

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF POWER**

**LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.2365
ANSWERED ON 13.03.2025**

POWER SUPPLY IN HARYANA

†2365. SHRI SATPAL BRAHAMCHARI:

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

- (a) whether there is a provision of 24x7 power supply in the rural and urban areas under Electricity (Consumer Rights) Rules, 2020;**
- (b) if so, the districts where 24x7 power supply is being supplied in Haryana particularly in Sonapat Parliamentary Constituency;**
- (c) the details of the rural areas of the said districts which are being given lowest hour of power supply; and**
- (d) the district-wise details of power supply in the urban and rural areas of Haryana including Sonapat Parliamentary Constituency?**

A N S W E R

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER

(SHRI SHRIPAD NAIK)

(a) : Rule 10 of the Electricity (Rights of Consumers) Rules, 2020, mandates the distribution licensees to ensure 24x7 power supply to all consumers, regardless of whether they are in rural or urban areas, except for specific categories like agriculture, where the Electricity Regulatory Commission may allow lower supply hours.

(b) to (d) : As per information received from Haryana, the district-wise details of power supplied in rural and urban areas, including Sonipat parliamentary constituency, which comprises Sonipat district and some parts of the Jind district, is at Annexure.

ANNEXURE

ANNEXURE REFERRED IN REPLY TO PARTS (b) TO (d) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 2365 ANSWERED IN THE LOK SABHA ON 13.03.2025

**Hours for Rural Domestic (RDS) and Urban Supply Category of UHBVN & DHBVN
(Haryana) for FY 2024-25
(upto Feb-25)**

Uttar Haryana Bijli Vitran Nigam Limited (UHBVNL)			Dakshin Haryana Bijli Vitran Nigam (DHBVNL)		
Circles/ Districts	RDS (HH:MM)	URBAN (HH:MM)	Circle	RDS (HH:MM)	URBAN (HH:MM)
Panchkula	23:01	23:47	Faridabad	22:17	23:27
Ambala	22:51	23:35	Palwal (Palwal & Nuh Distt.)	19:25	23:11
Kurukshetra	22:58	23:35	Gurgaon-I & Gurgaon-II (Gurgram Distt.)	23:19	23:37
Kaithal	22:40	23:35		22:50	23:50
Yamuna Nagar	22:54	23:29	Narnaul (Mohindergarh Distt.)	19:30	23:27
Karnal	22:58	23:41	Rewari	23:17	23:31
Panipat	22:35	23:21	Bhiwani (Bhiwani & Ch. Dadri Distt.)	19:36	23:33
Sonipat	21:29	23:24	Hisar	19:18	23:54
Rohtak	20:22	23:32	Fatehabad	19:05	23:20
Jhajjar	20:41	23:29	Sirsa	22:51	23:34
			Jind	19:10	23:29
AVERAGE	22:15	23:33	AVERAGE	20:58	23:32

Note for Urban: Schedule for urban area supply is 24 Hours. However, actual supply hours given in table is slightly less due to permits obtained for maintenance, attending breakdowns and for undertaking augmentation works.

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
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**LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.2377
ANSWERED ON 13.03.2025**

CARBON CREDIT TRADING SCHEME

**2377. SHRI MAGUNTA SREENIVASULU REDDY:
SHRI BASTIPATI NAGARAJU:**

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

- (a) whether the Government has a plan to include energy and electricity, major polluting sectors under the compliance mechanism of Carbon Credit Trading Scheme;**
- (b) if so, the time by which the Government would include these sectors under the said scheme;**
- (c) whether any obligated entity is participating in the said scheme, if so, the details regarding total number of such entities, State-wise and if not, the reasons therefor;**
- (d) whether Carbon Dioxide reduction targets have been given by the Government under the said scheme;**
- (e) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor; and**
- (f) the details regarding the funds allocated and released by the Government for promoting awareness regarding the Carbon Credit Trading Scheme?**

A N S W E R

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER

(SHRI SHRIPAD NAIK)

(a) & (b): Carbon Credit Trading Scheme (CCTS) was notified in June, 2023 and amended in December, 2023 under sub-section (w) of section 14 of the Energy Conservation Act, 2001(as amended).

Under CCTS there are two mechanisms namely, compliance mechanism and offset mechanism. At present compliance mechanism covers sectors namely Aluminum, Cement, Chlor – Alkali, Fertilizer, Iron & Steel, Petrochemical, Petroleum Refinery, Pulp & Paper and Textile.

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(c) : Approximately 795 obligated entities have been estimated to be covered under the compliance mechanism of CCTS. State wise details are as follows:

State	Obligated Entities
Andhra Pradesh	41
Assam	8
Bihar	5
Chhattisgarh	76
Goa	5
Gujarat	101
Haryana	12
Himachal Pradesh	14
Jammu Kashmir	1
Jharkhand	25
Karnataka	55
Kerala	4
Madhya Pradesh	33
Maharashtra	48
Meghalaya	10
Odisha	83
Punjab	28
Rajasthan	70
Tamil Nadu	49
Telangana	26
Union territory of Puducherry	2
Uttar Pradesh	45
Uttarakhand	7
West Bengal	47
Grand Total	795

(d) & (e) : The greenhouse gas emission intensity targets in terms of tonnes of CO₂ per tonne of product for following sectors namely Aluminum, Cement, Chlor-Alkali, Fertilizer, Iron & Steel, Petrochemical, Petroleum Refinery, Pulp & Paper and Textile are being finalized by the government.

(f) : The government has not allocated any funds for the administration of CCTS. The scheme expenses would be covered by the fee and charges collected from entities under CCTS and Bureau of Energy Efficiency's own resources.

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF POWER**

**LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.2401
ANSWERED ON 13.03.2025**

NATIONAL FRAMEWORK FOR INDIAN CARBON MARKET

2401. MS IQRA CHOUDHARY:

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

- (a) the specific timeline set to introduce the 'National Framework for Indian Carbon Market' (ICM) and the steps taken by the Government to ensure that there are no delays in its rollout;
- (b) the details of the sectors to be considered under the scheme and the number of sectors be covered in different phases of the scheme;
- (c) the number of entities being covered under the scheme, State-wise; and
- (d) the manner in which the framework incentivize participation from high-emission sectors and the mechanism being developed to ensure compliance without disproportionately burdening on small and medium enterprises?

A N S W E R

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER

(SHRI SHRIPAD NAIK)

(a) : Carbon Credit Trading Scheme (CCTS), which provides framework for Indian Carbon Market, has already been notified in June, 2023 and amended in December, 2023 under the Energy Conservation Act, 2001(as amended). CCTS provides two mechanisms namely, compliance mechanism and offset mechanism. The accreditation procedure and eligibility criteria for Accredited Carbon Verification Agencies have already been published. Detailed procedure for compliance mechanism has also been published. Detailed procedures and methodologies under the Offset Mechanism are currently being developed. The trading of carbon credits under compliance mechanism is expected to begin in 2026-27.

(b) : The compliance mechanism presently covers Aluminium, Cement, Chlor – Alkali, Fertilizer, Iron & Steel, Petrochemical, Petroleum Refinery, Pulp & Paper and Textile sector. Approved sectors under offset mechanism are Energy, Industries, Agriculture, Waste handling and disposal, Forestry, Transport, Fugitive Emissions, Construction, Solvent use, Carbon capture, utilization and storage of CO₂ and other removals.

(c) : Approximately 795 obligated entities have been estimated to be covered under the compliance mechanism of CCTS. State wise details are as follows:

State	Obligated Entities
Andhra Pradesh	41
Assam	8
Bihar	5
Chhattisgarh	76
Goa	5

Gujarat	101
Haryana	12
Himachal Pradesh	14
Jammu Kashmir	1
Jharkhand	25
Karnataka	55
Kerala	4
Madhya Pradesh	33
Maharashtra	48
Meghalaya	10
Odisha	83
Punjab	28
Rajasthan	70
Tamil Nadu	49
Telangana	26
Union territory of Puducherry	2
Uttar Pradesh	45
Uttarakhand	7
West Bengal	47
Grand Total	795

(d): Under the compliance mechanism, the greenhouse gas emission intensity (GEI) targets are given to only those obligated entities whose annual energy consumption are above certain thresholds. The present energy consumption thresholds for different sectors under compliance mechanism are as below:

Sl. No.	Sector	Threshold Limit (tonnes of oil equivalent)
1	Aluminium	7500
2.1	Cement (Integrated)	30000
2.2	Cement (Grinding)	10000
3	Chlor - Alkali	7500
4	Fertilizer	30000
5	Iron & Steel	20000
6	Petrochemical	100000
7	Petroleum Refinery	90000
8	Pulp & Paper	7500
9	Textile	3000

Further, while finalizing the GEI targets for different obligated entities, the marginal abatement cost of possible technological measures in the facility of obligated entities are taken into consideration to ensure that such entities are given achievable targets.

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
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**LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.2431
ANSWERED ON 13.03.2025**

ALLOCATION OF FUNDS TO BANSWARA AND DUNGARPUR UNDER SAUBHAGYA

†2431. SHRI RAJKUMAR ROAT:

Will the Minister of POWER
be pleased to state:

- (a) the status of the Pradhan Mantri Sahaj Bijli Har Ghar Yojana (Saubhagya) in the districts of scheduled area of Rajasthan;
- (b) the details of the funds allocated and utilised in Banswara and Dungarpur in the Parliamentary Constituency of Banswara under the said scheme, district and block-wise;
- (c) the number of families benefitted with electricity connections in the district of scheduled area of Rajasthan under the said scheme;
- (d) whether there has been improvement in power supply in rural areas under this scheme and if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) the details of the works approved material being used and the name of the companies, work orders and the amount involve in it under Revamped Distribution Sector Scheme (RDSS) in the Banswara Parliamentary Constituency?

A N S W E R

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER

(SHRI SHRIPAD NAIK)

(a) & (c) : Government of India (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. All works sanctioned under SAUBHAGYA have been successfully completed and the scheme stands closed as on 31.03.2022. As reported by the States, around 2.86 Cr. households at the national level, including 21,27,728 nos. of households in the State of Rajasthan, have been electrified during the SAUBHAGYA period.

The details of households electrified in the scheduled area of Rajasthan are as under:

Sl. No.	District	Total
1	Banswara	52390
2	Chittaurgarh	6169
3	Dungarpur	34594
4	Pali	4762
5	Pratapgarh	36280
6	Rajsamand	724
7	Sirohi	8880
8	Udaipur	121563
Total		265362

(b) : There was no upfront allocation of funds for any State/district under SAUBHAGYA scheme. Funds were released for sanctioned projects in installments based on the report on utilization of the funds released in the previous installments and fulfillment of stipulated conditions. Further, SAUBHAGYA scheme was sanctioned DISCOM-wise and funds were released to the respective DISCOMs for the approved work. As reported by State, the district-wise and block-wise details of fund allocation in the Banswara and Dungarpur in the Parliamentary Constituency of Banswara is not available as the funds under SAUBHAGYA were released to AVVNL DISCOM as a whole.

(d): Gol has supplemented the efforts of the States under schemes like Deen Dayal Upadhyay Gram Jyoti Yojana (DDUGJY) and SAUBHAGYA wherein distribution infrastructure works worth Rs.1.26 lakh Cr. were undertaken. In last 10 years, the average hours of electricity supply at national level have improved from 12.5 hours in rural areas in FY 2014 to 21.9 hours in FY 2024.

(e) : Gol launched the Revamped Distribution Sector Scheme (RDSS) in July 2021 to improve the operational efficiency and financial sustainability of the Distribution Sector. The projects sanctioned in Banswara and Dungarpur Districts include loss reduction infrastructure and smart metering works. The details are as under:

a. Loss Reduction works:

1. Sanctioned Cost for Banswara District-Rs. 164.04 Crs (GBS: Rs. 98.42 Crs.)
2. Sanctioned Cost for Dungarpur District-Rs. 319.12 Crs (GBS: Rs. 191.47 Crs.).

S.No.	Description	UoM	Banswara	Dungarpur
			Sanctioned quantity	
1	New Sub Stations	Nos.	2	1
2	Augmentation of Substation	Nos.	1	1
3	HT lines	Ckm.	2019.44	5441.83
4	Replacement of HT lines	Ckm.	280.44	104.09
5	LT lines	Ckm.	680.00	1,156.44
6	Distribution Transformer	Nos.	148	1,058
7	Segregation of Agri feeders	Nos.	157	320
8	Electrification of Households	Nos.	14990	4189
Name of contracting Agency			M/s.Hitesh Electricals JV with New Modern TechnomechPvt Ltd.	M/s. Power & Instrumentation Ltd. JV with M/d Espan Infra Ltd.

b. Smart Metering Works:

- 1. Sanctioned Cost for Banswara District-Rs. 200.55 Crs (GBS: Rs. 30.08 Crs.)**
- 2. Sanctioned Cost for Dungarpur District-Rs. 241.60 Crs (GBS: Rs. 36.24 Crs.).**

S. No.	Description	UoM	Banswara	Dungarpur
			Sanctioned quantity	
1	Consumer meters	Nos.	3,13,150	3,65,340
2	Feeder meters	Nos.	505	446
3	DT meters	Nos.	4,585	8,918
Name of contracting agency			M/s Genus Power Infra Ltd.	

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
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**LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.2443
ANSWERED ON 13.03.2025**

POWER GENERATION CAPACITY

2443. SHRI K RADHAKRISHNAN:

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

- (a) the total power generation capacity of the country and the share of renewable energy in it;**
- (b) the steps taken by the Government to ensure uninterrupted power supply, especially in rural and backward areas; and**
- (c) whether the Government has any plan to regulate electricity tariffs to make power affordable for common citizens 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) : The details of source-wise installed Generation Capacity of the country (as on 31.01.2025) are given at Annexure. The share of Renewable Energy Sources (RES) in the total installed Generation Capacity is 45.5%.

(b) : 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 supported 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 scheme, projects worth Rs. 1.85 lakh Cr. were executed for strengthening of power distribution infrastructure.

Further, 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. 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.

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. Works amounting to Rs. 4,643 Cr. have been sanctioned for grid electrification of 10,19,030 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).

With the 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.

(c) : As per provision of the Electricity Act, 2003, the responsibility for fixing retail supply tariff of electricity falls under the purview of respective State Electricity Regulatory Commissions. Tariff Policy provides the guiding principles for determination of tariff. Retail Supply Tariff of electricity depends upon various factors like power purchase cost and other operational and financial parameters of Distribution Companies (DISCOMs) and it varies across the DISCOMs throughout the country.

ANNEXURE**ANNEXURE REFERRED IN REPLY TO PART (a) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 2443 ANSWERED IN THE LOK SABHA ON 13.03.2025**

The details of source-wise installed Generation Capacity of the country (as on 31.01.2025):

Category		Installed Generation Capacity (MW)	% Share in Total	
Fossil Fuel	Coal	2,13,873	45.9%	
	Lignite	6,620	1.4%	
	Gas	24,818	5.3%	
	Diesel	589	0.1%	
	Total Fossil Fuel :	2,45,900	52.7%	
Non-Fossil Fuel	Renewable Energy Sources (RES)		2,12,170	45.5%
	Hydro	46,968		10.1%
	Wind, Solar & Other RE		1,65,202	35.4%
	Wind	48,365		10.4%
	Solar	1,00,330		21.5%
	Bio Mass Power	10,743		2.3%
	Waste to Energy	663		0.1%
	Small Hydro Power	5,101		1.1%
	Nuclear		8,180	1.8%
Total Non-Fossil Fuel :		2,20,350	47.3%	
Total Installed Capacity		4,66,251	100%	
(Fossil Fuel & Non-Fossil Fuel)				

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF POWER**

**LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.2461
ANSWERED ON 13.03.2025**

ELECTRIFICATION WORK IN ETAWAH AND FATEHPUR

**†2461. SHRI NARESH CHANDRA UTTAM PATEL:
SHRI JITENDRA KUMAR DOHARE:**

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

- (a) the details of electrification works carried out so far in Fatehpur and Etawah districts of Uttar Pradesh;**
- (b) the steps taken/being taken to improve electricity supply, provide new connections, install transformers, and expand high/low-tension lines in rural and urban areas;**
- (c) the details of the number of villages electrified in the said districts so far and the number of villages yet to be electrified;**
- (d) the details of the scheme proposed for such villages;**
- (e) the details of funds sanctioned and spent so far for these works; and**
- (f) whether the Government is contemplating to implement any new scheme to address power cuts, low voltage and other electricity supply issues 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 (f) : 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. Details of infrastructure works undertaken and project cost of DDUGJY/SAUBHAGYA and IPDS at the national level and Etawah and Fatehpur Districts are placed at Annexure-I.

As reported by the States, all the inhabited un-electrified census villages in the country have been electrified by 28th April, 2018. A total of 18,374 villages, including 1498 villages in Uttar Pradesh have been electrified under DDUGJY. There were no villages found unelectrified in Fatehpur and Etawah Districts of Uttar Pradesh. As reported by the State, all 692 villages and 1552 villages identified in the Etawah District and Fatehpur District respectively have already been electrified.

A total of 2.86 crore households at the national level, including 91,80,571 households in Uttar Pradesh, have been electrified during the SAUBHAGYA period. In Fatehpur and Etawah Districts, 1,06,185 households and 49,892 households respectively have been electrified during the SAUBHAGYA period.

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. 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.

Further, Government of India is supporting electrification of all households left out during SAUBHAGYA period under the 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. 4,643 Cr. have been sanctioned for grid electrification of 10,19,030 households at the national level. Electrification works for 625 households worth Rs. 2.42 Cr. and for 3,920 households worth Rs. 10.28 Cr. are sanctioned under RDSS for Etawah and Fatehpur Districts respectively.

The details of electrifications works being carried out under RDSS in Fatehpur and Etawah Districts of Uttar Pradesh are placed at Annexure-II.

Under RDSS the funds sanction has been accorded district wise. However, fund has been released DISCOM wise based on fund disbursement guideline. The details of fund sanctioned to Etawah and Fatehpur districts and utilization of fund at DISCOM level are as follows:

(in Rs. Cr.)

District/DISCOM	Sanctioned Cost (including cost of smart metering)	Gross Budgetary Support (GBS) Sanctioned
Fatehpur	637.99	264.00
Etawah	298.5	121.82
PuVVNL	11828.63	4669.05
DVVNL	7655.54	2948.91

(in Rs. Cr.)

DISCOM	GBS (Loss Reduction (LR), Smart Metering (SM) & Project Management Agency(PMA) charge) Sanctioned	GBS Utilized
PuVVNL	4789.88	1,060.68
DVVNL	3048.49	935.78

ANNEXURE REFERRED IN REPLY TO PARTS (a) TO (f) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 2461 ANSWERED IN THE LOK SABHA ON 13.03.2025

Details of works executed under DDUGJY (Scheme for Rural Area) and SAUBHAGYA:

Sl. No.	Major Component	Units	National Level	Etawah District	Fatehpur District
	Project Cost (DDUGJY)	Rs. Cr	1.16 Lakh	214.67	206.5
1	Sub-stations (including augmentation)	No.	4,289	12	47
2	Distribution Transformers	No.	6,36,309	4,225	5,143
3	Feeder Segregation	cKm	1.139 Lakh	969.42	00
4	HT and LT lines	cKm	8 Lakh	2,819.96	4,453.22
5	Consumer Meters, Distribution Transformer Meters, Feeder Meters	No.	1,90,41,387	1,959	58,364

*Under SAUBHAGYA funds have been released to the State Power Utilities and funds have been released based on the actual progress of households achieved and funds had not been allocated District-wise.

The details of the completed project cost under SAUBHAGYA are as follows:

(in Rs. Cr.)

DISCOM	Completed Project Cost
PuVVNL	1,058.15
DVVNL	554.46

Details of works executed under IPDS (Scheme for Urban Area):

S. No.	Major Component	Unit	National Level	EDC Etawah	EDC Fatehpur
	Project Cost	Rs. Cr	58,805	50.13	31.85
1	New Sub-station	No.	994	1	1
2	Aug. of Sub-station	No.	1,609	2	5
3	HT and LT Lines	cKm	33,884	157.42	42.57
4	New Distribution Transformers	No.	59,993	187	57

ANNEXURE-II**ANNEXURE REFERRED IN REPLY TO PARTS (a) TO (f) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 2461 ANSWERED IN THE LOK SABHA ON 13.03.2025**

The works sanctioned under RDSS in Etawah District are as below:

Major Component	Sanctioned Items (Nos)	Sanctioned Cost (in Rs. Cr.)
Consumer Metering	1,72,387	103.43
DT Metering	9,958	22.9
Feeder Metering	231	0.97
Total	1,82,576	127.31

Major Component	Sanctioned Cost (in Rs. Cr.)
Cabling Works	155.31
Feeder Segregation/ Separation	14.05
Additional Household Electrification	1.83
Total	171.2

The works sanctioned under RDSS in Fatehpur District are as below:

Major Component	Sanctioned item(Nos)	Sanctioned Cost (in Rs. Cr.)
Consumer Metering	3,37,356	202.41
DT Metering	26,352	60.61
Feeder Metering	229	0.96
Total	3,63,937	263.99

Major Component	Sanctioned Cost (in Rs. Cr.)
Cabling Works	40.00
Reconductoring/ Augmentation of LT Line	128.36
Reconductoring/ Augmentation of 11 or 22 kV Line	19.74
Reconductoring/ Augmentation of 33 or 66 kV Line	10.13
Capacitor bank	0.85
Feeder Segregation/ Separation	159.27
Additional Household Electrification	15.64
Total	374.00

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF POWER**

**LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.2501
ANSWERED ON 13.03.2025**

HIKE IN LOSS OF POWER COMPANIES

†2501. SHRI GIRIDHARI YADAV:

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

- (a) whether it is true that a report by the Reserve Bank of India has stated that the total loss of power companies in the country reached six point five lakh crore during the financial year 2023-24, which is two point four per cent of the Gross Domestic Product (GDP), if so, the details thereof;
- (b) whether it is true that the measures such as improving power generation, reducing transmission and distribution losses and determining tariffs based on the actual cost of power supply have been suggested to address this issue, if so, the details of the directives the Government proposes to reduce this loss related to GDP as a result of the losses of power companies; and
- (c) the time by which the same are likely to be issued?

A N S W E R

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER

(SHRI SHRIPAD NAIK)

(a): Yes. The Report of Reserve Bank of India (RBI) on 'State Finance – A Study of Budgets of 2024-25' states that the total accumulated losses of Power Distribution companies has grown to ₹6.5 lakh crore in 2022-23 (2.4 per cent of GDP).

The primary reason for increase in financial losses of State-owned Power Distribution Utilities in FY 2023 was non-implementation of Fuel and Power Purchase Cost Adjustment (FPPCA). Other major reasons for financial losses of Power Distribution Utilities include delay in issuance of tariff orders, poor billing and collection efficiencies, under-recovery of electricity dues of State Government departments/local bodies and the tariff subsidy. State wise Accumulated Surplus/ (Deficit) of Power Distribution Utilities from FY 2021-22 to FY 2023-24 is placed at Annexure.

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

- i. Rules for implementation of Fuel and Power Purchase Cost Adjustment (FPPCA) and cost reflective tariff have been notified for ensuring that all prudent costs for supply of electricity are passed through.

- ii. **Rules and Standard Operating Procedure issued for proper Subsidy Accounting and their timely payment.**
- iii. **Revamped Distribution Sector Scheme (RDSS) has been launched with the objective of improving the quality and reliability of power through a financially sustainable and operationally efficient Distribution Sector. The release of funds under the scheme is linked to States/ Distribution Utilities taking necessary measures for improving their financial performance.**
- iv. **Additional borrowing space of 0.5% of GSDP is allowed to the State if the distribution utility implements loss reduction measures.**
- v. **Additional Prudential Norms for sanctioning of loans to State owned Power Utilities contingent on the evaluation of performance of Power Distribution Utilities against prescribed parameters.**

With collective efforts of the Centre and States/UTs, the Aggregate Technical and Commercial (AT&C) loss of distribution utilities at the national level has reduced from ~22% in FY 2021 to ~16.28% in FY 2024 and the Gap between Average Cost of Supply and Average Revenue Realized (ACS-ARR Gap) has reduced from Rs. 0.71/kWh to Rs. 0.19/kWh during the same period.

**ANNEXURE REFERRED IN REPLY TO PART (a) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 2501
ANSWERED IN THE LOK SABHA ON 13.03.2024**

**Accumulated Surplus/ (Deficit) of Power Distribution Utilities
(Figures in Rs Cr)**

State/ Discom	As on March 31, 2023	As on March 31, 2024
Andhra Pradesh	(29,218)	(29,210)
APCPDCL	(9,726)	(9,695)
APEPDCL	(6,911)	(6,936)
APSPDCL	(12,581)	(12,580)
Assam	(1,699)	(1,324)
APDCL	(1,699)	(1,324)
Bihar	(19,777)	(18,503)
NBPDCL	(7,367)	(6,261)
SBPDCL	(12,411)	(12,242)
Chhattisgarh	(10,057)	(10,016)
CSPDCL	(10,057)	(10,016)
Gujarat	935	5,165
DGVCL	546	1,504
MGVCL	418	885
PGVCL	(300)	1,491
UGVCL	272	1,285
Haryana	(28,165)	(28,001)
DHBVNL	(13,194)	(13,071)
UHBVNL	(14,971)	(14,929)
Himachal Pradesh	(3,126)	(3,754)
HPSEBL	(3,126)	(3,754)
Jharkhand	(15,848)	(18,469)
JBVNL	(15,848)	(18,469)
Karnataka	(17,559)	(26,109)
BESCOM	(4,480)	(8,343)
CHESCOM	(2,686)	(3,033)
GESCOM	(3,398)	(4,894)
HESCOM	(7,258)	(9,898)
MESCOM	263	59
Kerala	(34,668)	(35,978)
KSEBL	(34,668)	(35,978)
Madhya Pradesh	(65,291)	(69,301)
MPMaKVVCL	(27,110)	(29,124)
MPPaKVVCL	(13,107)	(13,233)
MPPoKVVCL	(25,073)	(26,944)
Maharashtra	(31,275)	(36,226)
MSEDCL	(31,275)	(36,226)
Manipur	(286)	(295)
MSPDCL	(286)	(295)
Meghalaya	(4,259)	(4,634)
MePDCL	(4,259)	(4,634)

Punjab	(10,420)	(9,620)
PSPCL	(10,420)	(9,620)
Rajasthan	(92,070)	(91,565)
AVVNL	(28,263)	(27,438)
JdVVNL	(34,488)	(34,781)
JVVNL	(29,318)	(29,345)
Tamil Nadu	(1,62,507)	(1,66,944)
TANGEDCO	(1,62,507)	(1,66,944)
Telangana	(60,922)	(67,276)
TSNPDCL	(18,593)	(20,037)
TSSPDCL	(42,330)	(47,239)
Tripura	(854)	(1,171)
TSECL	(854)	(1,171)
Uttar Pradesh	(82,556)	(89,662)
DVVNL	(28,398)	(30,666)
KESCO	(4,187)	(4,733)
MVVNL	(20,345)	(21,715)
PaVVNL	(10,508)	(9,652)
PuVVNL	(19,119)	(22,896)
Uttarakhand	(5,096)	(5,435)
UPCL	(5,096)	(5,435)
West Bengal	119	158
WBSEDCL	119	158
Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu	103	
DNHPDCL		
DNHDDPDCL	103	
Delhi	11,591	12,893
BRPL	5,244	6,089
BYPL	3,094	3,476
TPDDL	3,253	3,328
Gujarat	4,018	
Torrent Power Ahmedabad	3,426	
Torrent Power Surat	592	
Maharashtra	1,580	561
AEML	1,580	561
Odisha	517	824
TPNODL	190	323
TPSODL	124	161
TPWODL	154	229
TPCODL	49	112
Uttar Pradesh	1,293	1,426
NPCL	1,293	1,426
West Bengal	9,770	197
CESC	9,491	
IPCL	279	197
Grand Total	(6,45,728)	(6,92,269)

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF POWER**

**LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.2529
ANSWERED ON 13.03.2025**

IMPLEMENTATION OF THE REVAMPED DISTRIBUTION SECTOR SCHEME

†2529. SHRI ANIL FIROJIYA:

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

- (a) whether new transformers, grids and construction of lines are being monitored through third-party audits under the Revamped Distribution Sector Scheme (RDSS) and if so, the way by which it is being implemented;**
- (b) the details of the agencies appointed to conduct third-party audits under the said scheme and the mechanism has been adopted for their selection in a transparent manner;**
- (c) whether involvement of local representatives have been ensured in the process relating to transformers and grids under the RDSS and if not, the reasons therefor; and**
- (d) whether the Government has a plan to co-ordinate with the public representatives in the entire process to ensure the local requirements and problems?**

A N S W E R

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER

(SHRI SHRIPAD NAIK)

(a): Yes. There is a mechanism for Concurrent Quality monitoring under Revamped Distribution Sector Scheme (RDSS) which is being implemented by the Nodal Agencies i.e., REC Ltd. and Power Finance Corporation Ltd. through Third-Party Quality Monitoring Agency (TPQMA) which is in addition to quality checks and processes followed by DISCOMs.

The guidelines for Quality Monitoring by Nodal agencies through TPQMA for distribution infrastructure works (including new transformers, HT/LT lines, power substations etc.), is approved by the Monitoring Committee of RDSS. The Third-Party Quality Monitoring Agencies are responsible for carrying out (i) Material Inspection and (ii) Field inspection.

(b): The details of agencies appointed for third party quality monitoring of RDSS is attached at Annexure. These agencies have been appointed through a single-stage two-Part bid process conducted in e-tendering mode on the Government e-Marketplace (GeM) Portal.

(c) & (d): Yes, the Ministry of Power has constituted "District Electricity Committee" (DEC) on 16.09.2021 to review and coordinate overall development of power supply infrastructure in the district in accordance with the schemes of Government of India. The composition of DEC includes the Members of Parliament (MPs), the Member of Legislative Assembly (MLAs), the District Collector, Chairperson/ President of the District Panchayat, and most senior representatives of Central Public Sector Undertakings (CPSUs) of the Ministry of Power located in the concerned District or their nominated officials and Chief Engineer/ Superintending Engineer of the Distribution Company (DISCOM)/ Power Department (PD). States have been advised to conduct meetings on regular basis.

ANNEXURE

ANNEXURE REFERRED IN REPLY TO PART (b) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 2529 ANSWERED IN THE LOK SABHA ON 13.03.2025

List of Third-Party Quality Monitoring Agencies under RDSS

TPQMA Agency	States/UT for which the TPQMA is appointed
M/s Wapcos Ltd.	Madhya Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh, Puducherry
M/s RITES Ltd.	Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Kerala
National Power Training Institute	Tamil Nadu, Jammu & Kashmir, Ladakh, Manipur
M/s Voyants Solutions Pvt. Ltd	Jharkhand, Gujarat, Haryana, Punjab, Delhi, Uttar Pradesh, Goa, Mizoram, Rajasthan, Tripura, Chhattisgarh
M/s Mercados Energy Markets India Pvt Ltd.	Maharashtra, West Bengal, Assam, Arunachal Pradesh, Andaman & Nicobar Islands
N Arc Consulting Enggpluss Pvt Ltd	Bihar, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Sikkim
