GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF POWER

LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.1397
ANSWERED ON 13.02.2025

OBJECTIVES AND IMPACT OF DDUGJY

1397. SHRI TARIQ ANWAR:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

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

(b) the details of the number of villages and households electrified under the said scheme along with the current status of electrification coverage, State/UT-wise, including the specific status in Katihar district of Bihar;

(c) the details of the number of BPL households provided electricity connections under the said scheme in Bihar, particularly in Katihar district;

(d) the details of the measures taken/being implemented by the Government to ensure the reliability and quality of rural electricity supply under the said scheme in the said district of Bihar;

(e) the details of the challenges encountered in implementing the scheme in remote and difficult terrains along with the steps taken/being taken by the Government to address these challenges; and

(f) whether the Government conducted a review on the impact of the said scheme on rural development and economic activities and if so, the details thereof?

A N S W E R

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER

(SHRI SHRIPAD NAIK)

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

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

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

.....2.

iii. Rural electrification, including the balance works of erstwhile Rural Electrification schemes.

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 and 49,25,124 Below Poverty Line (BPL) households were electrified under DDUGJY at the National level. The state wise details of village electrification are placed at Annexure-I. The details of BPL households electrified from FY 2015-16 till September, 2017 under DDUGJY is placed at Annexure-II.

GoI launched the Pradhan Mantri Sahaj Bijli Har Ghar Yojana (SAUBHAGYA) in October, 2017 with the objective of providing electricity connections to all willing un-electrified households in rural areas and all willing poor households in urban areas in the country. As reported by the states, around 2.86 Cr. households were electrified during the SAUBHAGYA period at the National level. The details of households electrified since the launch of SAUBHAGYA including additional households sanctioned under DDUGJY (till 31.03.2022) is enclosed at Annexure-III.

GoI launched Revamped Distribution Sector Scheme (RDSS) in July 2021 to supplement efforts of the States to improve the operational efficiencies and financial sustainability of Distribution utilities i.e. DISCOMs/Power Departments, so as to provide quality and reliable supply of power. The household electrification works sanctioned under RDSS including works sanctioned for electrification of households belonging to Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTG) under Pradhan Mantri Janjati Adivasi Nyayay Maha Abhiyan (PM-JANMAN) and for tribal households under Dharti Aaba Janjatiya Gram Utkarsh Abhiyan (DA-JGUA) is placed at Annexure-IV.

In addition, under New Solar Power Scheme, works worth Rs. 50 Cr. have been sanctioned for off-grid solar based electrification of 9,961 households. State-wise details placed at Annexure-V.

Scheme wise electrification status in the Katihar District of Bihar is given below:

DDUGJY	**934 Villages electrified**
	2,13,906 BPL Households electrified
SAUBHAGYA	**3,47,597 Households electrified**
RDSS (under DA-JGUA)	**895 Household electrification works sanctioned**

(d) : Distribution infrastructure works worth Rs 504.95 Cr. were undertaken under DDUGJY in Katihar District of Bihar to provide quality and reliable supply of power which include works for sub-station augmentation, creation of new sub-station, feeder segregation, laying of 33kV/11kV/LT lines, new Distribution Transformers, etc. All the rural electrification works sanctioned under DDUGJY were completed and the scheme stands closed as on 31.03.2022.

.....3.

Further, Works worth Rs.200 Cr. have been undertaken under RDSS for Smart Metering and loss reduction works in Katihar District of Bihar including works sanctioned under Dharti Aaba Janjatiya Gram Utkarsh Abhiyan (DA-JGUA).

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

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

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ANNEXURE-I

ANNEXURE REFERRED IN REPLY TO PARTS (a) TO (c) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1397 ANSWERED IN THE LOK SABHA ON 13.02.2025

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

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

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ANNEXURE-II

ANNEXURE REFERRED IN REPLY TO PARTS (a) TO (c) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1397 ANSWERED IN THE LOK SABHA ON 13.02.2025

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

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

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ANNEXURE-III

ANNEXURE REFERRED IN REPLY TO PARTS (a) TO (c) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1397 ANSWERED IN THE LOK SABHA ON 13.02.2025

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

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

*Not funded under SAUBHAGYA Scheme

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ANNEXURE-IV

ANNEXURE REFERRED IN REPLY TO PARTS (a) TO (c) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1397 ANSWERED IN THE LOK SABHA ON 13.02.2025

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Household Electrification sanctioned under RDSS

Sl. No.	State	Sanctioned Outlay (Rs. Crores)	Sanctioned GBS (Rs. Crores)	Total Households Covered
A.	Addl. HHs Sanctioned			
1	Rajasthan	459.18	275.51	1,90,959
2	Meghalaya	435.70	392.13	50,501
3	Mizoram	79.90	71.91	15,167
4	Nagaland	69.55	62.59	10,004
5	Uttar Pradesh	931.04	558.62	2,51,487
6	Andhra Pradesh	49.24	29.55	15,475
7	Jharkhand	7.47	4.48	872
8	Jammu & Kashmir	77.10	69.39	10,730
9	Bihar	300.26	180.16	42,584
10	Assam	785.55	706.99	1,27,111
11	Arunachal Pradesh	47.11	42.40	6,506
12	Manipur	214.44	193.00	36,972
13	Chhattisgarh	316.51	189.90	63,161
	Total (A)	3,773.04	2,776.64	8,21,529
B.	Under Vibrant Villages Programme			
1	Himachal Pradesh*	6.08	5.47	-
2	Arunachal Pradesh	20.18	18.16	1,683
3	Uttarakhand	13.08	11.77	1,154
	Total (B)	39.34	35.41	2,837
C.	Under Pradhan Mantri Janjati Adivasi Nyayay Maha Abhiyan (PM-JANMAN)			
C1	Sanctioned under RDSS			
1	Andhra Pradesh	88.71	53.23	25,054
2	Bihar	0.28	0.17	51
3	Chhattisgarh	38.17	22.90	7,077
4	Jharkhand	74.13	44.47	12,442
5	Madhya Pradesh	143.39	86.02	29,290
6	Maharashtra	26.61	15.96	8,556
7	Rajasthan	40.34	24.20	17,633

8	Karnataka	3.77	2.26	1,615
9	Kerala	0.86	0.52	345
10	Tamil Nadu	29.89	17.94	10,673
11	Telangana	6.79	4.07	3,884
12	Tripura	61.52	55.37	11,664
13	Uttarakhand	0.60	0.54	669
14	Uttar Pradesh	1.10	0.66	316
	Sub Total (C1)	516.15	328.31	1,29,269
D.	Under Dharti Aaba Janjatiya Gram Utkarsh Abhiyan (DA-JGUA)			
D1	Sanctioned Households			
1	Chhattisgarh	11.98	7.19	2,550
2	Maharashtra	2.07	1.24	480
3	Tripura	40.69	36.62	7,677
4	Karnataka	30.53	18.32	3,682
5	Arunachal Pradesh	8.20	7.38	1,938
6	Telangana	110.73	66.44	26,525
	Sub Total (D1)	204.20	137.19	42,852
D2	Sanctioned Public Places			
1	Tripura	2.31	2.08	512
2	Arunachal Pradesh	0.04	0.03	9
3	Telangana	2.90	1.74	672
	Sub Total (D2)	5.25	3.86	1,193
	Total (D=D1+D2)	209.45	141.05	44,045
	Grand Total (A+B+C+D)	4,537.99	3,281.39	9,97,680

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ANNEXURE-V

ANNEXURE REFERRED IN REPLY TO PARTS (a) TO (c) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1397 ANSWERED IN THE LOK SABHA ON 13.02.2025

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

S. No.	States	No. of households Sanctioned
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1,675
2.	Chhattisgarh	1,578
3.	Jharkhand	2,342
4.	Madhya Pradesh	2,060
5.	Karnataka	179
6.	Kerala	98
7.	Telangana	326
8.	Tripura	1,703
Total		9,961

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF POWER

LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.1398
ANSWERED ON 13.02.2025

UN-ELECTRIFIED HOUSEHOLDS IN RURAL AREAS

1398. SHRI MOHITE PATIL DHAIRYASHEEL RAJSINH:
SHRI NILESH DNYANDEV LANKE:
SHRI BAJRANG MANOHAR SONWANE:
SHRI SANJAY DINA PATIL:
PROF. VARSHA EKNATH GAIKWAD:
DR. AMOL RAMSING KOLHE:
SMT. SUPRIYA SULE:

Will the Minister of POWER
be pleased to state:

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

(b) whether the Government has launched Revamped Distribution Sector Scheme (RDSS) and if so, the details thereof;

(c) the primary objectives of the RDSS along with the steps taken by the Government to improve the power distribution sector;

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

(e) the details of the specific targets set for reducing losses in distribution sector through RDSS along with the Government's plan to achieve these targets;

(f) the current status of RDSS implementation and the details of the States adopted the scheme;

(g) the details of the total budget allocation for RDSS and the funding being distributed among participating States; and

(h) the manner in which RDSS scheme benefit consumers in terms of reducing power outages and improving the reliability of electricity supply?

A N S W E R

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER

(SHRI SHRIPAD NAIK)

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

.....2.

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

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

Total outlay of RDSS is Rs 3,03,758 Cr including Gross Budgetary Support (GBS) of Rs. 97,631 Cr. The scheme duration is for 5 years (i.e. FY2021-22 to FY2025-26). 48 DISCOMs across 30 States/ UTs have participated under RDSS.

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

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

Further, projects worth Rs. 2.78 lakh crore have been sanctioned under RDSS for loss reduction and smart metering works (State-wise details placed at Annexure). Sanctioned infrastructure works are at various stages of implementation and physical progress of about 21.51%has been achieved till date.

DPRs for the proposed works are submitted by the utilities, keeping in view the specific issues faced by them, with the approval of the State Cabinet after recommendation of the Distribution Reforms Committee (DRC) which are subsequently

.....3.

approved, as per scheme guidelines, by the Monitoring Committee constituted under RDSS. The maximum financial assistance for loss reduction works given to utility is 60% of the approved project cost, while for special category States it is limited to 90%. Further, grant is also provided for Smart Metering works, as per the scheme guidelines, based on number of feeders, distribution transformers and consumers proposed to be metered.

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

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

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ANNEXURE

ANNEXURE REFERRED IN REPLY TO PARTS (b) TO (h) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1398 ANSWERED IN THE LOK SABHA ON 13.02.2025

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State-wise cost of projects sanctioned under RDSS

States/DISCOMs	Sanctioned cost of metering (including PMA) (Rs. Cr.)	Sanctioned LR cost including PMA (Rs. Cr.)	Sanctioned total Outlay (Rs. Cr.)	Sanctioned GBS of Metering Works (including PMA) (Rs. Cr.)	Sanctioned GBS of Infrastructure (Loss Reduction) Works (including PMA) (Rs. Cr.)	Sanctioned GBS with incentives with PMA (Infra +Metering) in Rs Cr.
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	54	462	516	12	416	428
Andhra Pradesh	4,128	10,687	14,814	815	6,412	7,227
Arunachal Pradesh	184	1,042	1,226	54	938	992
Assam	4,050	3,395	7,444	1,052	3,055	4,107
Bihar	2,021	8,406	10,427	412	5,044	5,456
Chhattisgarh	4,105	3,964	8,070	804	2,379	3,183
Delhi	13	324	337	2	194	196
Goa	469	247	716	95	148	243
Gujarat	10,642	6,089	16,731	1,885	3,653	5,538
Haryana	0	6,797	6,797	0	4,078	4,078
Himachal Pradesh	1,788	2,327	4,115	466	2,094	2,560
Jammu & Kashmir	1,064	4,771	5,835	272	4,294	4,566
Jharkhand	858	3,344	4,202	191	2,006	2,197
Karnataka	0	34	34	0	21	21
Kerala	8,231	3,011	11,243	1,413	1,807	3,220
Ladakh	0	876	876	0	788	788
Madhya Pradesh	8,911	9,384	18,295	1,504	5,631	7,134
Maharashtra	15,215	17,209	32,424	2,840	10,326	13,165
Manipur	121	615	737	38	554	592
Meghalaya	310	1,232	1,542	86	1,109	1,195
Mizoram	182	319	500	61	287	348
Nagaland	208	461	668	60	415	474
Puducherry	251	84	335	56	51	107
Punjab	5,769	3,873	9,642	960	2,324	3,284
Rajasthan	9,715	17,427	27,142	1,686	10,456	12,142
Sikkim	97	416	514	30	375	405
Tamil Nadu	19,235	9,568	28,803	3,398	5,741	9,139
Telangana	0	120	120	0	72	72
Tripura	319	598	917	80	538	619
Uttar Pradesh	18,956	21,612	40,568	3,501	12,967	16,468
Uttarakhand	1,106	1,717	2,823	310	1,545	1,855
West Bengal	12,670	7,223	19,893	2,089	4,334	6,423
Grand Total	1,30,671	1,47,635	2,78,306	24,173	94,050	1,18,224

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF POWER

LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.1423
ANSWERED ON 13.02.2025

UNDERUTILIZATION OF FUNDS BY NPTI

1423. SHRI AZAD KIRTI JHA:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the reasons for sub-optimal utilization of budgetary allocations by the National Power Training Institute (NPTI) during the years 2022-23 and 2023-24;

(b) the details of the specific steps taken/being taken by the Government to address the challenges responsible for the underutilization of allocated funds and to enhance the absorptive capacity of the said Institute;

(c) whether the Government has assessed the factors that led to National Power Training Institute (NPTI) losing its self-sufficient status in 2018 and if so, the details thereof;

(d) the details of the measures being implemented to help the said Institute to restore its financial self-sufficiency and if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the details of any long-term strategy to strengthen the said Institution's operational and financial performance to ensure its effective contribution to the power sector?

A N S W E R

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER

(SHRI SHRIPAD NAIK)

(a) & (b) : The Govt. of India provide funds to National Power Training Institute (NPTI) for meeting the requirement of its pension liabilities and for creation/ upgradation of Infrastructure in its institutes spread across the country. In FY 2022-23 as against budgetary allocation of Rs.50 Cr, NPTI utilized Rs. 14.35 Cr out of which Rs. 12 Cr was utilized for meeting pension liabilities and Rs. 2.35 Cr for Infrastructure upgradation. Similarly in FY 2023-24 as against budgetary allocation of Rs. 35 Cr, NPTI utilized Rs. 22.93 Cr out of which an amount of Rs. 10 Cr was utilized for meeting pension liabilities and Rs. 12.93 Cr for Infrastructure upgradation. During the above mentioned period, NPTI proposed various works related to the upgradation of critical infrastructure of its institutes like construction and furnishing of hostel building etc. Due to considerable time taken by the institute in preparation and subsequent approval of Detailed Project Report (DPRs), the proposed works under them could not be executed and funds allocated to NPTI remained unutilized.

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To enhance the absorptive capacity of the institution, the institute was advised by MoP to submit proposals well in advance along with utilization certificates regularly so that funds could be released in time. With the help of these measures the utilization of funds under infrastructure head has improved in FY 2023-24 compared to FY 2022-23.

(c) & (d): NPTI is an autonomous institute registered under the Haryana Registration and Regulation of Societies Act of 2012. It has consistently maintained self-sufficiency since 2004-05 and is bearing all recurring and non-plan expenditures, including the salaries of its employees, solely through its own revenue earnings. As mentioned above, the financial support of Ministry is limited to provide Grants for infrastructure development and towards pension liabilities.

(e): Following steps are taken to strengthen NPTI's operational & financial performance:

i. **Ministry of Power, Govt. of India designated NPTI as a National Apex body for fulfilling the training and Human Resource Development requirements of the power sector in the country.**

ii. **NPTI is conducting various Long-Term, Medium-Term, Short-Term, Specialized Training Programs for Engineers & Supervisors in Thermal Power Plant Engineering , Hydro Power, Transmission/Sub-Transmission /Distribution, Smart Grid Technologies, Power System Operations, Regulations for Transmission and Distribution utilities/ Generating plant both conventional and Renewable Energy Power plants, Large RE Grid Integration technologies, Hybrid Energy such as Solar, Wind, Biomass, Co-generation etc. The institute has progressively increased the number of such training programmes over the years.**

iii. **NPTI is also conducting Capacity Building Programs like Mandatory Foundation Program, Awareness Program under National Mission on use of Biomass in Thermal Power Plants, Training and Certification Programs on Cyber Security, Training Program under Revamped Distribution Sector Scheme (RDSS), System Operator Certification Examination, System Operator Training Program Training Programs under PM Surya Ghar: Muft Bijli Yojana etc.**

iv. **Foundation and Mid-Career training programmes have been started for career advancement of the Central Power Engineering Service officers of CEA. Induction Training for various utilities such as DVC, NHPC, POSOCO, MahaGenco, MPGenco etc. are being conducted.**

v. **Various long term programs are currently running like MBA, PGDC and PDC in various streams such as MBA in Power Management, Post Graduate Diploma Course (PGDC) in Power Plant Engineering, Renewable Energy and Grid Interface Technologies Power Distribution & Emerging Technologies, Hydro Power Plant Engineering & Post Diploma Course (PDC) in Power Plant Engineering.**

.....3.

vi. **An AR/VR lab to train personnels in understanding critical operation of thermal power plants has been proposed for development at Durgapur centre with the financial support of DVC.**

vii. **An E-Learning Management System (LMS) was developed to facilitate online certification courses.**

viii. **NPTI conducts Training of Trainers (ToT) programs for its regular employees and faculties for enhancing their skills and also allows employee to be part of the Specialized Training Programs for Utilities, International workshop/Seminar and conferences conducted by other centres of NPTI and by other organizations.**

ix. **NPTI is also engaged in providing consultancy services to various utilities.**

x. **To facilitate more number of trainings, infrastructure have been strengthened, under which 02 new Institutes at Alappuzha in Kerala and Shivpuri in Madhya Pradesh have been established and started functioning from Year 2020 onwards. Further, scheme for Development of the Critical infrastructure (Hostel upgradation & other Civil works) of 09 Institutes of NPTI, and establishment of three new Hostel at NPTI institutes were approved.**

xi. **To improve quality of training, 06 Nos. of new Multifunctional Simulator have been commissioned successfully at NPTI-PSTI, Bengaluru, NPTI (ER), Durgapur, NPTI, CO, Faridabad, NPTI- Alappuzha, Kerala, NPTI (WR), Nagpur and NPTI, Shivpuri.**

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF POWER

LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.1426
ANSWERED ON 13.02.2025

SCHEME TO ENSURE POWER SUPPLY IN RURAL AND REMOTE AREAS

†1426. SHRI ZIA UR REHMAN:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the steps taken by the Government so far to improve power supply across the country, State/UT-wise;

(b) whether the Government is implementing any special scheme to ensure 24X7 power supply in rural and remote areas;

(c) if so, the salient features and objectives of the said scheme; and

(d) 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 (d) : There is adequate availability of power in the country. Present installed generation capacity of the country is 462 GW. Government of India has addressed the critical issue of power deficiency by adding 230 GW of generation capacity since April, 2014 transforming the country from power deficit to power sufficient. Further, addition of 2,00,168 circuit kilometer (ckm) of Transmission lines, 7,66,859 MVA of Transformation capacity and 82,790 MW of Inter-Regional capacity has been done since 2014 with capability of transferring 1,18,740 MW from one corner of the country to another.

The State/ UT-wise details of Power Supply Position during the last three years and current year 2024-25 (upto December 2024) are given at Annexure. Energy Supplied has been by and large commensurate to the Energy Requirement. Marginal gap between Energy Requirement and Energy Supplied is generally on account of constraints in the State transmission/distribution network.

Electricity being a concurrent subject, supply and distribution of electricity to the consumers is within the purview of the respective State Government/Power Utility. As per the Electricity (Rights of Consumers) Rules, 2020, the distribution licensee shall supply 24x7 power to all consumers. However, the Commission may specify lower hours of supply for some categories of consumers like agriculture

.....2.

Government of India has taken several steps to improve the availability of power in the country. Further, several schemes have been / are being implemented with a view to ensure 24X7 power supply in the country including rural and remote areas. The details are indicated below:

1. **Generation Planning:**

(i) **Installed generation capacity in 2031-32 is likely to be 874 GW. This includes capacity from conventional sources- Coal, Lignite etc., renewable sources- Solar, Wind and Hydro.**

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

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

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

(A) Ministry of Power, in consultation with States, has envisaged a plan to add thermal capacity of a minimum 80,000 MW by 2031-32. Against this target, 28,020 MW Thermal Capacity is already under construction and contracts for 19,200 MW thermal capacity have been awarded in FY 2024-25. Further, 36,320 MW of coal and lignite based candidate capacity has been identified which is at various stages of planning in the country.

(B) 13,997.5 MW of Hydro Electric Projects and about 8,000 MW Pumped Storage Projects (PSPs) are under construction. Further, 24,225.5 MW of Hydro Electric Projects and 50,760 MW of PSPs are under various stage of planning and targeted to be completed by 2031-32.

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

(D) 147,160 MW Renewable Capacity including 84,190 MW of Solar, 26,200 MW of Wind and 36,330 MW Hybrid power is under construction while 79,270 MW of Renewable Capacity including 50,830 MW of Solar, 600 MW of Wind and 27,840 MW Hybrid Power is at various stages of planning and targeted to be completed by 2029-30.

(E) Six (06) Battery Energy Storage System (BESS) projects of 522.60 MW capacity are under construction and 45 BESS projects of 14,242.29 MW capacity are at various stages of planning.

.....3.

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

3. **Distribution System Planning:**

(i) Government of India has been supporting the States/ UTs through schemes like Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana (DDUGJY), Integrated Power Development Scheme (IPDS), Pradhan Mantri Sahaj Bijli Har Ghar Yojana (SAUBHAGYA) to improve access and quality of power supply to all consumers. Under these scheme, projects worth Rs. 1.85 lakh Cr. were executed for strengthening of power distribution infrastructure. A total of 18,374 villages were electrified under the DDUGJY and 2.86 Cr households were electrified during SAUBHAGYA.

(ii) Further, 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. Under the scheme, infrastructure works worth Rs. 2.78 lakh Cr. have been sanctioned for the distribution utilities.

(iii) Government of India is further supporting States for grid electrification of left-out households during SAUBHAGYA, under the ongoing scheme of RDSS. In addition, all identified households belonging to Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Group (PVTG) under PM-JANMAN (Pradhan Mantri Janjati Adivasi Nyaya Maha Abhiyan) and tribal households under DA-JGUA (Dharti Aaba Janjatiya Gram Utkarsh Abhiyan) are being sanctioned for on-grid electricity connection under RDSS, as per the Scheme guidelines. Till date, works amounting to Rs. 4,535 Cr. have been sanctioned for electrification of 9,97,680 households including PVTG households identified under PM-JANMAN and tribal households identified under DA-JGUA.

(iv) With collective efforts of Centre and States/UTs, the average hours of supply in rural and urban areas have improved to 21.9 hrs and 23.4 hrs, respectively, in FY 2024.

4. **Promotion of Renewable Energy Generation:**

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

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

.....4.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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ANNEXURE

ANNEXURE REFERRED IN REPLY TO PARTS (a) TO (d) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1426 ANSWERED IN THE LOK SABHA ON 13.02.2025

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The details of State / UT wise Energy Requirement and Energy Supplied in the country during FY 2021-22 and FY 2022-23:-

(MU: Million Unit)

	April, 2021 - March, 2022				April, 2022 - March, 2023			
	Energy Requirement	Energy Supplied	Energy not Supplied		Energy Requirement	Energy Supplied	Energy not Supplied	
State/UT	(MU)	(MU)	(MU)	(%)	(MU)	(MU)	(MU)	(%)
Chandigarh	1,606	1,606	0	0	1,788	1,788	0	0
Delhi	31,128	31,122	6	0	35,143	35,133	10	0
Haryana	55,499	55,209	290	0.5	61,451	60,945	506	0.8
Himachal Pradesh	12,115	12,088	27	0.2	12,649	12,542	107	0.8
Jammu & Kashmir	19,957	18,434	1,524	7.6	19,639	19,322	317	1.6
Punjab	62,846	62,411	436	0.7	69,522	69,220	302	0.4
Rajasthan	89,814	89,310	504	0.6	1,01,801	1,00,057	1,745	1.7
Uttar Pradesh	1,29,448	1,28,310	1,138	0.9	1,44,251	1,43,050	1,201	0.8
Uttarakhand	15,521	15,426	94	0.6	15,647	15,386	261	1.7
Chhattisgarh	31,908	31,872	35	0.1	37,446	37,374	72	0.2
Gujarat	1,23,953	1,23,666	287	0.2	1,39,043	1,38,999	44	0
Madhya Pradesh	86,501	86,455	46	0.1	92,683	92,325	358	0.4
Maharashtra	1,72,823	1,72,809	14	0	1,87,309	1,87,197	111	0.1
Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu	9,433	9,433	0	0	10,018	10,018	0	0
Goa	4,448	4,448	0	0	4,669	4,669	0	0
Andhra Pradesh	68,413	68,219	194	0.3	72,302	71,893	410	0.6
Telangana	70,539	70,523	16	0	77,832	77,799	34	0
Karnataka	72,437	72,417	20	0	75,688	75,663	26	0
Kerala	26,579	26,570	9	0	27,747	27,726	21	0.1
Tamil Nadu	1,09,816	1,09,798	18	0	1,14,798	1,14,722	77	0.1
Puducherry	2,894	2,893	1	0	3,051	3,050	1	0
Lakshadweep	56	56	0	0	64	64	0	0
Bihar	36,216	35,761	455	1.3	39,545	38,762	783	2
DVC	23,741	23,736	4	0	26,339	26,330	9	0
Jharkhand	11,148	10,590	558	5	13,278	12,288	990	7.5
Odisha	38,339	38,332	7	0	42,631	42,584	47	0.1
West Bengal	54,001	53,945	57	0.1	60,348	60,274	74	0.1
Sikkim	610	609	0	0	587	587	0	0
Andaman-Nicobar	335	327	8	2.29 199	348	348	0	0.1
Arunachal Pradesh	875	874	1	0.1	915	892	24	2.6
Assam	10,844	10,825	19	0.2	11,465	11,465	0	0
Manipur	1,019	1,018	1	0.1	1,014	1,014	0	0
Meghalaya	2,256	2,243	13	0.6	2,237	2,237	0	0
Mizoram	656	644	12	1.8	645	645	0	0
Nagaland	852	851	1	0.1	926	873	54	5.8
Tripura	1,578	1,578	0	0	1,547	1,547	0	0
All India	13,79,812	13,74,024	5,787	0.4	15,13,497	15,05,914	7,583	0.5

The details of State / UT wise Energy Requirement and Energy Supplied in the country during FY 2023-24 and current year (upto December, 2024)

(MU: Million Unit)

State / UT	April, 2023 - March, 2024				April, 2024 - December, 2024			
	Energy Requirement	Energy Supplied	Energy not Supplied		Energy Requirement	Energy Supplied	Energy not Supplied	
	(MU)	(MU)	(MU)	(%)	(MU)	(MU)	(MU)	(%)
Chandigarh	1,789	1,789	0	0	1,597	1,597	0	0.0
Delhi	35,501	35,496	5	0	31,308	31,297	11	0.0
Haryana	63,983	63,636	348	0.5	56,486	56,457	29	0.1
Himachal Pradesh	12,805	12,767	38	0.3	10,254	10,219	34	0.3
UT of J&K and Ladakh	20,040	19,763	277	1.4	14,717	14,636	81	0.6
Punjab	69,533	69,528	5	0	63,536	63,536	0	0.0
Rajasthan	1,07,422	1,06,806	616	0.6	84,779	84,476	304	0.4
Uttar Pradesh	1,48,791	1,48,287	504	0.3	1,32,357	1,32,058	299	0.2
Uttarakhand	15,644	15,532	112	0.7	13,016	12,974	42	0.3
Chhattisgarh	39,930	39,872	58	0.1	31,494	31,478	17	0.1
Gujarat	1,45,768	1,45,740	28	0	1,13,697	1,13,697	0	0.0
Madhya Pradesh	99,301	99,150	151	0.2	75,449	75,354	95	0.1
Maharashtra	2,07,108	2,06,931	176	0.1	1,47,892	1,47,834	58	0.0
Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu	10,164	10,164	0	0	8,153	8,153	0	0.0
Goa	5,111	5,111	0	0	4,035	4,035	0	0.0
Andhra Pradesh	80,209	80,151	57	0.1	58,558	58,555	3	0.0
Telangana	84,623	84,613	9	0	61,859	61,855	3	0.0
Karnataka	94,088	93,934	154	0.2	64,447	64,443	4	0.0
Kerala	30,943	30,938	5	0	23,478	23,470	8	0.0
Tamil Nadu	1,26,163	1,26,151	12	0	98,577	98,572	5	0.0
Puducherry	3,456	3,455	1	0	2,735	2,735	0	0.0
Lakshadweep	64	64	0	0	50	50	0	0.0
Bihar	41,514	40,918	596	1.4	35,400	35,246	154	0.4
DVC	26,560	26,552	8	0	19,606	19,603	3	0.0
Jharkhand	14,408	13,858	550	3.8	11,647	11,573	74	0.6
Odisha	41,358	41,333	25	0.1	33,046	33,023	24	0.1
West Bengal	67,576	67,490	86	0.1	55,769	55,681	88	0.2
Sikkim	544	543	0	0	401	401	0	0.0
Andaman- Nicobar	386	374	12	3.2	316	307	9	3.0
Arunachal Pradesh	1,014	1,014	0	0	767	767	0	0.0
Assam	12,445	12,341	104	0.8	10,250	10,244	6	0.1
Manipur	1,023	1,008	15	1.5	771	770	0	0.0
Meghalaya	2,236	2,066	170	7.6	1,514	1,514	0	0.0
Mizoram	684	684	0	0	516	516	0	0.0
Nagaland	921	921	0	0	721	721	0	0.0
Tripura	1,691	1,691	0	0	1,527	1,527	0	0.0
All India	16,26,132	16,22,020	4,112	0.3	12,80,037	12,78,565	1,472	0.1

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF POWER

LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.1454
ANSWERED ON 13.02.2025

CONSUMPTION OF ELECTRICITY

1454. SHRI SAUMITRA KHAN:
SHRI JANARDAN SINGH SIGRIWAL:

Will the Minister of POWER
be pleased to state:

(a) whether consumption of electricity has increased across the country during the last three years and the current year and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the present generation of electricity is sufficient to meet the demand in the country, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to meet the increasing demand for electricity;

(d) whether the Government has approved new power projects in the country; and

(e) if so, the details thereof, State-wise including West Bengal and Bihar?

A N S W E R

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER

(SHRI SHRIPAD NAIK)

(a) : There has been consistent growth of consumption of electricity in the country. The details of consumption of electricity during the period from 2020-21 to 2023-24 are given at Annexure-I.

(b) : There is adequate availability of power in the country. Present installed generation capacity of the country is 462 GW. Government of India has addressed the critical issue of power deficiency by adding 230 GW of generation capacity since April, 2014 transforming the country from power deficit to power sufficient. Further, addition of 2,00,168 circuit kilometer (ckm) of Transmission lines, 7,66,859 MVA of Transformation capacity and 82,790 MW of Inter-Regional capacity has been done since 2014 with capability of transferring 1,18,740 MW from one corner of the country to another.

.....2.

The details of Energy Requirement and Energy Supplies during the last three years and current year 2024-25 (upto December 2024) are given at Annexure-II. Energy Supplied has been by and large commensurate to the Energy Requirement. Marginal gap between Energy Requirement and Energy Supplied is generally on account of constraints in the State transmission/distribution network.

(c) : Government of India has taken following steps to meet the increasing demand of electricity:

1. Generation Planning:

(i) Installed generation capacity in 2031-32 is likely to be 874 GW. This includes capacity from conventional sources- Coal, Lignite etc., renewable sources- Solar, Wind and Hydro.

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

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

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

(A) Ministry of Power, in consultation with States, has envisaged a plan to add thermal capacity of a minimum 80,000 MW by 2031-32. Against this target, 28,020 MW Thermal Capacity is already under construction and contracts for 19,200 MW thermal capacity have been awarded in FY 2024-25. Further, 36,320 MW of coal and lignite based candidate capacity has been identified which is at various stages of planning in the country.

(B) 13,997.5 MW of Hydro Electric Projects and about 8,000 MW Pumped Storage Projects (PSPs) are under construction. Further, 24,225.5 MW of Hydro Electric Projects and 50,760 MW of PSPs are under various stage of planning and targeted to be completed by 2031-32.

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

(D) 147,160 MW Renewable Capacity including 84,190 MW of Solar, 26,200 MW of Wind and 36,330 MW Hybrid power is under construction while 79,270 MW of Renewable Capacity including 50,830 MW of Solar, 600 MW of Wind and 27,840 MW Hybrid Power is at various stages of planning and targeted to be completed by 2029-30.

(E) Six (06) Battery Energy Storage System (BESS) projects of 522.60 MW capacity are under construction and 45 BESS projects of 14,242.29 MW capacity are at various stages of planning.

.....3.

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

3. Distribution System Planning:

(i) Government of India has been supporting the States/ UTs through schemes like Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana (DDUGJY), Integrated Power Development Scheme (IPDS), Pradhan Mantri Sahaj Bijli Har Ghar Yojana (SAUBHAGYA) to improve access and quality of power supply to all consumers. Under these scheme, projects worth Rs. 1.85 lakh Cr. were executed for strengthening of power distribution infrastructure. A total of 18,374 villages were electrified under the DDUGJY and 2.86 Cr households were electrified during SAUBHAGYA.

(ii) Further, 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. Under the scheme, infrastructure works worth Rs. 2.78 lakh Cr. have been sanctioned for the distribution utilities.

4. Promotion of Renewable Energy Generation:

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

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

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

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

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

.....4.

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

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

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

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

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

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

(d) & (e): The State-wise details of 19,200 MW awarded coal and lignite based thermal capacity, including the State of Bihar, are given at Annexure-III.

The State-wise details of Hydro Electric/Pumped Storage projects of 23,560 MW of capacity concurred by CEA, including the State of West Bengal, are given at Annexure-IV.

The State-wise details of 7,000 MW of under planning nuclear generating capacity are given at Annexure-V.

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ANNEXURE-I

ANNEXURE REFERRED IN REPLY TO PART (a) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1454 ANSWERED IN THE LOK SABHA ON 13.02.2025

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The details of consumption of electricity during the period from 2020-21 to 2023-24:

(MU: Million Units)

Financial year	Electricity Consumption (in MUs)
2020-21	12,30,208
2021-22	13,16,765
2022-23	14,40,311
2023-24 (estimated)	15,43,000

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ANNEXURE-II

ANNEXURE REFERRED IN REPLY TO PART (b) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1454 ANSWERED IN THE LOK SABHA ON 13.02.2025

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The details of Energy Requirement and Energy Supplies during the last three years and current year 2024-25 (upto December 2024)

(MU: Million Units)

Year	Energy Requirement	Energy Supplied	Energy Not Supplied	
	(MU)	(MU)	(MU)	%
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 December 2024)	12,80,037	12,78,565	1472	0.1

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ANNEXURE-III

ANNEXURE REFERRED IN REPLY TO PARTS (d) & (e) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1454 ANSWERED IN THE LOK SABHA ON 13.02.2025

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The State-wise details of 19,200 MW awarded coal and lignite based thermal capacity, including the State of Bihar:

Sl. No	Name Of Project	Sector	State	Capacity in MW
1	Darlipalli-II	Center	Odisha	1x800
2	Sipat-III	Center	Chhattisgarh	1x800
3	Raigarh	Private	Chhattisgarh	2x800
4	MAHAN ENERGEN Ph-III	Private	Madhya Pradesh	2x800
5	Koderma TPS , PH-II	Center	Jharkhand	2x800
6	Raipur TPS	Private	Chhattisgarh	2x800
7	Mirjapur TPS	Private	Uttar Pradesh	2x800
8	Kawai	Private	Rajasthan	4x800
9	Telangana Stage II	Center	Telangana	3x800
10	New Nabi Nagar- II	Center	Bihar	3x800
11	Gadarwara Stage II	Center	Madhya Pradesh	2x800
	GRAND TOTAL CANDIDATE			19200

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ANNEXURE-IV

ANNEXURE REFERRED IN REPLY TO PARTS (d) & (e) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1454 ANSWERED IN THE LOK SABHA ON 13.02.2025

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The state-wise details of Hydro Electric/Pumped Storage projects of 23,560 MW of capacity concurred by CEA, including the state of West Bengal

Sl. No.	Name of Scheme	Sector	Developer	Installed Capacity (MW)
Sikkim				
1	Teesta St-IV	Central	NHPC	520
			Sub-Total	520
Arunachal Pradesh				
2.	Tawang St-I	Central	NHPC	600
3.	Tawang St-II	Central	NHPC	800
4.	Hirong	Central	NEEPCO	500
5.	Naying	Central	NEEPCO	1000
6.	Nafra	Central	NEEPCO	120
7.	Lower Siang	Private	JAVL	2700
8.	Demwe Lower	Private	ADPL	1750
9.	Kalai-II	Private	Kalai PPL	1200
10.	Heo	Central	NEEPCO	240
11.	Tato-I	Central	NEEPCO	186
12.	Tato-II	Central	NEEPCO	700
13.	Talong Londa	Private	GLHPL	225
14.	Etalin	Central	SJVN	3097
15.	Attunli	Central	SJVN	680
			Sub-Total	13798
Meghalaya				
16.	Wah-Umiam Stage-III	Central	NEEPCO	85
			Sub-Total	85
Himachal Pradesh				
17.	Thana Plaun	State	HPPCL	191
18.	Dugar	Central	NHPC	500
19.	Chhatru	Private	DSIL	126
20.	Miyar	Central	NTPC	120
			Sub-Total	937
UT of J&K				
21.	Kirthai-II	JV	CVPPL	930
22.	Sawalkot	Central	NHPC	1856
23.	New Ganderwal	State	JKSPDC	93
24.	Uri-I Stage-II HE Project	Central	NHPC	240
			Sub-Total	3119

Uttarakhand				
25.	**Kotlibhel Stage -IA**	**Central**	**NHPC**	**195**
26.	**Kotlibhel Stage-IB**	**Central**	**NHPC**	**320**
27.	**Alaknanda**	**Private**	**GMRL**	**300**
			Sub-Total	**815**
West Bengal				
28.	**Turga PSP**	**State**	**WBSEDCL**	**1000**
			Sub-Total	**1000**
Nagaland				
29.	**Dikhu**	**Private**	**NMPPL**	**186**
			Sub-Total	**186**
Odisha				
30.	**Upper Indravati PSP**	**State**	**OHPC**	**600**
			Sub-Total	**600**
Maharashtra				
31.	**Bhavali PSP**	**Private**	**JSW Energy PSP Two limited**	**1500**
32.	**Bhivpuri PSP**	**Private**	**TATA Power Company Ltd.**	**1000**
			Sub-Total	**2500**
Grand Total				**23560**

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ANNEXURE-V

ANNEXURE REFERRED IN REPLY TO PARTS (d) & (e) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1454 ANSWERED IN THE LOK SABHA ON 13.02.2025

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The State-wise details of 7,000 MW of under planning nuclear generating capacity are:

Unit	State	Unit No.	Capacity (MW)	Type of Reactor
Kaiga Atomic Power Stataion	Karnataka	5	700	PHWR
Kaiga Atomic Power Stataion	Karnataka	6	700	PHWR
Mahi Banswara (MBAPP)	Rajasthan	1	700	PHWR
Mahi Banswara (MBAPP)	Rajasthan	2	700	PHWR
Ghorakpur AHVP (GAHVP)	Haryana	3	700	PHWR
Ghorakpur AHVP (GAHVP)	Haryana	4	700	PHWR
Chutkha (CHAMPP)	Madhya Pradesh	1	700	PHWR
Chutkha (CHAMPP)	Madhya Pradesh	2	700	PHWR
Mahi Banswara (MBAPP)	Rajasthan	3	700	PHWR
Mahi Banswara (MBAPP)	Rajasthan	4	700	PHWR

PHWR: Pressurized Heavy-Water Reactor.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF POWER

LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.1465
ANSWERED ON 13.02.2025

IMPLEMENTATION OF AI TECHNOLOGY IN POWER DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM

1465. SHRI VE VAITHILINGAM:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is cognizant that the implementation of Artificial Intelligence (AI) technology, spearheading transformation across industries in recent years, can be a potential game changer in revolutionizing the power distribution system for reliable and efficient power supply and if so, the details thereof; and

(b) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to employ AI models for the betterment of both the electrical distribution network and the consumers in diverse ways?

A N S W E R

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER

(SHRI SHRIPAD NAIK)

(a) & (b) : The Central Government is aware of the transformational capabilities of implementation of Artificial Intelligence (AI) in the power sector, including in the power distribution systems.

Reliable datasets are critical in building AI models since they provide the foundation for training the models, enabling accurate predictions and decision-making. High-quality, diverse, and clearly defined data improves AI performance and reduces bias. To facilitate efficient data collection and management, the implementation of Smart Metering for consumers, along with system metering at the feeder and Distribution Transformer levels, integrated with communication-enabled Advanced Metering Infrastructure (AMI), have been undertaken under the ongoing Revamped Distribution Sector Scheme (RDSS), launched in July 2021. Budgetary Support under the Scheme is being utilized for development of applications related to the use of advanced ICT like Artificial Intelligence, Machine Learning and Blockchain Technology in the Distribution Sector.

Further, under Smart Distribution System, approved under RDSS, AI technology based works such as Distribution Transformer Health Management, IoT based monitoring of HV switchgear, Drone based asset management, etc. are also being taken up for improving the reliability and quality of power supply in Distribution Sector.

Additionally, Central Government has been actively engaging with start-ups, entrepreneurs and academia through initiatives such as Powerthon to foster continuous innovation in the power distribution sector by providing essential support by offering resources, mentorship and networking opportunities to nurture cutting-edge AI and Machine Learning technology driven ideas into viable, market-ready solutions.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF POWER

LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.1475
ANSWERED ON 13.02.2025

INTER-STATE TRANSMISSION SYSTEM

†1475. SHRI JASWANTSINH SUMANBHAI BHABHOR:
SHRI RAJKUMAR CHAHAR:

Will the Minister of POWER
be pleased to state:

(a) the specific tariff revision measures introduced to reduce hydropower tariff;

(b) the time by which the Inter-State Transmission System charge waiver for hydro electric projects and pumped storage projects are likely to remain effective; and

(c) the specific benefits being provided to large hydropower projects after being declared as renewable energy sources?

A N S W E R

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER

(SHRI SHRIPAD NAIK)

(a) & (c) : To make hydropower attractive, the Government of India has approved the following measures:

1) **Budgetary support for flood moderation/ storage hydro electric projects (HEPs).**

2) **Budgetary support for cost of enabling infrastructure for HEPs viz. reimbursement of cost incurred against (i) roads/ bridges (ii) railway sidings (iii) transmission system upto pooling point including upgradation of pooling sub-station (iv) communication infrastructure and (v) ropeways.**

3) **Waiver of Inter-State Transmission System (ISTS) charges for transmission of power from HEPs and Pumped Storage Projects (PSPs).**

4) **Ministry of Power vide OM dated 08.03.2019 has given flexibility to the developers to determine tariff by (i) back loading of tariff after increasing project life to 40 years, (ii) increasing debt repayment period to 18 years and (iii) introducing escalating tariff of 2%.**

.....2.

Besides, the Government has provided following benefits to large hydro power projects:

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

2) **Central Financial Assistance (CFA) to the State Governments of North Eastern Region (NER) towards their equity participation for development of HEPs in the NER through Joint Venture (JV) collaboration between State entities and Central Public Sector Undertakings.**

(b) : As per Central Electricity Regulatory Commission (Sharing of Inter-State Transmission Charges and Losses) (First Amendment) Regulations, 2023, no ISTS charges are to be levied on the transmission of power from HEPs where (a) PPAs are signed on or after 01.12.2022 but on or before 30.06.2025 and (b) construction work is awarded on or before 30.06.2025. Subsequently, ISTS charges shall be levied on hydroelectric projects where construction work is awarded and PPA is signed after 30.06.2025 as per the following trajectory:

Sl. No.	Date of signing of PPA and award of construction work	ISTS charges
1.	01.07.2025 to 30.06.2026	25% of applicable ISTS charges
2.	01.07.2026 to 30.06.2027	50% of applicable ISTS charges
3.	01.07.2027 to 30.06.2028	75% of applicable ISTS charges
4.	From 01.07.2028	100% of applicable ISTS charges

The waiver has been granted for a period of 18 years from the date of commissioning of these projects.

For Pumped Storage Projects, as per Central Electricity Regulatory Commission (Sharing of Inter-State Transmission Charges and Losses) (First Amendment) Regulations, 2023 read with Ministry of Power's Order No. 12/07/2023-RCM dated 29.05.2023, no ISTS charges are to be levied on the transmission of power from PSPs where construction work is awarded till 30.06.2025. Subsequently, ISTS charges are to be levied on PSPs where construction work is awarded after 30.06.2025 as per the following trajectory:

Sl. No.	Award of construction work	ISTS charges
1.	01.07.2025 to 30.06.2026	25% of applicable ISTS charges
2.	01.07.2026 to 30.06.2027	50% of applicable ISTS charges
3.	01.07.2027 to 30.06.2028	75% of applicable ISTS charges
4.	From 01.07.2028	100% of applicable ISTS charges

The waiver has been granted for a period of 25 years from the date of commissioning of these projects.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF POWER

LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.1488
ANSWERED ON 13.02.2025

PROMOTION OF ENERGY EFFICIENT BLDC CEILING FAN

1488. SHRI PUSHPENDRA SAROJ:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether in view of rapid urbanization and rising temperatures in the country energy efficient Brushless Direct Current (BLDC) ceiling fan are being promoted to meet country Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC) and manage Distribution Company (DISCOM) peak loads and if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether in view of overall social benefits the Government is considering to introduce new and additional financial incentives, especially for domestic and commercial consumers and mandate the DISCOMS for large-scale replacement of conventional fans and adoption of super-efficient fans in a time-bound manner 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) : Bureau of Energy Efficiency (BEE), a statutory organization under Ministry of Power, has been implementing the Standards and Labelling (S & L) program for ceiling Fan under mandatory regime. The existing program includes sweep size of 600 mm to 1500 mm and covers 4261 models of 492 Brands of ceiling fans. During financial year 2023-24, approximately 79 lakhs 4 & 5-star rated ceiling fans were manufactured, out of which 65 lakhs are Brushless Direct Current (BLDC) fans.

Further, Energy Efficiency Services limited (EESL), a joint venture company of Public Sector Undertakings, under the Ministry of Power has taken initiatives for promotion of energy efficient BLDC fans and about 1.0 lakhs BLDC fans have been sold by EESL across India.

(b) : No such incentive is being considered by Ministry of Power.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF POWER

LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.1495
ANSWERED ON 13.02.2025

NATIONAL SMART GRID MISSION

1495. SHRI SELVAM G:
SHRI C N ANNADURAI:

Will the Minister of POWER
be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the key objectives of the National Smart Grid Mission (NSGM) and its alignment with India's vision for a modernized and efficient power sector;

(b) whether the Government outline the specific components and technologies involved in the said Mission, such as smart meters, energy storage and demand response systems and if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of the current status of NSGM implementation across the country including Tamil Nadu;

(d) the details of the challenges being faced in the implementation of the said Mission, if any, along with the steps being taken to address these challenges;

(e) the funds allocated/utilised by the Government for the said Mission so far;

(f) the details of the total number of smart consumer meters sanctioned and awarded, specifically for the State of Tamil Nadu under the said Mission; and

(g) the details of the number of smart consumer meters deployed in the said districts till date under the said mission?

A N S W E R

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER

(SHRI SHRIPAD NAIK)

(a) to (g) : National Smart Grid Mission (NSGM) was established by Government of India (GoI) in 2015 with an objective to plan and monitor the implementation of policies and programs related to Smart Grids in India. NSGM was implemented through NSGM Project Management Unit (NPMU). The scheme stands closed on 31.03.2024.

.....2.

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

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

Under NSGM, 1,45,343 smart meters were successfully installed in the State of Rajasthan and 24,214 smart meters in Chandigarh. No project was sanctioned under NSGM for the State of Tamil Nadu.

AMI, being new technology, there were challenges in availability of sufficient skilled manpower. However, Ministry of Power facilitated capacity building through institutions like Smart Grid Knowledge Centre (SGKC), Manesar to train utility professionals. Around, 475 professionals were trained under NSGM.

Out of the allocation of Rs.155.67 Cr., a total of Rs.72.27 Cr. has been released under NSGM.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF POWER

LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.1519
ANSWERED ON 13.02.2025

CSR ACTIVITIES UNDERTAKEN BY NTPC

1519. SHRI AJAY KUMAR MANDAL:
SHRI ARUN KUMAR SAGAR:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the works undertaken by National Thermal Power Corporation Limited (NTPC) and Power Finance Corporation Limited (PFC) for social welfare related works under the Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) during the last three years and the current year;

(b) the details of the amount of funds spent on various works during the said period and the location-wise number of people benefitted from the same;

(c) whether the Government has fixed any criteria regarding utilization of funds under CSR;

(d) if so, whether the Government proposes to take some effective steps to ensure that the funds under CSR are spent particularly in the backward and Scheduled Caste dominated areas;

(e) if so, the details thereof;

(f) whether the Government has received any Social Audit Report to monitor the CSR activities undertaken by the NTPC and PFC; and

(g) if so, the details and the outcome thereof?

A N S W E R

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER

(SHRI SHRIPAD NAIK)

(a) & (b): The details of works undertaken & the amount of funds spent by NTPC Ltd. and PFC Ltd. for social welfare related works and the number of people benefitted under Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) during the last three years and the current year are enclosed as Annexure-I & Annexure-II respectively.

.....2.

(c) to (e) : Department of Public Enterprises (DPE) has issued guidelines on CSR activities which stipulates that it would be mandatory for all Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs) which meet the criteria as laid down in Section 135 of the Companies Act, 2013, to spend at least 2% of the average net profits of the three immediately preceding financial years in pursuance of their CSR activities as stipulated in the Companies Act, 2013 and the CSR Rule. This stipulated percentage of average net profits is to be spent every year in a manner specified in the Companies Act, 2013 and CSR Rules. In case a company fails to spend such amount, it shall have to specify the reasons for not spending it. However, in case of CPSEs mere reporting and explaining the reasons for not spending this amount in a particular year would not suffice and the unspent CSR amount in a particular year would not lapse. It would instead be carried forward to the next year for utilization for the purpose for which it was allocated. As mentioned in the Act, CPSEs should give preference to the 'local area' in selecting the location of their CSR activities.

DPE has also been issuing guidelines from the financial year 2018-19 onwards to all administrative Ministries and CPSEs for adopting annual theme-based focussed approach on CSR expenditure by the CPSEs. These instructions, inter-alia, provide that CSR expenditure for such thematic programmes should be around 60% of annual CSR expenditure of CPSEs and the Aspirational districts, as identified by NITI Aayog, may be given preference in CSR expenditure. The details of annual CSR theme prescribed by DPE since 2018-19 are as under:

Year	Theme
2018-19	School Education and Health care
2019-20	School Education, Healthcare & Nutrition
2020-21	Health & Nutrition
2021-22	Health & Nutrition, with special focus on Covid related measures including setting up makeshift hospitals and temporary COVID Care facilities
2022-23	Health & Nutrition
2023-24	Health & Nutrition
2024-25	Health & Nutrition

Most of the NTPC's Stations are located in areas having significant populations of communities belonging to Backward Classes and Scheduled Castes. The benefits of the CSR activities, which are inclusive in nature, extend to all the communities including that of Backward Classes and Scheduled Castes.

Similarly, PFC has also undertaken various CSR activities for the people belonging to backward and Scheduled Castes communities like Skill Development Training & Health related Skill Development Training of unemployed youth belonging to Scheduled Castes (SCs) / Scheduled Tribes (STs) / Other Backward Classes (OBCs) / Persons with Benchmark Disabilities (PwBDs) /Women/ Economically Weaker Section (EWS) in various locations in India.

.....3.

(f) & (g) : C&AG undertakes thematic audit of CSR expenditure of the CPSEs to assess the correctness of planning and implementation of CSR policy/project in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Companies Act/Rules/Guideline. In addition to that, NTPC's stations undertake the regular Need Assessment Surveys (NAS) and Societal Impact Evaluation (SIE) at regular intervals as per NTPC's policy for CSR.

PFC has undertaken impact assessment studies of its CSR initiatives as per Rule 8(3) of the Companies (CSR) Rules and PFC's CSR Policy. The details of studies undertaken by PFC is available on PFC website on the following link:

[https://pfcindia.com/ensite/Home/VS/45]

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ANNEXURE-I

ANNEXURE REFERRED IN REPLY TO PARTS (a) & (b) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1519 ANSWERED IN THE LOK SABHA ON 13.02.2025

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A. Details of works undertaken by NTPC Ltd.for social welfare related works and people benefitted under CSR

(Figure in Rs. Cr.)

Sl. No	Focus area	FY 2021-22	FY 2022-23	FY 2023-24	FY 2024-25 (Provisional as on 31.01.2025)	People Benefitted
1	Health	153.54	123.71	38.71	34.05	Approx. 16,00,000 persons benefitted from various CSR activities of NTPC undertaken majorly in the vicinity of NTPC Stations & Projects located across the country.
2	Education	59.78	21.87	40.07	41.25	
3	Environment & Sustainable Development Activities	30.98	37.65	59.26	27.57	
4	Infrastructure Development	16.95	14.04	12.77	9.34	
5	Drinking Water	9.59	6.90	5.74	5.16	
6	Swachh Vidyalaya Abhiyan	38.42	62.79	13.98	5.25	
7	Sanitation	4.84	2.22	5.17	12.22	
8	Construction of Roads	3.86	4.39	4.45	4.48	
9	Vocational Training	7.24	4.86	4.92	5.18	
10	Cul/ Sports/Animal	5.33	14.79	13.11	20.67	
11	Support to Divyangjans	0.40	0.01	0.06	0.14	
12	Women Empowerment	7.24	5.49	2.33	0.81	
13	Others	18.56	16.60	0.00	3.14	
	Total	356.72	315.32	200.57[@]	169.26	

@Rs.425.76 Cr. Including 'Set- off' as per audited accounts FY 2023-24. [Excess amount of Rs 225.19 Cr.(set off amount) was spent over the requirement during the previous Financial Years i.e. 2021-22, 2022-23 and 2023-24]

'Set-off' means an amount spent in excess of the requirement provided under sub section (5) of Section 135 of Companies Act,2013.

B. NTPC Ltd Plant/Station/Region HQ wise CSR expenditure

(Figure in Rs. Cr.)

Sl. No.	NTPC Station / Projects / Region/ Corporate Centres(CC)	FY 2021-22	FY 2022-23	FY 2023-24	FY 2024-25 (Provisional as on 31.01.2025)
1	Anta Gas Power Project	4.09	1.34	0.65	0.33
2	Auraiya Gas Power Project	3.43	1.20	1.31	0.76
3	Badarpur Thermal Power Station	6.45	5.71	7.26	6.57
4	Barauni Thermal Power Plant	0.00	0.13	0.00	0.00
5	Barh Thermal Power Plant	0.74	5.36	3.59	0.50
6	Bongaigaon Thermal Power	1.19	0.96	3.72	6.77
7	Coal Mining Head Quarters**	0.05	0.93	0.80	0.40
8	Corporate Center*	159.58	130.73	20.21	24.04
9	Dadri Gas Power Project	0.61	0.00	0.00	0.35
10	Dadri Thermal Power Project	10.77	6.69	4.22	2.62
11	Darlipali STPP	0.23	3.52	0.12	0.74
12	Dulanga Coal Mining Project	1.62	0.64	0.00	0.00
13	Eastern Region HQ Patna**	3.36	5.49	10.21	1.63
14	ERHQ II**	1.09	1.31	1.32	0.21
15	Farakka Super Thermal Power	10.86	8.97	4.15	4.68
16	Faridabad Gas Power Station	1.46	1.26	1.39	0.36
17	Feroz Gandhi Unchahar Thermal	4.23	2.86	4.83	3.28
18	Gadarwara STPP	1.98	0.26	1.10	0.51
19	Hydro HQ**	0.00	0.18	0.28	0.05
20	Jhanor- Gandhar Gas Power Project	1.07	1.91	1.57	1.67
21	Kahalgaon Super Thermal Power	11.06	19.12	6.03	4.90
22	Kanti TPS	0.00	0.90	0.57	1.33
23	Kawas Gas Power Project	0.85	1.97	1.31	0.53
24	Kerendari 'A' Coal Mining Proj	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
25	KHARGONE STPP	3.71	0.57	0.60	1.21
26	Koldam Hydro Project	0.17	1.56	2.11	1.97
27	Korba Super Thermal Power Project	25.82	7.57	6.42	2.44
28	Kudgi STPP	0.33	2.99	5.13	5.52
29	Lara STPP	0.64	1.21	1.15	0
30	Mouda Super Thermal Power	0.02	0.10	3.29	2.66
31	Nabinagar STPS	0.00	6.51	3.93	3.15
32	Nokhra Solar PV Project -300MW	0.15	0.00	0.00	0.00
33	North Karanpura Thermal Power	3.24	0.41	0.08	0.00
34	Northern Region HeadQuarters**	14.61	15.18	14.52	10.28
35	Pakri Barwdih Coal Mining Pro.	5.19	1.57	0.15	0.30
36	Rajiv Gandhi CCPP	3.70	0.30	1.72	2.34
37	Ramagundam Super Thermal Power	7.03	4.73	7.30	5.37

38	Rihand Super thermal Power	9.87	3.55	4.13	6.24
39	Simhadri Thermal Power Project	6.98	9.99	8.01	7.36
40	Singrauli Super Thermal Power	6.71	2.12	2.31	1.84
41	Sipat Super Thermal Power Proj	5.61	16.17	8.53	4.57
42	Solapur STPP	2.11	2.66	9.79	2.73
43	Southern Region Head Quarters**	0.28	0.40	4.28	6.33
44	T&CC Office Kolkata	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
45	Talaipalli Coal Mining Project	1.96	4.39	0.82	0.00
46	Talcher Super Thermal Power	11.85	9.43	8.41	5.15
47	Talcher Thermal Power Station	9.44	4.64	8.81	8.85
48	Tanda Thermal Power Project	1.31	2.71	3.61	2.92
49	Tapovan Vishnugadhydro Project	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.15
50	Telengana Super Thermal Power	1.83	3.34	0.35	0.01
51	Vindhyachal Super Thermal Power Project	8.96	6.63	7.63	10.28
52	Western Region Head QuartersII**	0.24	2.97	1.41	0.47
53	Western Region Head Quarters I**	0.24	2.19	10.42	14.88
54	A&N Islands SOLAR PV	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.00
	Grand Total	356.72	315.32	#200.57	169.26

**** The CSR Spent by Corporate Office is made pan India across various states in multiple CSR Activities like Support to PMCARES Fund to fight COVID-19 pan India, Support to Archery Sport, Support to DOTs-Cum-DMC Programme, Support to NTPC Foundation NILD (National Institute for Locomotor Disabilities) Disability Rehabilitation Centres[NFNDRC] etc.***

***** The CSR Spent by Regional Headquarters is made in multiple states in their region on various CSR Activities.***

#Rs.425.76 Cr. Including 'Set- off' as per audited accounts FY 2023-24. [Excess amount of Rs 225.19 Cr.(set off amount) was spent over the requirement during the previous Financial Years i.e. 2021-22, 2022-23 and 2023-24]

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ANNEXURE-II

ANNEXURE REFERRED IN REPLY TO PARTS (a) & (b) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1519 ANSWERED IN THE LOK SABHA ON 13.02.2025

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A. Details of works undertaken by PFC Ltd for social welfare related works and people benefitted under CSR

(Figure in Rs. Cr.)

Sl. No.	Focus area	FY 2021-22	FY 2022-23	FY 2023-24	FY 2024-25 (Provisional as on 31.01.2025)	People Benefitted
1	Health	130	107	129	123	Approx. 50,13,000 persons benefitted from various CSR activities undertaken by PFC Ltd across the country.
2	Education	3	29	29	42	
3	Environment & Sustainable Development Activities	9	-	14	1	
4	Infrastructure Development	5	18	14	15	
5	Drinking Water	-	-	-	-	
6	Swachh Vidyalaya Abhiyan	9	2	-	-	
7	Sanitation	-	-	-	-	
8	Construction of Roads	-	2	-	-	
9	Vocational Training	10	2	-	-	
10	Cul/ Sports/Animal	-	5	0.06	-	
11	Support to Divyangjans	-	-	-	-	
12	Women Empowerment	-	7	-	-	
13	Others	4	7	30	5	
	Total	170	179	215	186	

B. Details of the amount of funds spent by PFC Ltd under CSR

(i) Details of CSR initiatives undertaken by the Power Finance Corporation Limited during FY 2021-22

Sl No	State/ UT	Region/ District	Project Title	Amount (In Rs. Cr.)
1	Uttar Pradesh	Siddharthnagar	Project towards providing 58 no. oxygen concentrators in the Covid care centres in Siddharthnagar, Uttar Pradesh	0.55
2	Rajasthan	Kota	Project towards Covid-19 relief measures in Kota District, Rajasthan	0.50

3	Manipur	Churachandpur	Project for providing Medical Infrastructure in Covid care centres, CHCs, PHCs in Churachandpur district, Manipur	1.72
4	Rajasthan	Sawai Madhopur	Project for supply, installation and commissioning of various solar interventions in various villages of Sawai Madhopur district of Rajasthan	0.55
5	Uttar Pradesh (UP)	Mohanlalganj	Project for supply, installation and commissioning of 500 nos. of Solar based LED Street Lighting System (SLS) in various villages of Mohanlalganj Region, Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh	0.97
6	Haryana	Gurugram	Project for construction of Phase II of Daullah Smartgram Secondary School at village Daullah Gurugram, Harayana	0.59
7	Uttarakhand	Multiple Districts	Project for providing Relief and Rehabilitation activities in Uttarakhand	4.00
8	Rajasthan	Multiple Districts	Project for undertaking rectification of toilets constructed by PFC in FY 2014-15 under CSR Swachh Bharat Swachh Vidyalaya Abhiyan (SBSV) in the States of Rajasthan, after survey of toilets	3.23
9	Pan India	Pan India	Project for providing skill development training to 1000 nos. of unemployed youth belonging to SC/ST/OBC/ PwD/Women/EWS sections of society in various locations in India	10.03
10	Pan India	Pan India	Project for providing health related skill development training to 900 nos. of unemployed youth belonging to SC/ST/OBC/ PwD/Women/EWS sections ofsociety in various locations in India	2.61
11	Jharkhand	Singhbhum	Providing Medical Infrastructure in Community Health Care Centre (CHC) at Bandgaon Block, West Singhbhum District of Jharkhand state, Chaibasa	1.23
12	Rajasthan	Bundi	Project for construction of Community Centre in Brundhan and Talera Villages in Bundi District,Rajsthan	0.70
13	Maharashtra	Mumbai	Project of procurement of Medical Equipment's in Tata Memorial Hospital, Mumbai & Advanced Centre for Treatment, Research and Education in Cancer, Navi Mumbai.	9.97
14	Delhi	South Delhi	Project for supply, installation and commissioning of Grid Connected SPV Power Plant with a cumulative capacity of 240 kWp at Chattarpur Temple, Delhi	1.00

15	Uttar Pradesh	Bulandshahr	Project for upgrading C.H.C Gulaothi in Bulandshahr District, Uttar Pradesh	0.88
16	Uttar Pradesh	Lucknow	Project for providing one unit of Cancer Detection & Awareness Mobile Van and related equipment for Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia Institute of Medical Sciences, Lucknow, UP.	3.49
17	UP,MP, AP and Delhi	10 Districts of UP, MP, AP & Delhi	Project for distribution of 1000 nos. of Motorized Tricycle to orthopedically impaired, Persons with Disabilities (Divyangjans) in 10 districts.	4.70
18	Harayana	Faridabad	Project for Supply, Installation and Commissioning of 4324 nos. of LED Street Lighting Systems (SLS) & fixtures in 21 villages of Faridabad region of Haryana.	3.56
19	Andhra Pradesh	Multiple Districts	Project for undertaking rectification of toilets constructed by PFC in FY 2014-15 under CSR Swachh Bharat Swachh Vidyalaya Abhiyan (SBSV) in the States of Andhra Pradesh (1st phase), after survey of toilets	5.89
20	Uttar Pradesh	Mathura	Project for upgrading District Combined Hospital (D.C.H) Vrindavan in Mathura District, Uttar Pradesh	0.99
21	Uttar Pradesh	Aligarh	Project for Construction of six classrooms at AMU city Girls Highschools	1.27
22	Leh	Nubra valley	Project for Upgradation of Public Health Infrastructure in Nubra Subdivision-Leh district	6.93
23	Uttar Pradesh	Siddharthnagar	Project for establishment of Trauma centre in Siddarthnagar district, Uttar pradesh	3.99
24	Himachal Pradesh	Una	Project for supply, installation and commissioning of 1750 nos. of 15 watt solar photovoltaic Street Lighting systems (SLS) in UNA district of Himachal Pradesh	2.95
25	Pan India	Multiple Districts	Project for supply, installation and commissioning of Grid Connected SPV Power Plant with a cumulative capacity of 450 kWp in various Leprosy Mission Hospitals across the country	1.99
26	Pan India	Pan India	Contribution to PM CARES Fund	50.00
27	Delhi	New Delhi	Providing daily Packed-Lunch facility to the Doctors and Health Staff deployed in dedicated Govt. COVID-19 Hospital in Dr. RML Hospital, New Delhi Phase-III	1.01

28	Dadar nagar haveli, Sikkim and Mizoram	Multi Districts	Project for procurement and distribution of Cold Chain Equipment (CCE) as part of COVID-19 vaccination programme (Dadar nagar haveli, Sikkim and Mizoram) under PFC's CSR initiative	0.22
29	Pan India	Pan India	Project towards airing jingles on FM channels for Mass Awareness Campaign on ' Swachhta'	0.14
30	Uttar Pradesh	Kanpur	Project for Training, Research and Entrepreneurship development in Smart Grid through IIT	0.99
31	Pan India	Pan India	Excess Spent Carried Forward from Previous Year (FY2020-21)	39.39
32	-	-	Administrative overhead (pay & allowances of CSR staff and travelling expenses in r/o CSR activities)	4.41
Total (FY 2021-22)				170.44

(ii) Details of CSR initiatives undertaken by the Power Finance Corporation Limited during FY 2022-23

Sl. No	State/ UT	Region/ District	Project Title	Amount (In Rs. Cr.)
1	Punjab	Ferozpur, Moga, Amritsar& Taran taran	Project for construction of classrooms and allied facilities in Akal Academy schools in 4 districts (Ferozpur, Moga, Amritsar & Taran taran) of Punjab	5.30
2	Rajasthan	Pratapgarh	Project for providing Medical Infrastructure in District Hospital in Pratapgarh district, Rajasthan	0.51
3	Andhra Pradesh	Krishna	Project for Upgradation of Public Health Infrastructure in Machilipatnam region, Andhra Pradesh through District Admin. of Krishna of Andhra Pradesh	5.07
4	Pan India	Multiple Districts	Contribution to PM CARES Fund	50.00
5	Kerala	Malappuram	Project for providing necessary medical equipment in Sreevalsam Institute of Medical Sciences (SIMS) Hospital in Malappuram District, Kerala	0.97

6	Dadar Nagar Haveli	Dadar Nagar Haveli	Project for construction of G+1 Hostel building in 'Vanvasi Kalyan Ashram" premises in Khanvel, Silvassa	4.77
7	Maharashtra	Amravati	Project for providing necessary medical equipment in Dr. Hedgewar Institute of Medical Sciences and Research (DHIMSR) Hospital in Amravati District, Maharashtra.	1.91
8	Manipur	Imphal	Project for procurement of Advance life support (ALS) ambulances and other mobility support vehicles for medical educational institutions of the Health Department, Govt. of Manipur	2.80
9	Mizoram	Lungleng & Aizwal	Project for development of AFC Complex at Lungleng, Aizwal District, Mizoram	5.47
10	Uttar Pradesh	Basti	Project for supply, installation and commissioning of 50 nos. of Water ATM (WATM) in 50 locations of Basti region of Uttar Pradesh.	3.97
11	Uttarakhand	Badrinath	Project for construction of Emergency Response Centre (ERC)' building near Badrish Lake in Badrinath town , Chamoli District	17.58
12	Andhra Pradesh	Multiple Districts	Project for undertaking rectification of toilets constructed by PFC in FY 2014-15 under CSR Swachh Bharat Swachh Vidyalaya Abhiyan (SBSV) in the States of Andhra Pradesh, after survey of toilets-2nd Phase	1.86
13	Bihar	Arrah	Project of Development works in the 3 blocks (Piro, Bihiya, Jagdishpur) of Arrah District, Bihar-Bhojpur Village Development Programme as an addendum to supplementary project.	1.79
14	Karnataka	Bengaluru	Project for construction of State of Art Building for Interdisciplinary Centre for Energy Research (ICER), IISc Bengaluru, Karnataka' through IISc Bengaluru.	10.87
15	Maharashtra	Aurangabad	Project for creating sustainable livelihood opportunities for 500 women through oyster mushroom cultivation, marketing and branding, through District Administration Aurangabad'	7.06
16	Telangana	Suryapet	Project for providing additional rooms, toilets and drinking water facility in Primary Health Centers (PHC), Schools, Anganwadis and construction of Gram Panchayat Building in selected Mandals in Suryapet District, Telangana through District Collector, Suryapet'	5.77

17	Telangana	Hyderabad	Project for Supply, Installation and Commissioning of 64 Slice Computed Tomography Scanner with 5-year warranty in MNJ Institute of Oncology & Regional Cancer Centre (MNJ), Hyderabad through MNJ, Hyderabad'.	5.00
18	Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh & Uttarakhand	Multiple Districts	Project for providing skill development training to 1000 nos. of persons belonging to under privileged sections of the society in various locations in India.	2.02
19	Nagaland	Kohima	Project for procurement of CT scan machine at Naga Hospital Authority Kohima.	3.56
20	Himachal Pradesh	Sirmaur	Upgradation of 'Healthcare Services' and provide Equipment for 'Free Community Kitchen' for The Kalgidhar Society, Baru Sahib, Sirmour, H.P (TKS)'	1.23
21	Andhra Pradesh	Palnadu	Project for installation of R.O Water Treatment Plant in the Villages of Palnadu District, Andhra Pradesh	2.50
22	West Bengal	Murshidabad	Procurement of (1) nos. of Cancer Detection & Awareness Mobile Van and related equipment to Bharat Sevashram Sangha (BSS) to be Stationed at Murshidabad, Kolkata	3.47
23	Uttarakhand	Pauri Garhwal	Project for improvement/upgradation of Cantonment Board Hospital/ Dispensary in Lansdowne Cantonment, Uttarakhand' through Cantonment Board	1.64
24	Odisha	Kandhamal	Project of Renovation and Improvement of Educational and allied infrastructures of 20 numbers of schools in Kandhamal District, Odisha	6.00
25	Uttar Pradesh.	Lucknow	Project for procurement of life saving medical device for poor cancer patients being admitted in KGMU, Lucknow.	10.02
26	Rajasthan	Multiple districts	Proposal for modifications in 'Project for undertaking rectification of toilets constructed by PFC in FY 2014-15 under CSR Swachh Bharat Swachh Vidyalaya Abhiyan in the State of Rajasthan, after survey of toilets'	4.42
27	Odisha	Sundergarh	Project for procurement and supply of sanitation and hygiene items for prevention of adverse effect on health of sanitation workers in Municipal Corporation of Rourkela, Sundergarh district, Odhisa	1.09

28	Tamilnadu	Thoothukud	Upgradation of public Health infrastructure in various villages of Thoothukud district Tamil Nadu.	2.31
29	Uttar Pradesh.	Gautam-budhnagar	Providing various equipments/ items for operationalization of Mother and New Born Care Unit (MNCU) at 10 government health centers of Gautambudhnagar District Uttar Pradesh	0.86
30	Pan India	Pan India	Contribution to PM CARES Fund	1.94
31	-	-	Administrative overhead (pay & allowances of CSR staff and travelling expenses in r/o CSR activities)	6.82
TOTAL (FY 2022-23)				178.58

(iii) Details of CSR initiatives undertaken by the Power Finance Corporation Limited during FY 2023-24

Sl No	State/ UT	Region/ District	Project Title	Amount (In Rs. Cr.)
1	Karnataka	Bengaluru	Project for construction of State of Art Building for Interdisciplinary Centre for Energy Research (ICER), IISc Bengaluru, Karnataka' through IISc Bengaluru.	12.66
2	Rajasthan	Bundi	Project for development works in 35 villages of Bundi District, Rajasthan	7.50
3	Daman	Daman	Procurement and Installation of Sewer utility Vehicle with Jetting machine (01 no.) and Mobile toilets (05 nos.) for Daman Municipal Council, Daman (UT) to ensure proper sanitation and also for prevention of adverse health effects	1.44
4	Uttar Pradesh	Sonbhadra	Project for supply, installation and commissioning of 500 nos. of Solar based LED Street Lighting System (SLS) in various villages of Sonbhadra Region, Uttar Pradesh	1.06
5	Delhi	Delhi	Project for Installation and Commissioning of Sewage Treatment Plant (STP) in SGGS Vidya Kender, Delhi	0.48
6	Uttarakhand	Uttrakashi	Expansion of student residential facilities and other development works at Swami Vedanand Ved Vidyalaya in Kuteti, Uttrakashi under CSR activity,through Telecommunication Consultants India Limited"	1.02

7	Andhra Pradesh	Multi Districts	Rectification of toilets constructed by PFC in FY 2014-15 under Swachh Bharat Swachh Vidyalaya Abhiyanin the State of Andhra Pradesh'- Awarded to CRISP for Geotagging	2.94
8	Rajasthan	Multi Districts	Rectification of toilets constructed by PFC in FY 2014-15 under Swachh Bharat Swachh Vidyalaya Abhiyanin the State of Rajasthan'- Awarded to CRISP for Geotagging	0.64
9	Arunachal Pradesh	Lohit, Nimsai	Supply,Installation and Commissioning of 02 nos. of Solar Power Plants (SPV) in 2 Govt. Schools and 1160 nos. Solar Street Lighting System(SLS) in villages of Lohit and Namsai district of Arunachal Pradesh	3.93
10	Tamil Nadu	Coimbatore	Project for Procurement and installation of Medical Equipment for Swami vivekananda Blood Centre,Coimbatore, Tamil nadu	0.95
11	Maharashtra	Sambhajinagar	Project for development of public garden with energy efficient technology in sambhajinagar, Maharastra	10.57
12	Uttar Pradesh	Muzzafarnagar	Project for supply installation and commissionning of 200 nos. LED High Mast Lighting systems in various villages of Muzzafarnagr District Uttar pradesh	2.45
13	Kerela	Kozhikode	Project for procuremnet of ambulance for Seva Bharthi chevayur, Kozhikode, Kerela	0.21
14	Uttar Pradesh	Siddarthnagar	Project for Supply instlation and commissioning of 500 Nos.LED Street Lightining system in various villages of Siddarthnagar , District, Uttar Pradesh	1.01
15	Maharashtra	Dhule	Project for construction of Common Facility Centre (CFC) building, for installation of cotton processing machinery, jointly funded by Central, State Government and Ekvira Cotton to Fabric Association (SPV) in Dhule District, Maharashtra under PFC's CSR initiative, through Dhule District Administration (DDA)	7.50
16	Andhra Pradesh	Prakasam	'Project forinstallation of 32 RO Water Treatment Plants in 32 Villages of Ongole, Prakasam District, Andhra Pradesh	2.50
17	West Bengal	Purba and Paschim Medinipur	Project for supply and installation of 20 nos. of Solar Photovoltaic (PV) powered pumping Structures pump with 5 HP capacity of motor and water tank for irrigation in Purba and Paschim Medinipur Districts of West Bengal	1.14

18	Bihar	Bhojpur	Project for Construction of Boundary wall in Government Hospital, Piro Block, Re-Development and Beautification of Padaw Maidan in Piro Block, Construction of Gateway to the Fort of Historical importance of Freedom Fighter Veer Kunwar Singh in Jagdishpur block and Construction of Bus-stand near Naya Tola Morin Jagdishpur Block	11.62
19	Goa	North Goa	CSR project of Medical Camps for the 37th National Games, Goa	2.57
20	Bihar	Madhubani	Proposal for supply, installation and commissioning of 30 KW capacity of off Grid SPV Power Plant in 3 nos. Sub-divisional Health Centre in Jhanjharpur Parliamentary Constituency	1.13
21	Bihar	Bhojpur	Project for supply, installation and commissioning of 150 nos. of Solar based LED Street Lighting Systems	0.30
22	Uttar Pradesh	Prayagraj	Proposal for Procurement of Ultrathin Sanitary Napkins Manufacturing unit, Tehsil: Soraon, District: Prayagraj, Phulpur Constituency (U.P)	0.26
23	Andhra Pradesh	Machlipatnam	Project for Fisheries community development in Machlipatnam	0.34
24	Kerala	Kozhikode	Procurement of Hockey Sports Material/ Equipment for Sarawathi Vidya Mandiram school, Kozhikode, Kerala	0.06
25	Bihar	Bhojpur	CSR Project of Developmental works in 28 villages of Bihiya block in the Bhojpur District, Bihar under the 'Bhojpur Village Development Programme', Bihar	3.94
26	Kerela	Kottayam	Project for supply, installation and commissioning of cumulative 100 kWp Grid Connected Solar Power Plant at Taluk Head Quarters Hospital, Vaikom, Kottayam District, Kerala	0.68
27	Andhra Pradesh	Vizianagram	Project for supply, installation and commissioning of 500 nos. of Solar based LED Street Lighting Systems various villages of Vizianagram, Andhra Pradesh	1.01
28	Daman	Silvassa	Construction of Boys Hostel Block and Entrance Gate for "Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose Military Academy" complex in Silvassa, UT of Daman & Diu	12.30
29	Uttar Pradesh	Amethi	Project for Supply, installation and commissioning of 750 nos. of Solar based LED Street Lighting System (SLS) in various strategic locations of Amethi Parliamentary Constituency, Uttar Pradesh	1.52

30	Uttar Pradesh	Kanpur	Project for Supply, Installation and Commissioning of 500 nos. SPV LED Street Lighting Systems at Various blocks of Akbarpur Parliamentary Constituency, Kanpur, Uttar Pradesh	1.01
31	Daman	Silvassa	Project for upgradation of Healthcare Services in Campus Hospital and Kitchen utensils for Dinning Hall in Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose Military Academy	1.59
32	Uttar Pradesh	Azamgarh	Project for supply, installation and commissioning of 63 nos. of Solar based LED High-Mast Street Lighting Systems in various villages of Azamgarh Parliamentary Constituency, Uttar Pradesh	0.24
33	Goa	North Goa	Project for undertaking CSR Project for Procurement of Medical equipment's in Goa Medical College & Hospital, Bambolin	4.00
34	Himachal Pradesh	Sirmaur	Project for Construction of Community Training & Health Care Centre (G+3) at Eternal University, The Kalgidhar Trust, Baru Sahib, Sirmaur district, Himachal Pradesh	5.50
35	Madhya Pradesh	Satna	Project for strengthening Healthcare Delivery through Equipment Upgradation in various Government Hospitals of Satna District, Madhya Pradesh	4.88
36	Tamil Nadu	Chennai	Proposal for setting up of research undergraduate Anatomy laboratory in the department of Medical Sciences and Technology in IIT, Madras	16.25
37	Kerala	Kottayam	Project for providing medical equipment's for upgradation of Healthcare Services in Family Health Centre's of Pallickathodu and Mutholy Gram panchayat, Kerala	0.75
38	Karnataka	Udupi	Project for Construction of Dining Hall along with other infrastructural facilities for Mid-Day Meal Beneficiaries in premises of Manipal Pre-University College, Udupi, Karnataka	0.89
39	West Bengal	Dakshin Dinajpur	Project for setting up of Artificial Intelligence (AI) Labs-IOT Labs in 11 nos. of Govt. Higher Secondary (10+2) Schools, and 02 nos. of Govt. Polytechnic Colleges in Balurghat Block of District Dakshin Dinajpur of West Bengal	2.59
40	Pan India	Pan India	Contribution to Swachh Bharat Kosh	77.46

41	-	-	Administrative overhead (pay & allowances of CSR staff and travelling expenses in r/o CSR activities)	6.51
Total (FY 2023-24)				215.39

(iv) **Details of CSR initiatives undertaken by the Power Finance Corporation Limited during FY 2024-25 (upto 31.01.2025)**

Sl. No	State/ UT	Region/ District	Project Title	Amount Sanctioned (In Rs. Cr.)
1	Karnataka	Bengaluru	Project for construction of State of Art Building for Interdisciplinary Centre for Energy Research (ICER), IISc Bengaluru, Karnataka' through IISc Bengaluru.	18.22
2	Bihar	Bhojpur	Development works in 25 Villages of Bihiya and Jagdishpur Block in Bhojpur District, Bihar inclusive of taxes plus agency charges	4.31
3	Andhra Pradesh	Machlipatnam	Project for Fisheries community development in Machlipatnam	5.05
4	Uttar Pradesh	Azamgarh	Project for supply, installation and commissioning of 63 nos. of Solar based LED High-Mast Street Lighting Systems in various villages of Azamgarh Parliamentary Constituency, Uttar Pradesh	0.50
5	Uttar Pradesh	Siddharthnagar	Project for construction of Auditorium Siddharthnagar through Jila Civil Social Responsibility Association (JCSRA), Siddarthnagar, Uttar Pradesh	5.98
6	Kerala	Kannur	Project for Construction of Two classrooms (including supply and installation of sound system, smart board, projector etc.) at School of Legal Studies at Manjeswaram Campus (Kannur University)	0.97
7	Pan India	Pan India	Swachh Bharat Kosh	50.00
8	Karnataka	Udupi	Project for Construction of School building and related infrastructure for Adi Udipi School, Udipi, Karnataka	15.00
9	Pan India	Multi States	Project for distribution of 2000 nos. of Motorized Tricycle to orthopedically impaired, Persons with Disabilities (Divyangjans) in various locations of 10 States	12.97
10	Madhya Pradesh	Gwalior	Project for Üpgradation and renovation of school infrastructure in Rama Krishna Mission Ashram, Gwalior, Madhya Pradesh.	3.50

11	**Karnataka**	**Bengaluru**	**Project for upgrading healthcare services at Jayadev Memorial Rashtrotthana Hospital and Research Centre, Bengaluru, Karnataka**	**4.99**
12	**Uttarakhand**	**Dehradun**	**Project for establishment of Cath Lab at Swami Vivekanand Charitable Hospital, Dharmawala, Dehradun, Uttarakhand**	**4.71**
13	**Dadra Nagar Haveli**	**Silvassa**	**Project for expansion of Hostel Building in Vanvasi Kalyan Ashram premises, Khanvel, Silvassa, Dadra Nagar Haveli (VKA) by construction of 2nd Floor & 3rd Floor under Second Phase of Project**	**4.75**
14	**Pan India**	**Pan India**	**Swachh Bharat Kosh**	**50.00**
15	**Pan India**	**Pan India**	**Impact Assessment study of 18 CSR Projects**	**0.44**
16	**-**	**-**	**Administrative overhead (pay & allowances of CSR staff and travelling expenses in r/o CSR activities) (up to 31.01.2025)**	**4.94**
TOTAL (FY 2024-25 (upto 31.01.2025))				**186.33**

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF POWER

LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.1522
ANSWERED ON 13.02.2025

ESTABLISHMENT OF ENERGY USAGE BENCHMARKS

1522. SHRI ADITYA YADAV:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government agrees with the view that utility data on electricity needs to be integrated with building or property IDs in order to establish energy usage benchmarks and track building-specific energy use and carbon emissions and if so, the details thereof;

(b) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard; 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) : Energy Conservation Act, 2001 (as amended) prescribes the Energy Conservation and Sustainable Building Code (ECSBC) for commercial buildings and Eco Niwas Samhita (ENS) for Energy Efficient residential buildings. ECSBC/ENS sets minimum energy standards for new commercial buildings and residential buildings respectively having a connected load of 100 kW or more or contract demand of 120 kVA or more.

The benchmark for energy consumption in buildings as per ECSBC is expressed as kilowatt hour/square meter/year and there is no provision to integrate electricity data with building or property ID to establish the energy performance index for the buildings on regular basis in the aforesaid code. Moreover, buildings may have different sources of input energy besides electricity, which may include natural gas, LPG and renewable energy, which are not linked to utility electricity data.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF POWER

LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.1533
ANSWERED ON 13.02.2025

POWER FOR ALL BY 2025

†1533. SHRI MUKESH RAJPUT:
SHRI VIJAY BAGHEL:
SHRI BIPLAB KUMAR DEB:
SMT. BIJULI KALITA MEDHI:
MS. BANSURI SWARAJ:
SHRI BRIJENDRA SINGH OLA:
SHRI JAGDAMBIKA PAL:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the components of the aspirational target of the Government to provide "24x7 power to all" by 2025;

(b) whether the Government proposes to augment the power generation capacity which includes the ratio of coal, hydro and renewable energy and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government plans to ensure 24x7 power access in remote and rural areas of Chhattisgarh, Tripura and Rajasthan, particularly the tribal areas where transmission infrastructure is less developed; and

(d) if so, the details thereof along with the manner in which it is likely to be done?

A N S W E R

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER

(SHRI SHRIPAD NAIK)

(a) to (d) : There is adequate availability of power in the country. Present installed generation capacity of the country is 462 GW. Government of India has addressed the critical issue of power deficiency by adding 230 GW of generation capacity since April, 2014 transforming the country from power deficit to power sufficient. Further, addition of 2,00,168 circuit kilometer (ckm) of Transmission lines, 7,66,859 MVA of Transformation capacity and 82,790 MW of Inter-Regional capacity has been done since 2014 with capability of transferring 1,18,740 MW from one corner of the country to another.

As per the Electricity (Rights of Consumers) Rules, 2020, the distribution licensee shall supply 24x7 power to all consumers. However, the Commission may specify lower hours of supply for some categories of consumers like agriculture.

.....2.

Government of India has been supporting the States/ UTs through schemes like Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana (DDUGJY), Integrated Power Development Scheme (IPDS), Pradhan Mantri Sahaj Bijli Har Ghar Yojana (SAUBHAGYA) to improve access and quality of power supply to all consumers. Under these scheme, projects worth Rs. 1.85 lakh Cr. were executed for strengthening of power distribution infrastructure. A total of 18,374 villages were electrified under the DDUGJY and 2.86 Cr households were electrified during SAUBHAGYA.

Further, 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. Under the scheme, infrastructure works worth Rs. 2.78 lakh Cr. have been sanctioned for the distribution utilities.

Government of India is further supporting States for grid electrification of left-out households during SAUBHAGYA, under the ongoing scheme of RDSS. In addition, all identified households belonging to Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Group (PVTG) under PM-JANMAN (Pradhan Mantri Janjati Adivasi Nyaya Maha Abhiyan) and tribal households under DA-JGUA (Dharti Aaba Janjatiya Gram Utkarsh Abhiyan) are being sanctioned for on-grid electricity connection under RDSS, as per the Scheme guidelines. Till date, works amounting to Rs. 4,535 Cr. have been sanctioned for electrification of 9,97,680 households including PVTG households identified under PM-JANMAN and tribal households identified under DA-JGUA across all the States including the States of Chhattisgarh, Rajasthan and Tripura. The State wise details are given at Annexure-I.

The works sanctioned under RDSS also include, projects amounting to Rs. 1,067 crores for extension of electricity distribution infrastructure to far flung Border Areas in the States of Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Sikkim, Arunachal Pradesh and UT of Ladakh.

In addition, under New Solar Power Scheme, works worth Rs. 50 Cr. have been sanctioned for off-grid solar based electrification of 9,961 households. State-wise details placed at Annexure-II

With collective efforts of Centre and States/UTs, the average hours of supply in rural and urban areas have improved to 21.9 hrs and 23.4 hrs, respectively, in FY 2024.

Further, the Government of India has taken following steps to ensure round the clock 24x7 power for all:

1. <u>Generation Planning</u>:

(i) Installed generation capacity in 2031-32 is likely to be 874 GW. This includes capacity from conventional sources- Coal, Lignite etc., renewable sources- Solar, Wind and Hydro.

.....3.

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

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

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

(A) Ministry of Power, in consultation with States, has envisaged a plan to add thermal capacity of a minimum 80,000 MW by 2031-32. Against this target, 28,020MW Thermal Capacity is already under construction and contracts for 19,200 MW thermal capacity have been awarded in FY 2024-25. Further, 36,320 MW of coal and lignite based candidate capacity has been identified which is at various stages of planning in the country.

(B) 13,997.5 MW of Hydro Electric Projects and about 8,000 MW Pumped Storage Projects (PSPs) are under construction. Further, 24,225.5 MW of Hydro Electric Projects and 50,760 MW of PSPs are under various stage of planning and targeted to be completed by 2031-32.

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

(D) 1,47,160 MW Renewable Capacity including 84,190 MW of Solar, 26,200 MW of Wind and 36,330 MW Hybrid power is under construction while 79,270 MW of Renewable Capacity including 50,830 MW of Solar, 600 MW of Wind and 27,840 MW Hybrid Power is at various stages of planning and targeted to be completed by 2029-30.

(E) Six (06) Battery Energy Storage System (BESS) projects of 522.60 MW capacity are under construction and 45 BESS projects of 14,242.29 MW capacity are at various stages of planning.

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

.....4.

3. <u>Promotion of Renewable Energy Generation</u>:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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ANNEXURE-I

ANNEXURE REFERRED IN REPLY TO PARTS (a) TO (d) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1533 ANSWERED IN THE LOK SABHA ON 13.02.2025

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State-wise detail of household electrification sanctioned under RDSS

Sl. No.	Name of the States	Sanctioned Outlay (Rs. Crores)	No. of households Sanctioned
A.	Additional Households		
1	Rajasthan	459	1,90,959
2	Meghalaya	436	50,501
3	Mizoram	80	15,167
4	Nagaland	70	10,004
5	Uttar Pradesh	931	2,51,487
6	Andhra Pradesh	49	15,475
7	Jharkhand	7	872
8	Jammu & Kashmir	77	10,730
9	Bihar	299	42,584
10	Assam	786	1,27,111
11	Arunachal Pradesh	55	8,453
12	Manipur	214	36,972
13	Chhattisgarh	317	63,161
	Total (A)	3,780	8,23,476
B.	Under Vibrant Villages Programme		
1	Himachal Pradesh*	6	-
2	Arunachal Pradesh	20	1,683
3	Uttarakhand	13	1,154
	Total (B)	39	2,837
C.	Under Pradhan Mantri Janjati Adivasi Nyayay Maha Abhiyan (PM-JANMAN)		
C1	Sanctioned under RDSS		
1	Andhra Pradesh	89	25,054
2	Bihar	0.28	51
3	Chhattisgarh	38	7,077
4	Jharkhand	74	12,442
5	Madhya Pradesh	143	29,290
6	Maharashtra	27	8,556
7	Rajasthan	40	17,633
8	Karnataka	4	1,615
9	Kerala	1	345
10	Tamil Nadu	30	10,673
11	Telangana	7	3,884
12	Tripura	62	11,664
13	Uttarakhand	1	669
14	Uttar Pradesh	1	316
	Sub Total (C1)	516	1,29,269
C2	Under State Plan		
1	Gujarat	0	0
2	Odisha	0	0
3	West Bengal	0	0
	Sub Total (C2)	0	0
	Total (C=C1+C2)	516	1,29,269
D.	Under Dharti Aaba Janjatiya Gram Utkarsh Abhiyan (DA-JGUA)		
1	Chhattisgarh	12	2,550
2	Maharashtra	2	480
3	Tripura	43	8,189
4	Karnataka	31	3,682
5	Telangana	112	27,197
	Total (D)	200	42,098
	Grand Total (A+B+C+D)	4,535	9,97,680

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ANNEXURE-II

ANNEXURE REFERRED IN REPLY TO PARTS (a) TO (d) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1533 ANSWERED IN THE LOK SABHA ON 13.02.2025

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

Sl. No.	States	No. of households Sanctioned
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1,675
2.	Chhattisgarh	1,578
3.	Jharkhand	2,342
4.	Madhya Pradesh	2,060
5.	Karnataka	179
6.	Kerala	98
7.	Telangana	326
8.	Tripura	1,703
Total		9,961

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF POWER

LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.1537
ANSWERED ON 13.02.2025

OWNERSHIP OF POWER DISTRIBUTION IN DAMAN AND DIU

†1537. SHRI PATEL UMESHBHAI BABUBHAI:

Will the Minister of POWER
be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the terms of Memorandum of Agreement under which 51% share of Daman and Diu Electricity Department was transferred to Torrent Power Corporation and share a copy of the Agreement;

(b) whether the said agreement contains terms regarding transfer of fixed assets held by the Union Territory Administration/Electricity Department and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether there is any provision for renovation of the assets and shares transferred by the Electricity Department to Torrent Power Corporation; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

A N S W E R

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER

(SHRI SHRIPAD NAIK)

(a) to (d) : The Union Territory (UT) of Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu (DNH and DD) has notified the "Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu Electricity (Reorganisation and Reforms) Transfer Scheme, 2022" dated 11 March 2022,for providing and giving effect to transfer of the electricity functions together with assets, liabilities, rights, functions, etc. of the 'Electricity Department' and 'DNH PDCL' to Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu Power Distribution Corporation Limited.

Thereafter, 51% shareholding of Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu Power Distribution Corporation Limited was transferred to Torrent Power Corporation Limited vide the Share Purchase Agreement dated 15 March 2022 between theAdministrator of the UT, Torrent Power Limited, and DNH and DD Power Distribution Corporation Limited.

.....2.

As per Clause 4.1 of the Transfer Scheme, the electricity distribution and retail supply undertakings including the Assets, Proceedings and Liabilities stood transferred to and vested in the Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu Power Distribution Corporation Limited from the notification date of the Transfer Scheme. Further, as per Schedule A of the Transfer Scheme, the Distribution Company is responsible for Planning, design, financing, construction, maintenance and operation of the sub-transmission and distribution systems for supply of electricity to retail consumers in the Union Territory.

Copies of the share purchase Agreement and the Transfer Scheme are available at the website of UT of Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu at the following link.

https://dded.gov.in/privatisation-documents.php.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF POWER

LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.1553
ANSWERED ON 13.02.2025

REVAMPED DISTRIBUTION SECTOR SCHEME

†1553. DR. BACHHAV SHOBHA DINESH:

Will the Minister of POWER
be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the Revamped Distribution Sector Scheme (RDSS) and the funds allocated for the said purpose;

(b) the funds sanctioned for Dhule Parliamentary Constituency of Maharashtra under the said scheme;

(c) whether it is a fact that the proposal of RDSS scheme has not been approved yet in various States and if so, the reasons therefor;

(d) the appropriate steps taken/being taken by the Government to strictly implement this scheme in all the areas of the country;

(e) whether it is a fact that many proposals have been pending with the Government for approval for a long time and if so, the details thereof, constituency-wise along with the number of proposals received and approved by the Government; and

(f) the details and the manner in which action is likely to be taken against the officers who do not initiate the work on said scheme meant for the farmers of rural areas?

A N S W E R

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER

(SHRI SHRIPAD NAIK)

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

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

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

.....2.

(iii) The scheme has a duration of 5 years (FY 2021-22 to FY 2025-26).

(iv) The scheme has two major components:

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

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

(b) : Under RDSS, Distribution Infrastructure works amounting to Rs. 17,209 Cr. have been sanctioned for State of Maharashtra out of which works amounting to Rs. 195 Cr. has been sanctioned for the district of Dhule. This includes works worth Rs. 70.12 Lakh sanctioned for electrification of 165 tribal Households in the Dhule district under Dharti Aaba Janjatiya Gram Utkarsh Abhiyan (DAJGUA).

(c) : The Monitoring Committee of RDSS has approved the proposals for 32 States/UTs (52 Distribution Utilities). The States/UTs of Odisha, Chandigarh, Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu, are not eligible as per scheme guidelines. The UT of Lakshadweep has recently been on boarded and the integrated DPR is being prepared. The State of Karnataka and Telangana are yet to onboard and are required to meet certain compliances.

(d): The following steps are being taken by GoI to support States in implementation of the Scheme:

- The progress of works is regularly monitored by nodal agencies and Ministry of Power. High-level review meetings are being conducted with Utilities on a weekly/ bi-weekly basis to identify challenges and ensure accountability.

- Power Ministers Conferences are held with States for accelerating the pace of works and to address regional disparities in the implementation of work.

- Review, Planning and Monitoring (RPM) are being organized to facilitate the sharing of best practices and lessons learned from States that are progressing well.

- Reviews meetings have been done in States for necessary coordination and review of works.

(e) & (f) : The proposals for works under RDSS are submitted by the Distribution Utility based on its assessments and surveys. These proposals are then verified by the Nodal Agency, and those found complete in all aspects are presented to the Monitoring Committee of RDSS for discussion and approval.

.....3.

Monitoring and review of works sanctioned under RDSS is being done by the Nodal Agency and the Ministry of Power on a regular basis. Further, an institutional mechanism at the State level i.e., Distribution Reforms Committee headed by Chief Secretary of the State concerned, and at the Central level i.e., Inter-Ministerial Monitoring Committee headed by Secretary (Power), has been put in place under the RDSS guidelines to review and monitor the implementation of the works sanctioned under the Scheme.

Administration of State electricity departments is under the purview of the respective State / UT Governments.

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ANNEXURE

ANNEXURE REFERRED IN REPLY TO PART (a) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1553 ANSWERED IN THE LOK SABHA ON 13.02.2025

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State-wise cost of projects sanctioned under RDSS

States/Discoms	Sanctioned cost of metering (including PMA) (Rs. Cr.)	Sanctioned LR cost including PMA (Rs. Cr.)	Sanctioned total Outlay (Rs. Cr.)	Sanctioned GBS of Metering Works (including PMA) (Rs. Cr.)	Sanctioned GBS of Infrastructure (Loss Reduction) Works (including PMA) (Rs. Cr.)	Sanctioned GBS with incentives with PMA (Infra +Metering) in Rs Cr.
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	54	462	516	12	416	428
Andhra Pradesh	4,128	10,687	14,814	815	6,412	7,227
Arunachal Pradesh	184	1,042	1,226	54	938	992
Assam	4,050	3,395	7,444	1,052	3,055	4,107
Bihar	2,021	8,406	10,427	412	5,044	5,456
Chhattisgarh	4,105	3,964	8,070	804	2,379	3,183
Delhi	13	324	337	2	194	196
Goa	469	247	716	95	148	243
Gujarat	10,642	6,089	16,731	1,885	3,653	5,538
Haryana	0	6,797	6,797	0	4,078	4,078
Himachal Pradesh	1,788	2,327	4,115	466	2,094	2,560
Jammu & Kashmir	1,064	4,771	5,835	272	4,294	4,566
Jharkhand	858	3,344	4,202	191	2,006	2,197
Karnataka	0	34	34	0	21	21
Kerala	8,231	3,011	11,243	1,413	1,807	3,220
Ladakh	0	876	876	0	788	788
Madhya Pradesh	8,911	9,384	18,295	1,504	5,631	7,134
Maharashtra	15,215	17,209	32,424	2,840	10,326	13,165
Manipur	121	615	737	38	554	592
Meghalaya	310	1,232	1,542	86	1,109	1,195
Mizoram	182	319	500	61	287	348
Nagaland	208	461	668	60	415	474
Puducherry	251	84	335	56	51	107
Punjab	5,769	3,873	9,642	960	2,324	3,284
Rajasthan	9,715	17,427	27,142	1,686	10,456	12,142
Sikkim	97	416	514	30	375	405
Tamil Nadu	19,235	9,568	28,803	3,398	5,741	9,139
Telangana	0	120	120	0	72	72
Tripura	319	598	917	80	538	619
Uttar Pradesh	18,956	21,612	40,568	3,501	12,967	16,468
Uttarakhand	1,106	1,717	2,823	310	1,545	1,855
West Bengal	12,670	7,223	19,893	2,089	4,334	6,423
Grand Total	1,30,671	1,47,635	2,78,306	24,173	94,050	1,18,224

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF POWER

LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.1555
ANSWERED ON 13.02.2025

STATUS OF POWER GENERATION

†1555. SHRI VIRENDRA SINGH:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the total megawatt of power being generated in the country at present;

(b) the quantum of power being generated from both coal based power plants and nuclear power plants;

(c) the respective quantum of electricity being generated in megawatts through hydro, wind and solar power; and

(d) the current status of power generated this year as compared to the previous year?

A N S W E R

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER

(SHRI SHRIPAD NAIK)

(a) to (c) : The present installed generation capacity of the country is 4,62,065 MW. The details of the source-wise installed generation capacity and the corresponding generation for the current financial year 2024-25 (from April, 2024 to December, 2024) are given at Annexure - I.

(d) : A comparison of source-wise power generated during 2022-23 and 2023-24; and power generated during 2023-24 (April - December 2023) and 2024-25 (April – December, 2024), are given at Annexure-II.

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ANNEXURE-I

ANNEXURE REFERRED IN REPLY TO PARTS (a) TO (c) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1555 ANSWERED IN THE LOK SABHA ON 13.02.2025

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Source-wise installed generation capacity in the country and the corresponding generation for the current financial year 2024-25 (from April, 2024 to December, 2024):

Fuel		All India Installed Capacity (MW) as on 31.12.2024	2024-25(Upto Dec,2024)	
			Generation (in Million Units)	% of Total Generation
THERMAL	COAL	2,12,413	9,65,118.52	69.94
	DIESEL	589	329.55	0.02
	LIGNITE	6,620	24,764.33	1.79
	NATURAL GAS	24,818	26,536.29	1.92
THERMAL Total:		2,44,440	10,16,748.69	73.68
NUCLEAR		46,968	43,030.01	3.12
LARGE HYDRO		8,180	1,25,421.50	9.09
Bhutan Import		0*	5,240.20	0.38
Conventional Total:		2,99,589	1190440.40	86.27
Renewable Sources	Wind	48,163	67,983.39	4.93
	Solar	97,865	1,02,139.54	7.40
	Small Hydro	5,101	9,766.44	0.71
	Other Renewable Sources	11,348	9,600.17	0.70
Renewable Total (excluding Large Hydro) :		1,62,477	1,89,489.54	13.73
Grand Total :		4,62,065	13,79,929.94	100.00

*** Generating stations located in Bhutan**

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ANNEXURE-II

ANNEXURE REFERRED IN REPLY TO PART (d) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1555 ANSWERED IN THE LOK SABHA ON 13.02.2025

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(A) Comparison of Source/Fuel wise Power Generated for the year 2022-23 and 2023-24:

Fuel		2022-23		2023-24	
		Generation (in Million Units)	% of Total Generation	Generation (in Million Units)	% of Total Generation
THERMAL	COAL	11,45,907.58	70.54	12,60,902.62	72.50
	DIESEL/HSD	229.71	0.01	400.58	0.02
	LIGNITE	36,188.34	2.23	33,949.79	1.95
	NAPTHA	0.83	0.00	0.03	0.00
	NATURAL GAS	23,884.21	1.47	31,295.91	1.80
THERMAL Total		12,06,210.67	74.25	13,26,548.93	76.28
NUCLEAR		45,861.09	2.82	47,937.41	2.76
HYDRO		1,62,098.77	9.98	134053.92	7.71
Bhutan Import		6,742.4	0.42	4,716.1	0.27
Conventional Total:		14,20,912.93	87.47	15,13,256.36	87.01
Renewable Total (excluding large Hydro)		2,03,552.68	12.53	2,25,834.82	12.99
Grand Total :		16,24,465.61	100.00	17,39,091.18	100.00

(B) Comparison of Source/Fuel wise Power Generated for the period 2023-24 (Upto Dec 2023) to the period 2024-25 (Upto Dec, 2024):

Fuel		2023-24 (Upto Dec, 2023)		2024-25(Upto Dec,2024)	
		Generation (in Million Units)	% of Total Generation	Generation (in Million Units)	% of Total Generation
THERMAL	COAL	9,32,258.66	71.22	9,65,118.52	69.94
	DIESEL/HSD	300.5	0.02	329.55	0.02
	LIGNITE	24,324.57	1.86	24,764.33	1.79
	NAPTHA	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
	NATURAL GAS	23,903.53	1.83	26,536.29	1.92
THERMAL Total		980,787.26	74.93	10,16,748.69	73.68
NUCLEAR		36,263.36	2.77	43,030.01	3.12
HYDRO		1,14,757.77	8.77	1,25,421.50	9.09
Bhutan Import		4672.1	0.36	5,240.20	0.38
Conventional Total:		11,36,480.49	86.82	11,90,440.40	86.27
Renewable Total (excluding large Hydro)		1,72,488.39	13.18	1,89,489.54	13.73
Grand Total :		13,08,968.88	100.00	13,79,929.94	100.00

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF POWER

LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.1602
ANSWERED ON 13.02.2025

PROBLEM OF INCREASING POWER CUTS

†1602. SHRI RAMASHANKAR RAJBHAR:

Will the Minister of POWER
be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken any specific steps to deal with the problem of increasing power cuts in the country and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether there is any new scheme implemented to improve the transmission and distribution system and if so, the details thereof;

(c) the measures taken to deal with the shortage of transformers and the repeated malfunctioning therein in the rural areas;

(d) whether there is any special scheme to ensure uninterrupted power supply to every village and household and if so, the details thereof;

(e) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to fill the vacant posts and to create new opportunities of employment in the electricity department;

(f) whether there is any scheme to provide training to the youths therein and if so, the details thereof;

(g) the steps taken by the Government to bring a check on increase in electricity rates and problems regarding power billing; and

(h) whether the grievance redressal system has been strengthened for the consumers and if so, the details thereof?

A N S W E R

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER

(SHRI SHRIPAD NAIK)

(a) to (d) : Electricity being a concurrent subject, supply and distribution of electricity to the consumers is within the purview of the respective State Government/Power Utility. Government of India has been supporting the States/ UTs through schemes like Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana (DDUGJY), Integrated Power Development Scheme (IPDS), Pradhan Mantri Sahaj Bijli Har Ghar Yojana (SAUBHAGYA) to improve access and quality of power supply to all consumers. These schemes stand closed as on 31.03.2022. Under these schemes, projects worth Rs. 1.85 lakh Cr. were executed for strengthening of power distribution infrastructure.

.....2.

Government of India, in July 2021, launched the Revamped Distribution Sector Scheme (RDSS) with the objective of improving the quality and reliability of power supply to consumers through a financially sustainable and operationally efficient Distribution Sector in the country. The scheme aims to reduce the Aggregate Technical and Commercial (AT&C) losses to pan-India levels of 12-15% and the Average Cost of Supply and Average Revenue Realized (ACS-ARR) Gap to zero.

Under the scheme, financial assistance is being provided to the Distribution Utilities eligible under scheme for upgradation of distribution infrastructure & smart metering works. Various works sanctioned under RDSS for improvement in power distribution network and strengthening of infrastructure for ensuring uninterrupted power supply across the country are as below:

a. **Installation of New/Upgradation of existing Distribution Transformers and sub-stations.**

b. **Feeder bifurcation and segregation works**

c. **Replacement of old bare conductors with Low Tension Aerial Bunched (LT AB) cables**

d. **Reconductoring of High Tension (HT) & Low Tension (LT) lines etc.**

e. **Modernization works including Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition (SCADA), Data Management System (DMS), IT/OT, Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP), GIS enabled applications, Advanced Distribution Management Systems (ADMS) etc. to make to make distributions systems smarter.**

Projects worth Rs. 1.48 lakh crores for distribution infrastructure and Rs. 1.31 lakh crores for smart metering works have been sanctioned which would help to improve the reliability and quality of power supply in the country including the rural areas. State-wise details are attached at Annexure-I.

Further, Government of India is supporting electrification of all households left out during SAUBHAGYA period under the scheme of Revamped Distribution Sector Scheme (RDSS). Survey has been carried out by distribution utilities to identify un-electrified households. Grid based electrification works have been sanctioned under RDSS wherever found feasible. Till date, works amounting to Rs. 4,538 Cr. have been sanctioned for grid electrification of 9,97,680 households. This includes grid electrification of households left-out during SAUBHAGYA, households belonging to Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Group (PVTG) identified under PM-JANMAN (Pradhan Mantri Janjati Adivasi Nyaya Maha Abhiyan) and tribal households as well as public places identified under DA-JGUA (Dharti Aaba Janjatiya Gram Utkarsh Abhiyan). The State wise details are enclosed as Annexure-II.

(e) : Administration of State electricity departments including filling of vacant posts is under the purview of the respective State / UT Governments.

(f) : Under RDSS, 10,850 nos. of employees of State Government DISCOMs have been provided training so far (Annexure-IV).

.....3.

(g) : Smart Metering at the consumer, distribution transformer and feeder level along with communication features and Advanced Metering Infrastructure (AMI) supports Distribution Utilities in improving their financial viability through benefits such as improvement in billing and collection efficiency, automatic energy measurement, accounting, auditing, improved load forecasting, optimize power purchase costs and renewable energy integration through net metering. Thus, the installation of smart meters would help distribution utilities reduce their losses. The reduction in losses and improved power purchase optimization would help in reducing the cost of power.

Further, implementation of Prepaid Smart metering will provide the following benefits to the consumers:

a. **Error free billing**
b. **Convenience of recharge with small recharges**
c. **Emergency credit in meter to avoid disconnection on zero balance**
d. **Tracking of consumption**
e. **Rebate in bill**

Under this scheme, projects worth Rs 1.31 lakh crore have been sanctioned under RDSS for Smart metering works. State-wise details of smart metering works sanctioned for 28 States is given at Annexure-III.

(h) : Ministry of Power has issued the Electricity (Rights of Consumers) Rules, 2020 to strengthen the Consumer Grievance Redressal System. The Rules stipulate establishment of Consumer Grievance Redressal Forums (CGRFs) at different levels. The forum shall consist of officers of the Distribution licensee and have not more than four members as consumer and prosumer representatives. The State Commission shall nominate one independent member who is familiar with the consumer affairs. The Distribution licensee shall specify the time within which various types of grievances by the different levels of the forums are to be resolved.

The Rule also provides for appointment of an Ombudsman by the State Commission for redressing the appeals.

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ANNEXURE-I

ANNEXURE REFERRED IN REPLY TO PARTS (a) TO (d) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1602 ANSWERED IN THE LOK SABHA ON 13.02.2025

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State-wise cost of projects sanctioned under RDSS

States/Discoms	Sanctioned cost of metering (including PMA) (Rs. Cr.)	Sanctioned LR cost including PMA (Rs. Cr.)	Sanctioned total Outlay (Rs. Cr.)	Sanctioned GBS of Metering Works (including PMA) (Rs. Cr.)	Sanctioned GBS of Infrastructure (Loss Reduction) Works (including PMA) (Rs. Cr.)	Sanctioned GBS with incentives with PMA (Infra +Metering) in Rs Cr.
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	54	462	516	12	416	428
Andhra Pradesh	4,128	10,687	14,814	815	6,412	7,227
Arunachal Pradesh	184	1,042	1,226	54	938	992
Assam	4,050	3,395	7,444	1,052	3,055	4,107
Bihar	2,021	8,406	10,427	412	5,044	5,456
Chhattisgarh	4,105	3,964	8,070	804	2,379	3,183
Delhi	13	324	337	2	194	196
Goa	469	247	716	95	148	243
Gujarat	10,642	6,089	16,731	1,885	3,653	5,538
Haryana	0	6,797	6,797	0	4,078	4,078
Himachal Pradesh	1,788	2,327	4,115	466	2,094	2,560
Jammu & Kashmir	1,064	4,771	5,835	272	4,294	4,566
Jharkhand	858	3,344	4,202	191	2,006	2,197
Karnataka	0	34	34	0	21	21
Kerala	8,231	3,011	11,243	1,413	1,807	3,220
Ladakh	0	876	876	0	788	788
Madhya Pradesh	8,911	9,384	18,295	1,504	5,631	7,134
Maharashtra	15,215	17,209	32,424	2,840	10,326	13,165
Manipur	121	615	737	38	554	592
Meghalaya	310	1,232	1,542	86	1,109	1,195
Mizoram	182	319	500	61	287	348
Nagaland	208	461	668	60	415	474
Puducherry	251	84	335	56	51	107
Punjab	5,769	3,873	9,642	960	2,324	3,284
Rajasthan	9,715	17,427	27,142	1,686	10,456	12,142
Sikkim	97	416	514	30	375	405
Tamil Nadu	19,235	9,568	28,803	3,398	5,741	9,139
Telangana	0	120	120	0	72	72
Tripura	319	598	917	80	538	619
Uttar Pradesh	18,956	21,612	40,568	3,501	12,967	16,468
Uttarakhand	1,106	1,717	2,823	310	1,545	1,855
West Bengal	12,670	7,223	19,893	2,089	4,334	6,423
Grand Total	1,30,671	1,47,635	2,78,306	24,173	94,050	1,18,224

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ANNEXURE-II

ANNEXURE REFERRED IN REPLY TO PARTS (a) TO (d) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.1602 ANSWERED IN THE LOK SABHA ON 13.02.2025

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Household Electrification sanctioned under RDSS
(PVTG+Addl HHs+ VVP)

Sl. No.	Name of State	Sanctioned Outlay (Rs. Crores)	Sanctioned GBS (Rs. Crores)	Total Households Sanctioned (Nos.)
A.	Addl. HHs Sanctioned under RDSS			
1	Rajasthan	459.18	275.51	1,90,959
2	Meghalaya	435.70	392.13	50,501
3	Mizoram	79.90	71.91	15,167
4	Nagaland	69.55	62.59	10,004
5	Uttar Pradesh	931.04	558.62	2,51,487
6	Andhra Pradesh	49.24	29.55	15,475
7	Jharkhand	7.47	4.48	872
8	Jammu & Kashmir	77.10	69.39	10,730
9	Bihar	300.26	180.16	42,584
10	Assam	785.55	706.99	1,27,111
11	Arunachal Pradesh	47.11	42.40	6,506
12	Manipur	214.44	193.00	36,972
13	Chhattisgarh	316.51	189.90	63,161
	Total (A)	3,773.04	2,776.64	8,21,529
B.	Electrification works sanctioned under RDSS in Vibrant Villages			
1	Himachal Pradesh*	6.08	5.47	-
2	Arunachal Pradesh	20.18	18.16	1,683
3	Uttarakhand	13.08	11.77	1,154
	Total (B)	39.34	35.41	2,837
C.	Electrification of PVTG Households through Grid Connectivity under PM-JANMAN			
C1	Sanctioned under RDSS			
1	Andhra Pradesh	88.71	53.23	25,054
2	Bihar	0.28	0.17	51
3	Chhattisgarh	38.17	22.90	7,077
4	Jharkhand	74.13	44.47	12,442
5	Madhya Pradesh	143.39	86.02	29,290
6	Maharashtra	26.61	15.96	8,556
7	Rajasthan	40.34	24.20	17,633
8	Karnataka	3.77	2.26	1,615
9	Kerala	0.86	0.52	345
10	Tamil Nadu	29.89	17.94	10,673
11	Telangana	6.79	4.07	3,884
12	Tripura	61.52	55.37	11,664
13	Uttarakhand	0.60	0.54	669
14	Uttar Pradesh	1.10	0.66	316
	Sub Total (C1)	516.15	328.31	1,29,269
D.	Electrification of DA-JGUA			
D1	Sanctioned Households			
1	Chhattisgarh	11.98	7.19	2,550
2	Maharashtra	2.07	1.24	480
3	Tripura	40.69	36.62	7,677
4	Karnataka	30.53	18.32	3,682
5	Arunachal Pradesh	8.20	7.38	1,938
6	Telangana	110.73	66.44	26,525
	Sub Total (D1)	204.20	137.19	42,852
D2	Sanctioned Public Places			
1	Tripura	2.31	2.08	512
2	Arunachal Pradesh	0.04	0.03	9
3	Telangana	2.90	1.74	672
	Sub Total (D2)	5.25	3.86	1,193
	Total (D=D1+D2)	209.45	141.05	44,045
	Grand Total (A+B+C+D)	4,537.99	3,281.39	9,97,680

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ANNEXURE-III

ANNEXURE REFERRED IN REPLY TO PART (g) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.1602 ANSWERED IN THE LOK SABHA ON 13.02.2025

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Smart Metering Works Sanctioned under RDSS

State	Consumer Meters (Nos.)	DT Meters (Nos.)	Feeder meters (Nos.)	Sanctioned cost of metering (including PMA) (Rs. Cr.)
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	83,573	1,148	114	53.56
Andhra Pradesh	56,08,846	2,93,140	17,358	4,127.85
Arunachal Pradesh	2,87,446	10,116	688	183.56
Assam	63,64,798	77,547	2,782	4,049.54
Bihar	23,50,000	2,50,726	6,427	2,021.21
Chattisgarh	59,62,115	2,10,644	6,720	4,105.31
Delhi	-	766	2,755	13.38
Goa	7,41,160	8,369	827	469.17
Gujarat	1,64,81,871	3,00,487	5,229	10,641.96
Haryana	-	-	-	-
Himachal Pradesh	28,00,945	39,012	1,951	1,788.49
Jammu & Kashmir	14,07,045	88,037	2,608	1,063.62
Jharkhand	13,41,306	19,512	1,226	858.02
Karnataka	-			-
Kerala	1,32,89,361	87,615	6,025	8,231.21
Ladakh	-	-	-	-
Madhya Pradesh	1,29,80,102	4,19,396	29,708	8,910.65
Maharashtra	2,35,64,747	4,10,905	29,214	15,214.95
Manipur	1,54,400	11,451	357	121.16
Meghalaya	4,60,000	11,419	1,324	309.56
Mizoram	2,89,383	2,300	398	181.61
Nagaland	3,17,210	6,276	392	207.57
Puducherry	4,03,767	3,105	180	251.10
Punjab	87,84,807	1,84,044	12,563	5,768.50
Rajasthan	1,42,74,956	4,34,608	27,128	9,714.80
Sikkim	1,44,680	3,229	633	97.45
Tamil Nadu	3,00,00,000	4,72,500	18,274	19,235.36
Telangana	-			-
Tripura	5,47,489	14,908	473	318.55
Uttar Pradesh	2,69,79,056	15,26,801	20,874	18,956.29
Uttarakhand	15,87,870	59,212	2,602	1,106.03
West Bengal	2,07,17,969	3,05,419	11,874	12,670.45
Grand Total	19,79,24,902	52,52,692	2,10,704	1,30,670.88

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ANNEXURE-IV

ANNEXURE REFERRED IN REPLY TO PART (f) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.1602 ANSWERED IN THE LOK SABHA ON 13.02.2025

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Training Programmes Conducted under RDSS

Sl. No.	Name of the Training Program	No. of employees trained
1	Introduction of AMI and role of AMI in reducing AT&C losses	5,000
2	AMI system design and program management	1,996
3	IT/Comm. Technology in Smart metering	301
4	AMI data analytics and data applications	165
5	SCADA, IT/OT technologies and DMS & OMS System	527
6	Operational Safety and Disaster Management	2,211
7	Smart Metering and AT&C Loss Reduction	399
8	Techno commercial improvements of DISCOMs	173
9	Communication & Soft Skills	78
10	Total	10,850

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