and supply. | | | | |
| Note: Power Supply Position Report has been compiled based on the data furnished by State Utilities/ Electricity Departments. | | | | |

**********

**ANNEXURE-I (d)**

**ANNEXURE REFERRED IN REPLY TO PARTS (a) TO (e) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1711 ANSWERED IN THE LOK SABHA ON 01.08.2024**

**********

| State-wise Comparison of Power Supply Position - Energy (FY 2021-22) | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | (Figures in MU net) |
| State/ System / Region | April, 2021 - March, 2022 | | | |
| | Energy Requirement | Energy Supplied | Energy not Supplied | |
| | ( MU ) | ( MU ) | ( MU ) | ( % ) |
| Chandigarh | 1,606 | 1,606 | 0 | 0.0 |
| Delhi | 31,128 | 31,122 | 6 | 0.0 |
| Haryana | 55,499 | 55,209 | 290 | 0.5 |
| Himachal Pradesh | 12,115 | 12,088 | 27 | 0.2 |
| Jammu & Kashmir | 19,957 | 18,434 | 1,524 | 7.6 |
| Punjab | 62,846 | 62,411 | 436 | 0.7 |
| Rajasthan | 89,814 | 89,310 | 504 | 0.6 |
| Uttar Pradesh | 129,448 | 128,310 | 1,138 | 0.9 |
| Uttarakhand | 15,521 | 15,426 | 94 | 0.6 |
| Northern Region | 417,934 | 413,915 | 4,019 | 1.0 |
| Chhattisgarh | 31,908 | 31,872 | 35 | 0.1 |
| Gujarat | 123,953 | 123,666 | 287 | 0.2 |
| Madhya Pradesh | 86,501 | 86,455 | 46 | 0.1 |
| Maharashtra | 172,823 | 172,809 | 14 | 0.0 |
| Daman & Diu | 2,594 | 2,594 | 0 | 0.0 |
| Dadra & Nagar Haveli | 6,839 | 6,839 | 0 | 0.0 |
| Goa | 4,448 | 4,448 | 0 | 0.0 |
| Western Region | 429,065 | 428,683 | 383 | 0.1 |
| Andhra Pradesh | 68,413 | 68,219 | 194 | 0.3 |
| Telangana | 70,539 | 70,523 | 16 | 0.0 |
| Karnataka | 72,437 | 72,417 | 20 | 0.0 |
| Kerala | 26,579 | 26,570 | 9 | 0.0 |
| Tamil Nadu | 109,816 | 109,798 | 18 | 0.0 |
| Puducherry | 2,894 | 2,893 | 1 | 0.0 |
| Lakshadweep (#) | 56 | 56 | 0 | 0.0 |
| Southern Region | 350,678 | 350,421 | 258 | 0.1 |
| Bihar | 36,216 | 35,761 | 455 | 1.3 |
| DVC | 23,741 | 23,736 | 4 | 0.0 |
| Jharkhand | 11,148 | 10,590 | 558 | 5.0 |
| Odisha | 38,339 | 38,332 | 7 | 0.0 |
| West Bengal | 54,001 | 53,945 | 57 | 0.1 |
| Sikkim | 610 | 609 | 0 | 0.0 |
| Andaman- Nicobar (#) | 335 | 327 | 8 | 2.3 |
| Eastern Region | 164,054 | 162,973 | 1,081 | 0.7 |
| Arunachal Pradesh | 875 | 874 | 1 | 0.1 |
| Assam | 10,844 | 10,825 | 19 | 0.2 |
| Manipur | 1,019 | 1,018 | 1 | 0.1 |
| Meghalaya | 2,256 | 2,243 | 13 | 0.6 |
| Mizoram | 656 | 644 | 12 | 1.8 |
| Nagaland | 852 | 851 | 1 | 0.1 |
| Tripura (*) | 1,578 | 1,578 | 0 | 0.0 |
| North-Eastern Region | 18,079 | 18,033 | 47 | 0.3 |
| All India | 1,379,812 | 1,374,024 | 5,787 | 0.4 |
| (#) Lakshadweep and Andaman & Nicobar Islands are stand- alone systems, power supply position of these, does not form part of regional requirement and energy supplied. | | | | |
| (*) Excludes energy exported to Bangladesh. | | | | |
| Note: Power Supply Position Report has been compiled based on the data furnished by State Utilities/ Electricity Departments. | | | | |

**********

**ANNEXURE-I (e)**

**ANNEXURE REFERRED IN REPLY TO PARTS (a) TO (e) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1711 ANSWERED IN THE LOK SABHA ON 01.08.2024**

**********

| State-wise Comparison of Power Supply Position - Energy (FY 2020-21) | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | (Figures in MU net) |
| State/ System / Region | April, 2020 - March, 2021 | | | |
| | Energy Requirement | Energy Supplied | Energy not Supplied | |
| | ( MU ) | ( MU ) | ( MU ) | ( % ) |
| Chandigarh | 1,523 | 1,523 | 0 | 0.0 |
| Delhi | 29,560 | 29,555 | 4 | 0.0 |
| Haryana | 53,161 | 53,108 | 53 | 0.1 |
| Himachal Pradesh | 10,186 | 10,130 | 56 | 0.5 |
| Jammu & Kashmir | 19,773 | 17,222 | 2,551 | 12.9 |
| Punjab | 58,445 | 58,377 | 67 | 0.1 |
| Rajasthan | 85,311 | 85,205 | 106 | 0.1 |
| Uttar Pradesh | 124,367 | 123,383 | 984 | 0.8 |
| Uttarakhand | 13,827 | 13,818 | 8 | 0.1 |
| Northern Region | 396,151 | 392,323 | 3,829 | 1.0 |
| Chhattisgarh | 30,472 | 30,449 | 22 | 0.1 |
| Gujarat | 111,622 | 111,622 | 0 | 0.0 |
| Madhya Pradesh | 83,437 | 83,437 | 0 | 0.0 |
| Maharashtra | 150,679 | 150,663 | 16 | 0.0 |
| Daman & Diu | 2,223 | 2,223 | 0 | 0.0 |
| Dadra & Nagar Haveli | 5,497 | 5,497 | 0 | 0.0 |
| Goa | 4,083 | 4,083 | 0 | 0.0 |
| Western Region | 388,013 | 387,975 | 38 | 0.0 |
| Andhra Pradesh | 62,080 | 62,076 | 4 | 0.0 |
| Telangana | 66,998 | 66,994 | 4 | 0.0 |
| Karnataka | 68,851 | 68,831 | 19 | 0.0 |
| Kerala | 25,118 | 25,102 | 16 | 0.1 |
| Tamil Nadu | 101,194 | 101,189 | 5 | 0.0 |
| Puducherry | 2,644 | 2,644 | 0 | 0.0 |
| Lakshadweep (#) | 56 | 56 | 0 | 0.0 |
| Southern Region | 326,885 | 326,836 | 48 | 0.0 |
| Bihar | 34,171 | 34,018 | 153 | 0.4 |
| DVC | 21,368 | 21,368 | 0 | 0.0 |
| Jharkhand | 9,953 | 9,675 | 278 | 2.8 |
| Odisha | 29,848 | 29,848 | 0 | 0.0 |
| West Bengal | 51,644 | 51,543 | 100 | 0.2 |
| Sikkim | 546 | 546 | 0 | 0.0 |
| Andaman- Nicobar (#) | 346 | 323 | 23 | 6.7 |
| Eastern Region | 147,530 | 146,999 | 531 | 0.4 |
| Arunachal Pradesh | 719 | 714 | 5 | 0.7 |
| Assam | 10,192 | 9,815 | 377 | 3.7 |
| Manipur | 974 | 969 | 5 | 0.5 |
| Meghalaya | 2,031 | 2,005 | 26 | 1.3 |
| Mizoram | 728 | 723 | 4 | 0.6 |
| Nagaland | 826 | 822 | 4 | 0.5 |
| Tripura (*) | 1,484 | 1,481 | 3 | 0.2 |
| North-Eastern Region | 16,955 | 16,531 | 424 | 2.5 |
| All India | 1,275,534 | 1,270,663 | 4,871 | 0.4 |
| (#) Lakshadweep and Andaman & Nicobar Islands are stand- alone systems, power supply position of these, does not form part of regional requirement and energy supplied. | | | | |
| (*) Excludes energy exported to Bangladesh. | | | | |
| Note: Power Supply Position Report has been compiled based on the data furnished by State Utilities/ Electricity Departments. | | | | |

**********

**ANNEXURE-I (f)**

**ANNEXURE REFERRED IN REPLY TO PARTS (a) TO (e) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1711 ANSWERED IN THE LOK SABHA ON 01.08.2024**

**********

| State-wise Comparison of Power Supply Position - Energy (FY 2019-20) | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | (Figures in MU net) |
| State/ System / Region | April, 2019 - March, 2020 | | | |
| | Energy Requirement ( MU ) | Energy Supplied ( MU ) | Energy not Supplied ( MU ) | Energy not Supplied ( % ) |
| Chandigarh | 1,732 | 1,732 | 0 | 0.0 |
| Delhi | 33,086 | 33,077 | 9 | 0.0 |
| Haryana | 54,505 | 54,492 | 13 | 0.0 |
| Himachal Pradesh | 10,424 | 10,353 | 71 | 0.7 |
| UT of J&K and Ladakh | 20,025 | 16,259 | 3,767 | 18.8 |
| Punjab | 56,776 | 56,770 | 6 | 0.0 |
| Rajasthan | 81,281 | 81,222 | 58 | 0.1 |
| Uttar Pradesh | 122,549 | 121,004 | 1,545 | 1.3 |
| Uttarakhand | 14,472 | 14,376 | 96 | 0.7 |
| Northern Region | 394,851 | 389,285 | 5,566 | 1.4 |
| Chhattisgarh | 30,111 | 30,107 | 4 | 0.0 |
| Gujarat | 113,940 | 113,939 | 1 | 0.0 |
| Madhya Pradesh | 76,172 | 76,172 | 0 | 0.0 |
| Maharashtra | 155,167 | 155,166 | 0 | 0.0 |
| Daman & Diu | 2,574 | 2,574 | 0 | 0.0 |
| Dadra & Nagar Haveli | 6,528 | 6,528 | 0 | 0.0 |
| Goa | 4,350 | 4,350 | 0 | 0.0 |
| Western Region | 388,841 | 388,836 | 5 | 0.0 |
| Andhra Pradesh | 65,452 | 65,414 | 38 | 0.1 |
| Telangana | 68,306 | 68,303 | 3 | 0.0 |
| Karnataka | 72,799 | 72,796 | 3 | 0.0 |
| Kerala | 26,315 | 26,265 | 50 | 0.2 |
| Tamil Nadu | 108,816 | 108,812 | 4 | 0.0 |
| Puducherry | 2,847 | 2,846 | 1 | 0.0 |
| Lakshadweep (#) | 46 | 46 | 0 | 0.0 |
| Southern Region | 344,535 | 344,436 | 99 | 0.0 |
| Bihar | 31,627 | 31,533 | 94 | 0.3 |
| DVC | 22,429 | 22,427 | 2 | 0.0 |
| Jharkhand | 8,941 | 8,872 | 69 | 0.8 |
| Odisha | 29,692 | 29,692 | 0 | 0.0 |
| West Bengal | 52,948 | 52,824 | 124 | 0.2 |
| Sikkim | 554 | 554 | 0 | 0.0 |
| Andaman- Nicobar (*#*) | 346 | 323 | 23 | 6.7 |
| Eastern Region | 146,191 | 145,902 | 289 | 0.2 |
| Arunachal Pradesh | 753 | 749 | 4 | 0.5 |
| Assam | 9,804 | 9,288 | 516 | 5.3 |
| Manipur | 924 | 917 | 6 | 0.7 |
| Meghalaya | 2,112 | 2,064 | 48 | 2.3 |
| Mizoram | 647 | 643 | 4 | 0.7 |
| Nagaland | 814 | 809 | 5 | 0.7 |
| Tripura (*) | 1,538 | 1,515 | 23 | 1.5 |
| North-Eastern Region | 16,591 | 15,984 | 607 | 3.7 |
| All India | 1,291,010 | 1,284,444 | 6,566 | 0.5 |
| (#) Lakshadweep and Andaman & Nicobar Islands are stand- alone systems, power supply position of these, does not form part of regional requirement and energy supplied. | | | | |
| (*) Excludes energy exported to Bangladesh. | | | | |
| Note: Power Supply Position Report has been compiled based on the data furnished by State Utilities/ Electricity Departments. | | | | |

**********

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA**
**MINISTRY OF POWER**
**LOK SABHA**
**UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.1717**
**ANSWERED ON 01.08.2024**

# NEW POWER PLANTS IN ODISHA

**1717 SMT. MALVIKA DEVI:**

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

**(a) whether the Government proposes to set up any new power plants in the future in the eastern part of the country, particularly in Odisha and if so, the details thereof;**

**(b) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to ensure that new renewable sources are used to generate power instead of old ones; and**

**(c) the details of the subsidy schemes introduced by the Government under solar, wind and hydro power?**

## A N S W E R

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER**

**(SHRI SHRIPAD NAIK)**

**(a) : As per Section 7 of Electricity Act, 2003 setting up of a thermal power plant is a de-licensed activity in the country and any generating company may establish, operate and maintain a generating station without obtaining a license under this Act if it complies with the technical standards relating to connectivity with the grid. However, as per Section 8 (1) of the Electricity Act, 2003, any generating company intending to set up a hydro generating station shall prepare and submit to the Central Electricity Authority (CEA) for its concurrence, a scheme estimated to involve a capital expenditure exceeding such sum (presently, Rs. 1000 crore), as may be fixed by the Central Government, from time to time, by notification.**

**Thermal Capacity of 20,200 MW has been identified for eastern region of country, which includes 6,640 MW particularly in the state of Odisha. Details are attached at Annexure.**

**.....2.**

**Further, information regarding Hydro Projects in eastern region including Odisha which have been concurred by Central Electricity Authority is given below:**

| Sl. No. | Name of Project | State |
|---|---|---|
| 1. | Upper Indravati Pumped Storage Project (600 MW) | Odisha |
| 2. | Rammam-III HEP (800MW) | West Bengal |
| 3. | Turga Pumped Storage Project (1000 MW) | West Bengal |
| 4. | Teesta-St IV Hydro Electric project (520 MW) | Sikkim |

**(b) : Measures taken by the Government to promote renewable energy sources in the country:**

i. **Waiver of Inter State Transmission System (ISTS) charges for inter-state sale of solar and wind power for projects to be commissioned by 30th June 2025.**

ii. **Declaration of trajectory for Renewable Consumption Obligation (RCO) up to the year 2029-30.**

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

iv. **Schemes such as Pradhan Mantri Kisan Urja Suraksha evam Utthaan Mahabhiyan (PM-KUSUM), Solar Rooftop Phase II, 12000 MW CPSU Scheme Phase II; PM Surya Ghar: Muft Bijli Yojana.**

v. **Laying of new transmission lines and creating new sub-station capacity under the Green Energy Corridor Scheme for evacuation of renewable power.**

vi. **Notification of standards for deployment of solar photovoltaic system/devices.**

vii. **Standard Bidding Guidelines for tariff based competitive bidding process for procurement of Power from Grid Connected Solar PV and Wind Projects.**

viii. **Government has issued orders that power shall be dispatched against Letter of Credit (LC) or advance payment to ensure timely payment by distribution licensees to RE generators.**

ix. **Notification of Promoting Renewable Energy through Green Energy Open Access Rules, 2022**

**.....3.**

x. Notification of "The Electricity (Late Payment Surcharge and related matters) Rules (LPS rules).

xi. Launch of Green Term Ahead Market (GTAM) to facilitate sale of Renewable Energy Power through exchanges.

xii. National Green Hydrogen Mission launched with an aim to make India a global hub for production, utilization and export of Green Hydrogen and its derivatives.

xiii. Notification of prescribed trajectory for RE power bids to be issued by Renewable Energy Implementation Agencies from FY 2023-24 to FY 2027-28.

xiv. Permitting Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) up to 100 percent under the automatic route

(c) : Central Government has introduced the following subsidy schemes/ measures under solar, wind and hydro power, which are enlisted below:

i. Budgetary Support for Flood Moderation/Storage Hydro Electric Projects (HEPs).

ii. Budgetary Support towards Cost of Enabling Infrastructure, i.e. roads/bridges.

iii. Waiver of ISTS Charges on the transmission of power from new Hydro Power Projects, for which construction work is awarded and PPA is signed on or before 30.06.2025. Subsequently, part waiver of ISTS charges, in steps of 25% from 01.07.2025 to 01.07.2028, have been extended for HEPs for which construction work is awarded and PPA is signed up to 30.06.2028.

iv. Waiver of ISTS charges extended to PSPs for which construction work is awarded up to 30.06.2025, subject to certain conditions. Subsequently, part waiver of ISTS charges, in steps of 25% from 01.07.2025 to 01.07.2028, have been extended for PSPs for which construction work is awarded up to 30.06.2028.

v. PM Surya Ghar: Muft Bijli Yojana

vi. Central Public Sector Undertaking (CPSU) Scheme Phase-II (Government Producer Scheme) for grid-connected Solar Photovoltaic (PV) Power Projects by the Government Producers

vii. PLI Scheme 'National Programme on High Efficiency Solar PV Modules'

viii. Solar Park Scheme

ix. PM-KUSUM scheme

**********

**ANNEXURE**

**ANNEXURE REFERRED IN REPLY TO PART (a) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1717 ANSWERED IN THE LOK SABHA ON 01.08.2024**

**********

**THERMAL PROJECTS OF THE EASTERN REGION INCLUDING ODISHA TO BE COMMISSIONED BY 2031-32**

**(Status as on 25.07.2024)**

| Sl. No. | Name of Project | State | Total Capacity (In MW) |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Darlipalli-II | Odisha | 800 |
| 2 | New Nabi Nagar- II | Bihar | 2400 |
| 3 | Patratu Stage II | Jharkhand | 1600 |
| 4 | Raghunathpur TPS, PH-II | West Bengal | 1320 |
| 5 | Durgapur TPS | West Bengal | 800 |
| 6 | Koderma TPS , PH-II | Jharkhand | 1600 |
| 7 | ChandrapuraExtn TPS | Jharkhand | 800 |
| 8 | NLC Talabira STPS | Odisha | 800 |
| 9 | Buxar TPP-II | Bihar | 800 |
| 10 | Mahanadi Basin Power | Odisha | 1600 |
| 11 | IB Valley Extn St-III, (Unit 5 & 6) | Odisha | 1320 |
| 12 | Tenughat St II | Jharkhand | 1320 |
| 13 | Santaldih TPS, St-II, Unit 3 & 4 | West Bengal | 1600 |
| 14 | Barkeshwar TPS, St-II,Unit 3 | West Bengal | 660 |
| 15 | Durgapur Projects Limited | West Bengal | 660 |
| 16 | Ind Bharat Extn. | Odisha | 800 |
| 17 | NSL, Nagapatnam Power and Insfrastructure Ltd, Talcher, Angul | Odisha | 1320 |

**********

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA**
**MINISTRY OF POWER**
**LOK SABHA**
**UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.1725**
**ANSWERED ON 01.08.2024**

## SOLAR POWER PLANTS THROUGH NTPC

**1725 SHRI VISHNU DATT SHARMA:**

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

**(a) whether the Government has any proposal to set up solar power plants through National Thermal Power Corporation (NTPC) in Panna, Katni and Chhatarpur districts of Khajuraho Lok Sabha Constituency keeping in view the requirement of energy;**

**(b) if so, the details regarding the status of the project along with the timeline for execution of the same; 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) : NTPC Renewable Energy Limited (NREL), a subsidiary of NTPC Ltd., is executing a Solar Project having a capacity of 630 MW at Barethi (District-Chhatarpur) in Khajuraho Lok Sabha Constituency under Engineering, Procurement & Construction (EPC) mode sanctioned by the Ministry of New & Renewable Energy (MNRE) under the Solar Parks scheme.**

**The Land for the development of the project has been transferred to NREL. Notice Inviting Tender (NIT) for EPC Package and Pooling Substation Package have been issued by NREL and Tender is expected to be awarded by September, 2024. The expected date of completion of the project is March, 2026.**

**********

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA**
**MINISTRY OF POWER**
**LOK SABHA**
**UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.1758**
**ANSWERED ON 01.08.2024**

## TAPOVAN VISHNUGAD HYDRO POWER PROJECT

**1758 SHRI SUKHDEO BHAGAT:**
**DR. AMAR SINGH:**

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

**(a) the details of scheduled commercial banks which have extended loans for National Thermal Power Corporation (NTPC) Tapovan-Vishnugad Hydro Power Project;**

**(b) the details of number of Public Sector Banks and Private Sector Banks of the said Scheduled Commercial banks; and**

**(c) whether the Government conducted any geological, geophysical and geotechnical studies before sanctioning the project 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) & (b) : No project specific loan for development of Tapovan Vishnugad Hydro Electric Project (520 MW) was taken by National Thermal Power Corporation (NTPC) from any Scheduled Commercial Bank. The project has been financed through common pool of borrowings of NTPC under the Balance Sheet financing mode wherein NTPC arranged borrowing from following Scheduled Commercial Banks:-**

| S. No. | Name of Bank | Sector |
|---|---|---|
| 1. | Axis Bank | Private |
| 2. | HDFC Bank Ltd | |
| 3. | ICICI Bank | |
| 4. | Jammu & Kashmir Bank | |
| 5. | Bank of Baroda | Public |
| 6. | Bank of India | |
| 7. | Punjab National Bank | |
| 8. | State Bank of India | |
| 9. | UCO Bank | |
| 10. | Union Bank | |

.....2.

**(c) : MoU for development of Tapovan Vishnugad Hydro Electric Power Project (520 MW) was signed between the Government of Uttaranchal (now Uttarakhand) and NTPC Ltd. on 31.12.2002. Further, Central Electricity Authority (CEA), in consultation with Geological Survey of India (GSI), Central Water Commission (CWC), Central Soil and Material Research Station (CSMRS), accorded Techno-Economic Clearance on 11.08.2004. As a part of the concurrence process, NTPC has conducted geological, geophysical and geotechnical investigations such as borehole drilling, exploratory drifting, petrographic studies, plate load tests and In-situ stress tests etc. The investment approval of the project was accorded by the NTPC Board on 16.11.2006.**

**********

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA**
**MINISTRY OF POWER**
**LOK SABHA**
**UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.1796**
**ANSWERED ON 01.08.2024**

## CONVENTIONAL AND NON-CONVENTION SOURCES OF ENERGY

**1796 SHRI ANIL YESHWANT DESAI:**

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

**(a) whether India is self sufficient in the field of energy demands and supply and if so, the details thereof;**

**(b) the details of different conventional and non-conventional sources of energy and their share to meet the energy demand;**

**(c) the details of the steps taken to increase the production of the green energy in the country; and**

**(d) the details of public and private companies taking active initiatives in this field?**

**A N S W E R**

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER**

**(SHRI SHRIPAD NAIK)**

**(a) : There is adequate availability of power in the country. We have addressed the critical issue of power deficiency by adding 2,14,237 MW of generation capacity in the last ten years transforming our country from power deficit to power sufficient. We have increased the generation capacity by 79.5% from 2,48,554 MW in March 2014 to 4,46,190 MW in June 2024.**

**We have added 1,95,181 ckt kilometre of transmission lines since April 2014 connecting the whole country into one grid running on one frequency. This has enabled us to transfer 1,18,740 MW from one corner of the country to another. We strengthened the distribution system by implementing projects of 1.85 lac crores under DDUGJY/IPDS/SAUBHAGYA. Under the above distribution sector schemes, 2927 new sub-stations have been added, upgradation of 3965 existing sub-stations has been carried out, 6,92,200 Distribution Transformers have been installed, Feeder separation of 1,13,938 Circuit Kilometer (Km) has been done and 8.5 Lakh Circuit Kilometer (CKm) of HT and LT lines have been added/upgraded across the States. As a result of these measures, the availability of power supply in rural areas has increased from 12.5 Hours in 2015 to 21.9 Hours in 2024. The power**

**.....2.**

**supply in urban areas has increased to 23.4 Hours in 2024. The gap between Energy Requirement and Energy Supplied has come down from 4.2% in 2013-14 to 0.1% in FY 2024-25 (till June, 2024). Even this gap between Energy Requirement and Energy Supplied is generally on account of constraints in the State transmission/distribution network and financial constraints of DISCOMs etc**

**The details of power supply position in the country in terms of Energy for the last ten years and the current year till June-2024 are given at Annexure-I.**

**(b) : The details of the different conventional and non-conventional sources of energy as on 30.06.2024 and their share to meet energy demand in the country are given at Annexure-II.**

**(c): The Government has taken the following steps to increase the green energy production in the country:**

**(i) Permitting Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) in Renewable energy sector up to 100 percent under the automatic route.**

**(ii) Waiver of Inter State Transmission System (ISTS) charges for inter-state sale of solar and wind power for projects to be commissioned by 30th June 2025.**

**(iii) Declaration of trajectory for Renewable Purchase Obligation (RPO) up to the year 2029- 30.**

**(iv) Setting up of Ultra Mega Renewable Energy Parks to provide land and transmission to RE developers for installation of RE projects on a large scale.**

**(v) Schemes such as Pradhan Mantri KisanUrja Suraksha evam Utthaan Mahabhiyan (PM-KUSUM), PM Surya Ghar Muft Bijli Yojana, National Programme on High Efficiency Solar PV Modules, National Green Hydrogen Mission, Development of 1 GW Offshore Wind Energy Projects, etc.**

**(vi) Laying of new transmission lines and creating new sub-station capacity under the Green Energy Corridor Scheme for evacuation of renewable power.**

**(vii) Standard Bidding Guidelines for tariff based competitive bidding process for procurement of Power from Grid Connected Solar PV and Wind Projects.**

**(viii) Notification of Promoting Renewable Energy through Green Energy Open Access Rules 2022.**

**(ix) Launch of Green Term Ahead Market (GTAM) to facilitate sale of Renewable Energy Power through exchanges.**

**(x) National Green Hydrogen Mission launched with an aim to make India a global hub for production, utilization and export of Green Hydrogen and its derivatives.**

**(d) : The details of major Renewable Energy (RE) developers (Public and Private) in the country are given at Annexure-III.**

**********

**ANNEXURE-I**

**ANNEXURE REFERRED IN REPLY TO PART (a) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1796 ANSWERED IN THE LOK SABHA ON 01.08.2024**

**********

**The details of power supply position in the country in terms of Energy for the last ten years and the current year till June-2024**

| Years | Energy [in Million Units (MU)] | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Energy Requirement | Energy Supplied | Energy not Supplied | |
| | ( MU ) | ( MU ) | ( MU ) | ( % ) |
| 2014-15 | 10,68,923 | 10,30,785 | 38,138 | 3.6 |
| 2015-16 | 11,14,408 | 10,90,850 | 23,558 | 2.1 |
| 2016-17 | 11,42,928 | 11,35,332 | 7,596 | 0.7 |
| 2017-18 | 12,13,326 | 12,04,697 | 8,629 | 0.7 |
| 2018-19 | 12,74,595 | 12,67,526 | 7,070 | 0.6 |
| 2019-20 | 12,91,010 | 12,84,444 | 6,566 | 0.5 |
| 2020-21 | 12,75,534 | 12,70,663 | 4,871 | 0.4 |
| 2021-22 | 13,79,812 | 13,74,024 | 5,787 | 0.4 |
| 2022-23 | 15,13,497 | 15,05,914 | 7,583 | 0.5 |
| 2023-24 | 16,26,132 | 16,22,020 | 4,112 | 0.3 |
| 2024-25 (Upto June, 2024)* | 4,51,746 | 4,51,172 | 574 | 0.1 |

***Figures for June, 2024 are provisional**

**********

**ANNEXURE-II**

**ANNEXURE REFERRED IN REPLY TO PART (b) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1796 ANSWERED IN THE LOK SABHA ON 01.08.2024**

**********

**The details of the different conventional and non-conventional sources of energy as on 30.06.2024 and their share to meet energy demand in the country**

| Sources | | Installed Capacity (MW) | % age share of Total |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Conventional Sources :** | | | |
| Thermal | Coal | 2,10,969.50 | 47.28 |
| | Lignite | 6,620.00 | 1.48 |
| | Gas | 24,818.21 | 5.56 |
| | Diesel | 589.20 | 0.13 |
| | Total Thermal | 2,42,996.91 | 54.46 |
| Nuclear | | 8,180.00 | 1.83 |
| Large Hydro | | 46,928.17 | 10.52 |
| Sub-total (Conventional Sources) | | 2,98,105.08 | 66.81 |
| | | | |
| **Non-Conventional :** | | | |
| Renewable Energy Sources (RES) (Including Large Hydro) | Small Hydro Power | 5,005.25 | 1.12 |
| | Wind Power | 46,656.37 | 10.46 |
| | Bio-Power | 10,948.71 | 2.45 |
| | Solar Power | 85,474.31 | 19.16 |
| Sub-total (Non-Conventional Sources) | | 1,48,084.64 | 33.19 |
| | | | |
| Total Installed Capacity | | 4,46,189.72 | 100.00 |

**********

**ANNEXURE-III**

**ANNEXURE REFERRED IN REPLY TO PART (d) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1796 ANSWERED IN THE LOK SABHA ON 01.08.2024**

**********

**List of major Renewable Energy (RE) developers (Public and Private)**

| Sl. No. | Major RE Developers | Sl. No. | Major RE Developers |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Public** | | | |
| 1 | NTPC LTD. | 5 | DVC |
| 2 | SJVNL | 6 | OIL INDIA LTD. |
| 3 | NHPC | 7 | ONGC |
| 4 | THDC | | |
| **Private** | | | |
| 8 | ACME ENERGY PVT LTD. | 18 | ALFANAR WIND |
| 9 | ADANI ENERGY PVT.LIMITED | 19 | APRAAVA ENERGY PRIVATE LIMITED (AEPL) |
| 10 | AMP ENERGY GREEN PRIVATE LIMITED | 20 | Green Infra Wind Energy Limited |
| 11 | AMPLUS AGES PRIVATE LIMITED | 21 | POWERICA WIND |
| 12 | AVAADA PVT LTD | 22 | SITAC WIND |
| 13 | AYANA RENEWABLE PVT LTD | 23 | SRIJAN WIND |
| 14 | RENEW SOLAR ENERGY PVT LTD | 24 | TORRENT SOLARGEN LIMITED |
| 15 | AZURE POWER PRIVATE LTD | 25 | GREEN INFRA |
| 16 | TATA POWER LIMITED | 26 | JSW RENEW ENERGY TWO LTD |
| 17 | SERENTICA RENEWABLES INDIA 4 PRIVATE LIMITED_BKN2 | | |

**********

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA**
**MINISTRY OF POWER**
**LOK SABHA**
**UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.1801**
**ANSWERED ON 01.08.2024**

## ELECTRIFICATION OF HOUSEHOLD UNDER SAUBHAGYA YOJANA

**1801 SHRI C N ANNADURAI:**

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

**(a) the total quantity of power generated in the country during the last three years and the current year;**

**(b) whether the Government has achieved complete electrification of households under Saubhagya Yojana;**

**(c) if so, the details thereof, State/UT-wise including Tamil Nadu;**

**(d) the financial assistance provided by the Government under Saubhagya Yojana, State/UT-wise;**

**(e) whether any challenge has been faced during the implementation of the said scheme and if so, the details thereof;**

**(f) whether the Government is having any plan for electrification of any left out household;**

**(g) if so, whether the Government has issued any directions in this regard and if so, the details thereof;**

**(h) whether the Government has approved/sanctioned any new project for electrification of households across the country including Tamil Nadu; and**

**(i) if so, the details thereof, State/UT-wise?**

**A N S W E R**

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER**

**(SHRI SHRIPAD NAIK)**

**(a) : The total quantity of power generated in the country during the last three years and the current year (upto June, 2024) is given at Annexure-I.**

**(b) to (g) : Government of India launched Pradhan Mantri Sahaj Bijli Har Ghar Yojana (SAUBHAGYA) in October, 2017 with the objective to achieve the universal household electrification in the Country. Under SAUBHAGYA, all willing un-electrified household in rural areas and all willing poor household in urban areas of the Country were provided electricity connection. A total of 2.86 Crore households of the country were provided electricity connection. The details of State-wise Household Electrification and grant disbursed are given at Annexure–II and Annexure-III.**

**.....2.**

**Government of India is further supporting States under the ongoing Revamped Distribution Sector Scheme (RDSS) for electrification of those un-electrified households which were left out under SAUBHAGYA.**

**In addition, all identified Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTG) Households under Pradhan Mantri Janjati Adivasi Nyaya Maha Abhiyan (PM-JANMAN) for on-grid electricity connection are eligible for funding under RDSS .**

**The following challenges were faced during implementation of Saubhagya scheme:**

**(i) Households scattered in inaccessible & remote areas.**

**(ii) Difficult & Hilly terrain, inclement weather, Riverine/Marshy/Snow bound areas.**

**(iii) Poor/inadequate power infrastructure.**

**(iv) Locations in Left Wing Extremism affected areas.**

**(v) Forest areas - requiring clearance.**

**(vi) Non-availability of materials (like Poles, Distribution Transformers, Meters, etc.) at local level.**

**(vii) Various Right of Way issues.**

**(h) & (i) : The State/UT-wise details of Household electrification (including Tamil Nadu) under RDSS (PVTG+Addl HHs) are given at Annexure-IV.**

**********

**ANNEXURE-I**

**ANNEXURE REFERRED IN REPLY TO PART (a) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1801 ANSWERED IN THE LOK SABHA ON 01.08.2024**

**********

**The total quantity of power generated in the country during the last three years and the current year (upto June, 2024)**

**(All figures are in Million Units)**

| | 2021-22 | 2022-23 | 2023-24 | 2024-25 (Upto June) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Total Power Generated** | **1,491,859.37** | **1,624,465.61** | **1,739,091.19** | **484,000.61** |

**********

**ANNEXURE-II**

**ANNEXURE REFERRED IN REPLY TO PARTS (b) TO (g) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1801 ANSWERED IN THE LOK SABHA ON 01.08.2024**

**********

**State-wise electrification of households since launch of Saubhagya Scheme including Additional Households achievement under DDUGJY**

| Sl. No. | Name of the States | No of Households electrified from 11.10.2017 to 31.03.2022 |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | Andhra Pradesh* | 181,930 |
| 2 | Arunachal Pradesh | 47,089 |
| 3 | Assam | 2,326,656 |
| 4 | Bihar | 3,259,041 |
| 5 | Chhattisgarh | 792,368 |
| 6 | Gujarat* | 41,317 |
| 7 | Haryana | 54,681 |
| 8 | Himachal Pradesh | 12,891 |
| 9 | Jammu & Kashmir | 377,045 |
| 10 | Jharkhand | 1,730,708 |
| 11 | Karnataka | 383,798 |
| 12 | Ladakh | 10,456 |
| 13 | Madhya Pradesh | 1,984,264 |
| 14 | Maharashtra | 1,517,922 |
| 15 | Manipur | 108,115 |
| 16 | Meghalaya | 200,240 |
| 17 | Mizoram | 27,970 |
| 18 | Nagaland | 139,516 |
| 19 | Odisha | 2,452,444 |
| 20 | Puducherry* | 912 |
| 21 | Punjab | 3,477 |
| 22 | Rajasthan | 2,127,728 |
| 23 | Sikkim | 14,900 |
| 24 | Tamil Nadu* | 2,170 |
| 25 | Telangana | 515,084 |
| 26 | Tripura | 139,090 |
| 27 | Uttar Pradesh | 9,180,571 |
| 28 | Uttarakhand | 248,751 |
| 29 | West Bengal | 732,290 |
| Total | | 28,613,424 |

*** Not funded under Saubhagya**

**********

**ANNEXURE-III**

**ANNEXURE REFERRED IN REPLY TO PARTS (b) TO (g) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1801 ANSWERED IN THE LOK SABHA ON 01.08.2024**

**********

**The details of State wise grant disbursed**

**(Rs. in Crores)**

| S. No. | Name of the States | Grant Released to the States/UTs under Saubhagya |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | Arunachal Pradesh | 160 |
| 2 | Assam | 705 |
| 3 | Bihar | 491 |
| 4 | Chhattisgarh | 379 |
| 5 | Haryana | 8 |
| 6 | Himachal Pradesh | 2 |
| 7 | J&K | 51 |
| 8 | Jharkhand | 284 |
| 9 | Karnataka | 48 |
| 10 | Kerala | 66 |
| 11 | Ladakh | - |
| 12 | Madhya Pradesh | 554 |
| 13 | Maharashtra | 218 |
| 14 | Manipur | 91 |
| 15 | Meghalaya | 206 |
| 16 | Mizoram | 41 |
| 17 | Nagaland | 54 |
| 18 | Orissa | 323 |
| 19 | Punjab | 1 |
| 20 | Rajasthan | 305 |
| 21 | Sikkim | 2 |
| 22 | Telangana | 17 |
| 23 | Tripura | 267 |
| 24 | Uttar Pradesh | 1,815 |
| 25 | Uttarakhand | 50 |
| 26 | West Bengal | 169 |
| | Total | 6,305 |

**********

**ANNEXURE-IV**

**ANNEXURE REFERRED IN REPLY TO PARTS (h) & (i) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1801 ANSWERED IN THE LOK SABHA ON 01.08.2024**

**********

**The State/UT-wise details of Household electrification (including Tamil Nadu) under RDSS (PVTG+Addl HHs)**

| S. No. | Name of State | Sanctioned Outlay (Rs. Crores) | Sanctioned GBS (Rs. Crores) | Total Households Sanctioned | Households Electrified as on 18.07.2024 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| A. | Addl. HHs Sanctioned under RDSS | | | | |
| 1 | Rajasthan | 459.18 | 275.51 | 1,90,959 | 62,160 |
| 2 | Meghalaya | 435.70 | 392.13 | 50,501 | 0 |
| 3 | Mizoram | 68.94 | 62.04 | 13,715 | 0 |
| 4 | Nagaland | 65.10 | 58.59 | 10,398 | 0 |
| 5 | Uttar Pradesh | 931.04 | 558.62 | 2,51,487 | 0 |
| 6 | Andhra Pradesh | 49.24 | 29.54 | 15,475 | 11,384 |
| 7 | Jharkhand | 7.47 | 4.48 | 872 | 0 |
| 8 | Jammu & Kashmir | 14.96 | 13.46 | 1,936 | 0 |
| 9 | Bihar | 119.57 | 71.74 | 21,658 | 0 |
| 10 | Assam | 785.55 | 706.99 | 1,27,111 | 0 |
| | Total (A) | 2,936.75 | 2,173.12 | 6,84,112 | 73,544 |
| B. | Electrification works sanctioned under RDSS in Vibrant Villages | | | | |
| 1 | Himachal Pradesh | 6.08 | 5.47 | 3,536 | 0 |
| 2 | Arunachal Pradesh | 20.18 | 18.16 | 1,683 | 0 |
| 3 | Uttarakhand | 13.08 | 11.77 | 1,154 | 0 |
| | Total (B) | 39.34 | 35.40 | 6,373 | |
| C. | Household Electrification through Grid Connectivity under PM-JANMAN | | | | |
| | Sanctioned under RDSS | | | | |
| 1 | Andhra Pradesh | 88.71 | 53.23 | 25,054 | 22,245 |
| 2 | Chhattisgarh | 38.17 | 22.90 | 7,077 | 3,172 |
| 3 | Jharkhand | 53.39 | 32.03 | 9,134 | 0 |
| 4 | Madhya Pradesh | 136.07 | 81.65 | 27,358 | 7,517 |
| 5 | Maharashtra | 26.61 | 15.96 | 8,556 | 8,556 |
| 6 | Rajasthan | 40.34 | 24.20 | 17,633 | 9,815 |
| 7 | Karnataka | 3.77 | 2.26 | 1,615 | 811 |
| 8 | Kerala | 0.86 | 0.52 | 345 | 303 |
| 9 | Tamil Nadu | 29.89 | 17.94 | 10,673 | 4,781 |
| 10 | Telangana | 6.79 | 4.07 | 3,884 | 3,862 |
| 11 | Tripura | 61.52 | 55.37 | 11,664 | 2,367 |
| 12 | Uttarakhand | 0.41 | 0.37 | 221 | 667 |
| 13 | Uttar Pradesh | 1.10 | 0.66 | 316 | 157 |
| | Total (C) | 487.63 | 311.15 | 1,23,530 | 64,253 |
| | Grand Total (A+B+C) | 3,463.72 | 2,519.67 | 8,14,015 | 1,37,797 |

**********

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA**
**MINISTRY OF POWER**
**LOK SABHA**
**UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.1810**
**ANSWERED ON 01.08.2024**

# CENTRALLY SPONSORED SCHEMES FOR ELECTRIFICATION

**†1810 SHRI UMMEDA RAM BENIWAL:**

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

**(a) the details of Centrally Sponsored Schemes for electrification being run in Rajasthan, especially in the rural and urban areas and hamlets of Barmer-Jaisalmer Parliamentary Constituency;**

**(b) the details of the amount of budget granted by the Government for the said schemes in Rajasthan; and**

**(c) the details of the physical progress made towards the target of completing the work in the said schemes, district-wise?**

**A N S W E R**

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER**

**(SHRI SHRIPAD NAIK)**

**(a) & (b) : The Central Government is supporting States for electrification of households which were missed out under SAUBHAGYA, under the ongoing scheme of Revamped Distribution Sector Scheme (RDSS). Under the scheme, works amounting to Rs. 459.18 Cr (with Government Budgetary Support (GBS) of Rs. 275.51 Cr) have been sanctioned for electrification of 1,90,959 left out households for the State of Rajasthan. This also includes Rs. 155.75 Cr sanctioned (with GBS of Rs. 93.45 Cr) for electrification of 54,197 households in Barmer-Jaisalmer Parliamentary Constituency.**

**The district-wise number of households to be electrified in Rajasthan under RDSS is at Annexure-I.**

**In addition, Rs. 40.34 Cr has been sanctioned (with GBS of Rs. 24.20 Cr) for electrification of 17,633 Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTG) households for the district of Baran in Rajasthan.**

**(c) : The details of physical progress of sanctioned electrification works in Rajasthan are given at Annexure-II.**

*********

**ANNEXURE-I**

**ANNEXURE REFERRED IN REPLY TO PARTS (a) & (b) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1810 ANSWERED IN THE LOK SABHA ON 01.08.2024**

**********

| Sl. No | Districts | Number of Households sanctioned | Sanctioned Cost (Rs. In Cr.) |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Banswara | 14,990 | 25.30 |
| 2 | Dungarpur | 4,189 | 7.07 |
| 3 | Nagaur & Didwana-uchaman | 15,615 | 25.57 |
| 4 | Pratapgarh | 890 | 1.50 |
| 5 | Rajsamand | 9,501 | 10.75 |
| 6 | Sikar | 77 | 0.12 |
| 7 | Udaipur | 34,590 | 58.37 |
| 8 | Beawar | 41,396 | 112.92 |
| 9 | Bikaner | 14,458 | 46.79 |
| 10 | Churu | 6,379 | 21.24 |
| 11 | Hanumangarh | 2,057 | 3.24 |
| 12 | Jaisalmer | 12,801 | 42.83 |
| 13 | Jalore | 5,221 | 14.75 |
| 14 | Jodhpur | 20,993 | 66.94 |
| 15 | Pali | 1,223 | 3.73 |
| 16 | Sriganganagar | 1,598 | 4.72 |
| 17 | Sirohi | 4,981 | 13.33 |
| | Total | 1,90,959 | 459.18 |

**********

**ANNEXURE-II**

**ANNEXURE REFERRED IN REPLY TO PART (c) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1810 ANSWERED IN THE LOK SABHA ON 01.08.2024**

**********

| Sl. No. | District | Physical Progress till 22.07.2024 (Number of households electrified) |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | Banswara | 9,068 |
| 2 | Dungarpur | 4,189 |
| 3 | Pratapgarh | 705 |
| 4 | Rajsamand | 9,501 |
| 5 | Udaipur | 15,268 |
| 6 | Salumbar | 4,848 |
| 7 | Sikar | 41 |
| 8 | Naguar | 3,875 |
| 9 | Didwana-kuchaman | 3,376 |
| 10 | Beawar | 2,839 |
| 11 | Bikaner | 1,823 |
| 12 | Churu | 961 |
| 13 | Hanumangarh | 444 |
| 14 | Jaisalmer | 882 |
| 15 | Jalore | 725 |
| 16 | Jodhpur | 2,388 |
| 17 | Pali | 256 |
| 18 | Sriganganagar | 364 |
| 19 | Sirohi | 756 |
| Total | | 62,309 |

.....2.

**Barmer-Jaisalmer Parliamentary Constituency**

| Sl.No | Parliamentary Constituency | Physical Progress till 22.07.2024 (Number of households electrified) |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | Barmer-Jaisalmer | 3,721 |

**PVTG household details**

| Sl.No | District | Physical Progress till 22.07.2024 (Number of households electrified) |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | Baran | 6,930 |

**********

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA**
**MINISTRY OF POWER**
**LOK SABHA**
**UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.1829**
**ANSWERED ON 01.08.2024**

# STREET LIGHTING NATIONAL PROGRAMME

**1829 SHRI NAVASKANI K:**
**SHRI C N ANNADURAI:**
**SHRI SELVAM G:**

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

**(a) whether the Government proposes to implement Street Lighting National Programme (SLNP) in the country, particularly in Tamil Nadu and if so, the details thereof;**

**(b) the details of total street lights that have already been replaced in the country with LED bulbs and the estimated quantity of energy saved as a result thereof;**

**(c) whether there is any proposal to replace street lights in all the States under the SLNP;**

**(d) if so, the details thereof and the time by which these are likely to be replaced;**

**(e) whether the Government has demanded utilization certificates of funds from the concerned authorities and if so, the details thereof;**

**(f) whether any actual target for fund utilization has been fixed for the said purpose and if so, the details thereof and the achievements made thereon, State/UT-wise; and**

**(g) whether the Government also provides funds to Gram Panchayats for street lighting in villages and if so, the details thereof during the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise?**

## A N S W E R

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER**

**(SHRI SHRIPAD NAIK)**

**(a) : Street Lighting National Programme (SLNP) was launched on January 5, 2015, to replace conventional street lights with smart and energy-efficient LED**

**.....2.**

**streetlights across the country. This is a voluntary programme being implemented through Energy Efficiency Services Limited (EESL), a joint venture of Central Public Sector Undertakings (CPSUs) under Ministry of Power, in self-financing mode. Till date no request from the State Government of Tamil Nadu has been received for implementing this programme.**

**(b) : Till 30 June 2024, EESL has installed 1,31,10,745 (Annexure) LED Street Lights in the country, which has resulted in estimated energy savings of about 8,806 Million Units (MU) per year.**

**(c) & (d) : The Street Lighting National Programme is still operational in the country.**

**(e) to (g): Ministry of Power has not allotted any budget for SLNP program, as the programme is implemented by EESL in self-financing mode.**

**********

**ANNEXURE**

**ANNEXURE REFERRED IN REPLY TO PART (b) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1829 ANSWERED IN THE LOK SABHA ON 01.08.2024**

**********

| Sr. No. | States & UTs | No. of LED Street Lights Installed |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | Andhra Pradesh | 29,47,706 |
| 2 | Telangana | 17,07,716 |
| 3 | Tamil Nadu | 7,876 |
| 4 | Port Blair | 14,995 |
| 5 | Maharashtra | 11,14,328 |
| 6 | Kerala | 4,33,979 |
| 7 | Karnataka | 13,226 |
| 8 | Goa | 2,07,183 |
| 9 | Lakshadweep | 1,000 |
| 10 | West Bengal | 94,198 |
| 11 | Jharkhand | 5,54,091 |
| 12 | Bihar | 5,75,922 |
| 13 | Rajasthan | 10,73,238 |
| 14 | Gujarat | 9,03,519 |
| 15 | Uttar Pradesh | 12,90,949 |
| 16 | Uttarakhand | 1,33,511 |
| 17 | Chhattisgarh | 3,81,199 |
| 18 | Odisha | 3,53,808 |
| 19 | Madhya Pradesh | 2,95,417 |
| 20 | Delhi | 3,87,896 |
| 21 | Jammu & Kashmir | 1,88,860 |
| 22 | Himachal Pradesh | 63,332 |
| 23 | Punjab | 1,27,267 |
| 24 | Chandigarh | 46,496 |
| 25 | Haryana | 85,139 |
| 26 | Sikkim | 1,073 |
| 27 | Tripura | 76,426 |
| 28 | Assam | 28,875 |
| 29 | Pondicherry | 1,520 |
| | Total | 1,31,10,745 |

**********