

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF POWER
LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.2774
ANSWERED ON 08.08.2024**

NTPC POWER PLANT GADARWARA

†2774 SHRI DARSHAN SINGH CHOUDHARY:

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

- (a) whether NTPC power plant, Gadarwara in the State of Madhya Pradesh has changed the condition of the area and increased the opportunity for employment and if so, the details thereof;**
- (b) whether the terms and conditions of acquisition of land for the said power plant have been complied and if so, the details of the land acquired for the same;**
- (c) the profits made from the fly ash produced by the plant and the products in which fly ash is used;**
- (d) the power in terms of megawatts being produced by the said plant;**
- (e) whether any future project is proposed and if so, the details thereof;**
- (f) the work being undertaken for the basic development of the villages affected by this project;**
- (g) the number of local youths who have been provided permanent and temporary employment; and**
- (h) the steps taken/being taken by the institution for providing them employment and making them self-dependent?**

A N S W E R

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER

(SHRI SHRIPAD NAIK)

(a) : NTPC Gadarwara Power Project is supporting the development of the surrounding infrastructure and socio-economic condition of the people. Employment opportunities are being provided to the local populace of surrounding villages by generating secondary employment through various agencies.

.....2.

(b) : NTPC Gadarwara has complied with the terms and conditions of acquisition of land for power plant. Most of the land except Govt. land has been acquired under the Land Acquisition Act 1894, through State Government in Distt. Narsinghpur (Madhya Pradesh). It has acquired total of 2,120.07 Acre of the Govt and private land for development of the power plant.

(c) : NTPC Gadarwara has not made any profit from the fly ash produced by the plant as all its revenue from sale of ash has been used to offset the expenditure made for fly ash transportation to road projects as per Govt. of India guidelines. Most of the fly ash is utilized in the construction of National Highways.

(d) : The generation capacity of NTPC Gadarwara thermal plant is 1,600 MW (2X800 MW).

(e) : NTPC is planning to add two ultra-super critical units of 800 MW each, (i.e., 2x800 MW) under Stage-II of NTPC Gadarwara STPP.

(f): Various works of Infrastructure Development in Project affected villages and other nearby villages have been taken up which includes Construction of Roads, Drains, Drinking Water Facilities, Installation of solar lights, Construction of Panchayat Bhavan and Community Halls, Construction of Welcome Gates in Villages, Installation and Commissioning of Oxygen Plant in Government Hospital in Tehsil Gadarwara, Construction of Cremation ghats, Renovation of various Government Schools, Construction of Toilets in Government Schools, Support to District Hospital by renovation of existing infrastructure.

The following facilities are also being extended to Project Affected Families and the families of the surrounding villages which includes Medical Camps, Ambulance Facilities, Various skill development workshops such as Stitching Workshop, Computer Literacy Workshop and Beauty Parlour workshop for female population of Project Affected Villages. NTPC is also conducting a residential workshop for girl students under its flagship programme of Girl Empowerment Mission (GEM) which is conducted every year.

(g) : Total 1,191 number of local youths have been engaged in contractual employment through various agencies.

(h) : NTPC has taken the following steps for providing employment to the local youths and making them self-dependent –

- **Shram Kaushal Portal”- a repository of willing persons who seek contractual deployment through various agencies at NTPC Gadarwara has been made functional.**
- **NTPC Gadarwara encourages formation of various Self-Help Groups of Project Affected Persons for their livelihood to provide them opportunity for self-employment.**
- **To ensure self-dependency of Project Affected Families, Co-operative formation of Project Affected Families have been encouraged. These PAP cooperatives have been allotted various contracts on selection/nomination basis as per their capability to execute the work.**
- **Also, petty works are regularly assigned to affected land oustees based on their capability.**

Economic opportunities for livelihood in accordance with the R&R policy of NTPC Ltd. which includes allotment of shops, hiring of vehicles have been extended to Project Affected Families (PAF's).

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF POWER
LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.2775
ANSWERED ON 08.08.2024**

COAL-FIRED POWER PLANTS

2775 SHRI VISHALDADA PRAKASHBAPU PATIL:

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

- (a) whether the Government has any specific plan to phase out coal-fired power plants and if so, the details thereof; and**
- (b) whether the Government has adopted any mechanism put in place to ensure a just transition of workers and communities currently reliant on the coal sector, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?**

A N S W E R

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER

(SHRI SHRIPAD NAIK)

(a) : The Central Electricity Authority has issued an advisory dated 20.01.2023 and 07.07.2023 to all the Thermal Power Utilities not to retire or repurpose their coal-based power stations before 2030 and to ensure the availability of thermal units after carrying out Renovation and Modernization (R&M) activities, if required, considering the expected energy demand scenario in future.

Further, electricity generation is a delicensed activity as per Section-7 of the Electricity Act, 2003 and phasing out/retirement of units are decided by Power Generating Utilities/Companies based on their own techno-economic, energy demand and environmental reasons.

(b) : As the economy continues to grow and access for affordable electricity becomes more widespread, the coal sector will remain a crucial source of energy in India. Despite a growing push towards renewable energy, coal is projected to remain as a prominent source of energy for providing affordable and reliable electricity to the consumers. As the percentage contribution of renewables in the nation's primary energy mix rises, the share of coal will decrease, however, it will increase on an absolute tonnage basis.

Although, in due course, some mines may close down due to exhaustion of reserves but at the same time, many new coal mines are being operationalized to meet the growing energy demand. These mines are not only ensuring affordability and energy security of the nation but are also providing new opportunities for employment and redeployment of workers and at the same time generate indirect employment opportunities in coal sector.

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF POWER
LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.2800
ANSWERED ON 08.08.2024**

POWER FROM NON-FOSSIL FUELS

**2800 DR. M K VISHNU PRASAD:
SHRI K GOPINATH:**

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

- (a) whether the Government has committed to provide 50 per cent power from non-fossil fuels by the year 2030 and if so, the details thereof;**
- (b) the reasons for new fossil fuel-based power plants being approved and expansion projects taken up on priority;**
- (c) the details of expansion of fossil fuel-based plants functional on supply of imported coal;**
- (d) the manner in which the Government proposes to tackle pollution and the problems of stranded assets, including investments, infrastructure and human resources as the country plans to cross over to renewable sources of energy during the next 5-6 years; and**
- (e) the details of the plan adopted to meet high and peak demands during the current year?**

A N S W E R

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER

(SHRI SHRIPAD NAIK)

(a) & (b): India in its Intended Nationally Determined Contributions (INDCs) stands committed to achieve about 50 percent cumulative electric power installed capacity from non-fossil fuel-based energy resources by 2030. At present India has already achieved 45.5% Installed Capacity from non-fossil fuel-based resources. A plan has been prepared according to which, India will not only meet its commitment of 50% non-fossil fuel-based generation capacity but will surpass the same.

.....2.

The peak and electrical energy requirement of the country is increasing over the years. In the last three years (i.e., from 2021-22 to 2023-24) the growth in peak and energy requirement is 9.5 % and 8.6% respectively. Due to measures taken to shift the demand during solar hours, the peak demand is now being observed during solar hours. During the solar hours along with various generation resources such as coal, gas, hydro, nuclear and wind, solar generation is available to meet the peak demand. The demand during the non-solar hours even though less than the solar hours is also increasing year on year. The benefit of solar generation is not available during the non-solar hours; accordingly, the demand is required to be met from the generation resources that are from coal, gas, hydro, nuclear and wind. Thus, in order to mitigate the seasonal behavior of hydro, wind and non-availability of domestic gas for gas-based power plants, the coal based generation capacity is required to meet the demand during non-solar hours.

(c) : No capacity expansion of fossil fuel-based plants functional on the supply of imported coal has been planned.

(d) : (i) Environment Clearance (EC) is the foremost requirement for establishment of new as well as expansion of thermal power capacity. All other clearances & permissions are processed only on the basis of grant of Environment Clearance; which is based on an elaborate and rigorous process.

(ii) Further, the thermal power plants are within the ambit of MoEF&CC's prescribed:

- **Emission norms with respect to: Suspended Particulate Matter (SPM); Oxides of Sulphur; Oxides of Nitrogen and Mercury (Hg);**
- **Effluent Parameters viz - pH, Total Suspended Solids (TSS), Oil & Grease, Heavy Metals etc; and**
- **Specific Water Consumption Limits.**

(iii) To improve efficiency, all the under-construction/ planned TPPs are based on supercritical and ultra-supercritical technology, thereby reducing coal consumption and emissions.

(iv) The entire planning of future capacity additions, including that of thermal capacity addition, are based on Central Electricity Authority's (CEAs) 20th Electric Power Survey (EPS) projections of; All India Peak Electricity Demand and Electrical Energy Requirement, for the years 2026-27 and 2031-32. Considering the projected demand, no power assets are expected to be stranded. Further, The Central Electricity Authority (CEA) has issued an advisory to all the Thermal Power Utilities not to retire or repurpose their coal-based power stations in next 5-6 years and ensure the availability of thermal units after carrying out Renovation & Modernization (R&M) activities, if required, considering the expected energy demand scenario and availability of capacity in future.

(e) : With the following in place measures, the highest ever peak demand of 250 GW has been successfully met in Q1 of FY 2024-25:

(i) Directions have been issued by the Ministry of Power, under Section 11 of the Electricity Act, 2003, for Imported Coal Based (ICB) Plants to continue generation support during high-demand period. These directions have been extended till 15.10.2024, keeping in view the shortages during evening peak periods.

(ii) Similar to the directions issued for ICB Plants, Section 11 directions were also issued to gas-based power plants.

(iii) Planned Maintenance of generating units were reduced to a minimum level, during the summer high-demand period. Partial and forced outages of generating units are also minimized to maximize the availability of generation capacity. Moreover, plants under long outage were sensitized to revive their units to ensure maximum power generation during the high demand period.

(iv) All GENCOs were advised to keep their generating plants under healthy condition to ensure full capacity availability for optimal operation of various generation sources to meet the power demand.

(v) Adequate coal stock was maintained at Coal-Based Thermal stations. Further, Ministry of Power vide order dated 27.06.2024 has advised Central/ State GENCOs and IPPs to take necessary actions to import coal for blending at the rate of 4% by weight, till 15th October'24, through a transparent competitive procurement so as to have sufficient stock at their power plants for smooth operations.

(vi) Optimization of Hydro Power generation was done. All hydro stations were advised to conserve water during solar hours and dispatch maximum generation during non-solar hours to ensure adequacy of power at all times.

(vii) Any un-requisitioned /surplus power available with the generating stations is to be offered in the market as per provisions of Electricity (Late Payment Surcharge and Related Matters) Rules, 2022 and amendment thereof. This power will be utilized by any other buyer from the power market.

(viii) States were advised to utilize the PUSHp portal to tie up power with other states with surplus capacity.

In addition to the measures mentioned at paras: e(i), e(iv), e(v),e(vii) and e(viii), which are still in place, the likely capacity addition from following sources: 15,360 MW from Thermal; 3,200 MW from Hydro and; 28,900 MW from Renewable Energy, in FY 2024-25, would further improve the availability of power and provide support in meeting the peak demand and energy requirements of the country.

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF POWER
LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.2801
ANSWERED ON 08.08.2024**

ILLEGAL MINING BY MDO

2801 SHRI CHANDRA PRAKASH CHOUDHARY:

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

- (a) whether the case of corruption, irregularities, connivance of officers, illegal mining by MDO Triveni-Sainik Mining Pvt. Ltd. have come to light in the National Thermal Power Corporation (NTPC) coal block at Pakri-Barwadih Project, Hazaribagh district, Jharkhand;**
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and**
- (c) the action taken by the Government in this regard?**

A N S W E R

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER

(SHRI SHRIPAD NAIK)

(a) to (c): No. No such case of corruption, irregularities, connivance of officers and illegal mining by MDO Triveni-Sainik Mining Pvt. Ltd. has come to light either in the Ministry of Power or in NTPC Ltd. The mining operations are being carried out by the said company as per the clearance/approval received from the concerned State/Central Government.

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF POWER
LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.2804
ANSWERED ON 08.08.2024**

POWER GENERATION CAPABILITIES

**2804 SHRI RAJU BISTA:
SHRI HASMUKHBHAI SOMABHAI PATEL:
SHRI MITESH PATEL BAKABHAI:**

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

- (a) whether it is a fact that the country has met its highest ever peak power demand this year and if so, the details thereof;**
- (b) the details of the progress made in enhancing power generation capabilities in the North Eastern Region of the country particularly in Darjeeling Parliamentary Constituency in the State of West Bengal;**
- (c) the overview of the projects implemented to enhance power supply capacity in the NER particularly in the State of West Bengal including the specific States that are expected to benefit from these initiatives, with details regarding project names, locations, capacity additions, and estimated completion dates; and**
- (d) the quantum of power energy produced in the country till date along with the factors which have contributed to the growth of the country's power generation capacity?**

A N S W E R

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER

(SHRI SHRIPAD NAIK)

(a) : Yes. The country has met the Peak demand of 249.854 Giga Watt (GW) in May, 2024.

(b) & (c) : The details of current power generation capacity in North Eastern Region (NER), Sikkim and West Bengal including the Darjeeling Parliamentary Constituency are given at Annexure-I.

.....2.

The details of the power projects under construction/implementation to enhance power supply capacity in the North Eastern Region and the States of West Bengal & Sikkim are given at Annexure-II.

(d) : The details of power generated in the country during the last five years and the current year (upto June, 2024), are given at Annexure-III.

The following factors/initiatives have contributed to the growth of the power generation capacity from 2,48,554 MW in March 2014 to 4,46,190 MW in June 2024:

- (i) Addition of 1,95,181 circuit kilometer (ckm) of transmission lines, 7,30,794 MVA of Transformation capacity and 82,790 MW of Inter-Regional capacity with capability of transferring 1,18,740 MW from one corner of the country to another.
- (ii) Under Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana (DDUGJY), Integrated Power Development (IPDS) and Pradhan Mantri Sahaj Bijli Har Ghar Yojana-(SAUBHAGYA) schemes, 18,374 villages have been electrified and 2.86 crore household were provided electricity connections
- (iii) Permitting Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) in Renewable energy sector up to 100 percent under the automatic route.
- (iv) Waiver of Inter State Transmission System (ISTS) charges for inter-state sale of solar and wind power for projects to be commissioned by 30th June 2025.
- (v) Setting up of Ultra Mega Renewable Energy Parks to provide land and transmission to RE developers for installation of RE projects on a large scale.
- (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, Development of 1 GW Offshore Wind Energy Projects, etc.
- (vii) Laying of new transmission lines and creating new sub-station capacity under the Green Energy Corridor Scheme for evacuation of renewable power.
- (viii) Notification of Promoting Renewable Energy through Green Energy Open Access Rules 2022.
- (ix) Launch of Green Term Ahead Market (GTAM) to facilitate sale of Renewable Energy Power through exchanges.

ANNEXURE-I

ANNEXURE REFERRED IN REPLY TO PARTS (b) & (c) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 2804 ANSWERED IN THE LOK SABHA ON 08.08.2024

The details of current power generation capacity in North Eastern Region (NER), Sikkim and West Bengal including the Darjeeling Parliamentary Constituency as on 30.06.2024

Sl. No.	Region	State	Sector	Name of Project	Location District	Total Capacity (MW)	
1	NER	Arunachal Pradesh	Central Sector	KAMENG HPS	East Kameng	600.00	
2			Central Sector	RANGANADI HPS	Lower Subansiri	405.00	
3			Central Sector	PARE HPS	Papum Pare	110.00	
4		Assam	Central Sector	KATHALGURI CCPP	Dibrugarh	291.00	
5			State Sector	NAMRUP CCPP	Dibrugarh	139.40	
6			Central Sector	KHONDONG HPS	Dima Hasao	50.00	
7			Central Sector	KOPI LI HPS	Dima Hasao	200.00	
8			State Sector	KARBI LANGPI HPS	Karbi Anglong	100.00	
9			Central Sector	BONGAIGAON TPP	Kokrajhar	750.00	
10			State Sector	LAKWA GT	Sivasagar	97.20	
11			State Sector	LAKWA REPLACEMENT POWER PROJECT GT	Sivasagar	69.76	
12			Manipur	Central Sector	LOKTAK HPS	Churachandpur	105.00
13				State Sector	LEIMAKHONG DG	Senapati	36.00
14		Meghalaya	State Sector	NEW UMTRU HPS	East Khasi Hills	40.00	
15			State Sector	MYNTDU(LESHKA) St-1 HPS	Jaintia Hills	126.00	
16			State Sector	KYRDEMKULAI HPS	Ribhoi	60.00	
17			State Sector	UMIAM HPS ST-I	Ribhoi	36.00	
18			State Sector	UMIAM HPS ST-IV	Ribhoi	60.00	
19		Mizoram	Central Sector	TUIRIAL HPS	Aizawl	60.00	
20		Nagaland	Central Sector	DOYANG HPS	Wokha	75.00	
21		Tripura	Central Sector	TRIPURA CCPP	Gomati	726.60	
22			Central Sector	AGARTALA GT	West Tripura	135.00	
23			State Sector	BARAMURA GT	West Tripura	42.00	
24			Central Sector	MONARCHAK CCPP	West Tripura	101.00	
25			State Sector	ROKHIA GT	West Tripura	63.00	
26	ER	Sikkim	Private Sector	DIKCHU HPS	East District	96.00	
27			Private Sector	RONGNICHU HPS	East District	113.00	
28			Central Sector	TEESTA V HPS	East District	510.00	
29			Private Sector	CHUZACHEN HPS	North District	110.00	
30			State Sector	TEESTA-III HPS	North District	1,200.00	
31			Private Sector	JORETHANG LOOP HPS	South District	96.00	
32			Central Sector	RANGIT HPS	South District	60.00	
33			Private Sector	TASHIDING HPS	West District	97.00	

Sl. No.	Region	State	Sector	Name of Project	Location District	Total Capacity (MW)
34	ER	West Bengal	Central Sector	MEJIA TPS	Bankura	2,340.00
35			State Sector	D.P.L. TPS	Barddhaman	550.00
36			Private Sector	DISHERGARH TPP	Barddhaman	12.00
37			Central Sector	DURGAPUR STEEL TPS	Barddhaman	1,000.00
38			Central Sector	MAITHON HPS	Barddhaman	63.20
39			State Sector	BAKRESWAR TPS	Birbhum	1,050.00
40			State Sector	JALDHAKA HPS ST-I	Darjiling	36.00
41			State Sector	RAMMAM HPS	Darjiling	50.00
42			Central Sector	TEESTA LOW DAM-III HPS	Darjiling	132.00
43			Central Sector	TEESTA LOW DAM-IV HPS	Darjiling	160.00
44			State Sector	BANDEL TPS	Hugly	270.00
45			State Sector	KASBA GT (Liq.)	Kolkata	40.00
46			Private Sector	SOUTHERN REPL. TPS	Kolkata	135.00
47			Private Sector	TITAGARH TPS	Kolkata	240.00
48			Central Sector	FARAKKA TPS	Murshidabad	2,100.00
49			State Sector	SAGARDIGHI TPS	Murshidabad	1,600.00
50			State Sector	HALDIA GT (Liq.)	Purba Medinipur	40.00
51			Private Sector	HALDIA TPP	Purba Medinipur	600.00
52			Private Sector	HIRANMAYE TPP	Purba Medinipur	300.00
53			State Sector	KOLAGHAT TPS	Purba Medinipur	840.00
54			Central Sector	RAGHUNATHPUR TPP	Purulia	1,200.00
55			State Sector	SANTALDIH TPS	Purulia	500.00
56			State Sector	PURULIA PSS HPS	Puruliya	900.00
57			Private Sector	BUDGE BUDGE TPS	South Parganas	750.00

Note- HPS: Hydro Power Station
TPS: Thermal Power Station
TPP: Thermal Power project
GT: Gas Turbine
CCPP: Gas based Combine Cycle Power Plant
DG: Diesel Generator

ANNEXURE-II**ANNEXURE REFERRED IN REPLY TO PARTS (b) & (c) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 2804 ANSWERED IN THE LOK SABHA ON 08.08.2024**

The details of the power projects under construction/implementation in the North Eastern Region and the States of West Bengal & Sikkim

Sl. No.	Project Name	Type	Sector	Location of the Project	Beneficiary States/UTs	Project Capacity (MW)	Expected Date of Commissioning
1	Subansiri Lower (NHPC)	Hydro	Central	Arunachal Pradesh and Assam	Haryana, Punjab, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, Chandigarh, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Maharashtra, Goa	2,000	May,2026
2	Dibang Multipurpose Project (NHPC)	Hydro	Central	Arunachal Pradesh	Yet to be finalized.	2,880	February,2032
3	Teesta St. VI (NHPC)	Hydro	Central	Sikkim	Yet to be finalized.	500	December,2027
4	Rangit-IV (NHPC)	Hydro	Central	Sikkim	Yet to be finalized.	120	May,2025
5	Rammam-III (NTPC)	Hydro	Central	West Bengal	West Bengal, Sikkim	120	March,2029
6	Lower Kopili (APGCL)	Hydro	State	Assam	Assam	120	July,2025
7	Sagardighi TPP St-III (WBPDC)	Thermal	State	West Bengal	West Bengal	660	January,2025
Grand Total:						6,400	

ANNEXURE-III

ANNEXURE REFERRED IN REPLY TO PART (d) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 2804 ANSWERED IN THE LOK SABHA ON 08.08.2024

The detail of power generated in the country during the last five years and the current year (upto June, 2024)

(All figures are in Million Units)

	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25 (Upto June)
Total Power Generated	13,89,121	13,81,855	14,91,859	16,24,466	17,39,091	4,85,337

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF POWER
LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.2807
ANSWERED ON 08.08.2024**

CYBERSECURITY OF POWER GRIDS

2807 SHRI G M HARISH BALAYOGI:

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

- (a) whether the Government has conducted any study into cybersecurity provisions to protect power grids of the country;**
- (b) if so, the details regarding the infrastructure and security upgradation workings undertaken during the last five years in power grids across the country, State-wise especially those in Andhra Pradesh;**
- (c) the details regarding the cybersecurity audits of power grids of the country that have been undertaken during the last five years, year-wise;**
- (d) whether there have been any incidents wherein the cybersecurity of the power grids in the country have been compromised due to cyber security attacks and if so, the details thereof including the action taken in this regard; and**
- (e) whether the Government has undertaken any awareness campaign regarding the cybersecurity threat to power grids in the country 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) : Central Government has taken several steps to ensure Cyber Security of the Power grid. Under the Information Technology Act, 2000, Indian Computer Emergency Response Team (CERT-In) has been designated as the national agency for responding to cyber security incidents. Further, National Critical Information Infrastructure Protection Centre (NCIIPC) has been established to

.....2.

ensure protection of critical information infrastructure in the country including power sector. Computer Security Incident Response Team Power (CSIRT - Power) has been established in April, 2023 exclusively for the Power Sector. Additionally, Sectoral Computer Emergency Response Teams (CERTs) have been setup for Thermal, Hydro, Transmission, Distribution, Grid Operation and Renewable Energy sectors.

(b) : The following key steps have been taken to improve cyber security infrastructure relating to the power grid:

- (i) GRID-INDIA has established a Security Operation Centre (SOC) to monitor security events and incidents across Regional Load Despatch Centres (RLDCs) and National Load Despatch Centres (NLDC). Information Technology (IT) infrastructure of NLDC has been improved with advanced security features.**
- (ii) A Security Operation Centre (SOC) has been set up in POWERGRID for 24X7 monitoring of critical assets.**
- (iii) Several IT infrastructure upgrades have been performed to improve cyber security across multiple states in the past five years viz.,**
 - Manipur SLDC – Two new firewalls and web servers commissioned.**
 - Chhattisgarh SLDC – Network Management System (NMS) and next generation firewall implemented.**
 - Kerala SLDC – Centralized End Point Protection implemented.**
 - Bihar SLDC –Security Operation Centre (SOC) set up.**
 - Madhya Pradesh, Punjab, Delhi SLDCs – Next generation firewall implemented and**
 - 11 SLDCs (Madhya Pradesh, Assam, Meghalaya, Odisha, Nagaland, Arunachal Pradesh, Damodar Valley Corporation, Tripura, Bihar, Uttar Pradesh and Bhakra Beas Management Board) have acquired ISO27001 (Information Security Management System) certification.**
- (iv) Upgradation to the existing Supervisory Control And Data Acquisition (SCADA) system in Andhra Pradesh SLDC is in progress. Firewalls for the IT infrastructure have been procured and commissioned.**

(c) : As of March, 2024, 30 out of 35 State Load Despatch Centres managing the grid operations have conducted Vulnerability Assessment & Penetration Testing (VAPT) cyber security audits in the past five years (Annexure).

(d) : No such cyber security incident has been reported which affected the operations of Indian Power Grid.

(e) : Workshops, trainings, awareness sessions, conferences and cyber security exercises are being organized regularly by various agencies including NCIIPC, CERT-IN and CSIRT-Power for utilities, industry and academia to spread awareness among the stakeholders. Cyber Jaagrukta Diwas is organized on first Wednesday of every month to *create cybersecurity awareness among all employees*. Power sector employees are also encouraged to obtain certifications and attend courses offered by agencies such as National Power Training Institute (NPTI) and Rashtriya Raksha University.

ANNEXURE

ANNEXURE REFERRED IN REPLY TO PART (c) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 2807 ANSWERED IN THE LOK SABHA ON 08.08.2024

Grid Utilities – Status of VAPT Cyber Security Audit

Sl. No.	State/UT	SLDCs	Status (VAPT-Cyber Security Audit Done-Year)
1	Punjab	Punjab SLDC, Patiala	2021, 2022, 2023
2	Haryana	Haryana SLDC, Panipat	2021,2022, 2023
3	Himachal Pradesh	Himachal Pradesh SLDC, Shimla,	2021,2022, 2023
4	J&K	J&K SLDC – Jammu	2021,2022, 2023, 2024
5	Rajasthan	Rajasthan SLDC, Jaipur	2021,2022, 2023,2024
6	Uttar Pradesh	Uttar Pradesh SLDC, Lucknow	2021, 2022, 2023, 2024
7	Uttarakhand	Uttarakhand SLDC, Dehradun	2021, 2022, 2023, 2024
8	Delhi	Delhi, SLDC New Delhi	2021, 2022, 2023, 2024
9	Chandigarh	Bhakra Beas Management Board SLDC Chandigarh	2021, 2022, 2023
10	Gujarat	Gujarat Energy Transmission Corporation Limited SLDC	2022, 2023, 2024
11	Chhattisgarh	Chhattisgarh SLDC, Raipur	2021, 2022, 2023, 2024
12	Madhya Pradesh	Madhya Pradesh SLDC, Jabalpur	2021, 2022, 2023, 2024
13	Maharashtra	Maharashtra SLDC, Navi Mumbai	2021, 2022, 2023, 2024
14	Goa	Goa SLDC, Panaji	2021, 2022, 2023
15	U.T. of Dadra & Nagar Haveli.	Electricity Department, Daman & Diu	2021, 2022, 2023
16	Andhra Pradesh	Andhra Pradesh SLDC, Vijayawada	2021, 2022, 2023, 2024
17	Karnataka	Karnataka SLDC, Bangalore	2021, 2022, 2023, 2024
18	Kerala	Kerala SLDC, Kalamassery, Cochin	2021, 2022, 2023, 2024
19	Tamilnadu	Tamilnadu SLDC, Chennai	2021, 2022, 2023, 2024
20	Telangana	Telangana SLDC, Hyderabad	2021, 2022, 2024
21	Puducherry	Puducherry SLDC, Puducherry	2022, 2024
22	Arunachal Pradesh	Arunachal Pradesh SLDC	2022, 2023, 2024
23	Assam	Assam,SLDC, Guwahati	2022, 2023, 2024
24	Manipur	Manipur SLDC, Imphal	2022, 2023, 2024
25	Meghalaya	Meghalaya SLDC, Shillong	2021, 2022, 2023, 2024
26	Mizoram	Mizoram SLDC, Mizoram	2022, 2023, 2024
27	Nagaland	Nagaland SLDC, Dimapur	
28	Tripura	Tripura SLDC, Agartala	
29	Bihar	Bihar SLDC , Patna	
30	Jharkhand	Jharkhand SLDC, Ranchi	2020, 2022, 2023
31	West Bengal	West Bengal SLDC, Howrah	
32	Orissa	Orissa SLDC, Bhubaneshwar	2021, 2022, 2024
33	DVC	DVC, SLDC, Howrah & Kolkata	2021, 2022, 2023
34	Sikkim	Sikkim SLDC, Gangtok	
35	Grid Controller of India Limited (GRID-INDIA) 6 control centers	NLDC, NRLDC, SRLDC, WRLDC,ERLDC, NERLDC	2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF POWER
LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.2825
ANSWERED ON 08.08.2024**

DEMAND AND SUPPLY GAP FOR POWER

2825 SHRI TARIQ ANWAR:

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

- (a) the details of the maximum demand and supply gap for power in each district of the State of Bihar along with the details of month by month breakdown of the supply gap during the last five years, year-wise;**
- (b) the measures taken/proposed to be taken to address the demand and supply gap in each district of Bihar;**
- (c) whether the power stations in Bihar are supplying electricity to other States and if so, the details thereof;**
- (d) the reasons behind frequent unscheduled power cuts in the State of Bihar and the average power availability in Katihar district, over a 24-hour period, Gram-Panchayat-wise;**
- (e) whether it is true that distribution licensees are not upgrading power equipment in accordance with the load demands in their regions; and**
- (f) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard?**

A N S W E R

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER

(SHRI SHRIPAD NAIK)

(a) : The District wise details are not maintained by Ministry of Power. The month-wise details of Power Supply Position in Bihar during last five years and current year 2024-25 (upto June, 2024) are given at Annexure-I.

.....2.

(b) : The electricity being a concurrent subject, the supply and distribution of electricity to the various categories of consumers in a State/UT is within the purview of the respective State Government/Power Utility. Making arrangement of appropriate quantum of power from various sources to meet the demand of various type of electricity consumers in the districts of any State/UT is in the jurisdiction of the concerned State Government and the State Electricity Regulatory Commission (SERC). The Central Government supplements the efforts of the State Governments by establishing power plants in the Central Sector through Central Public Sector Undertakings (CPSUs) and allocating power from them to the various States / UTs as well as financial assistance for system upgradation.

In order to ensure adequate power availability in Bihar, following steps have been/ are being taken:

(i) During last five years, out of total 6970 MW Thermal generation capacity commissioned in the Eastern Region of the country (having share of Bihar), power allocated to the State of Bihar is 3641 MW. Further, Buxar TPP (SJVN), Barh-I STPP (Unit#3) and North Karanpura (Unit#3) with capacity of 1320 MW (2x660 MW) , 660 MW and 660 MW respectively, are under construction (having share of Bihar).

(ii) 1746 MW Renewable Energy Capacities have been contracted during the last five years.

(iii) Bihar DISCOMs have also been purchasing power from the power exchanges and through bilateral mode.

(iv) Under Revamped Distribution Sector Scheme (RDSS), distribution infrastructure and smart metering works of Rs. 9,222 crore (with Government Budgetary Support of Rs. 4,733 crore) has been sanctioned in Bihar.

(v) 1,000 MVA each of transformation capacity at Banka Substation and Lakhisarai Substation is expected to be completed by May 2025 in Bihar.

(vi) Under Power System Development Fund (PSDF), Renovation & Upgradation of Grid Sub-station project and project of installation of Capacitor Bank have been completed. Implementation of Sub-Station Automation System project is under execution in Bihar.

(c) : The details of allocation of power from Central Sector Generating Stations (located in Bihar) to Bihar and other States/ entities, are given at Annexure-II.

(d) to (f) : In Bihar, daily average power supply in urban and rural areas is 23.6 Hrs and 22.2 Hrs respectively. DISCOMs have been upgrading the distribution network for strengthening of power supply system through State Plan and RDSS Scheme to ensure 24:00 Hrs power supply in all regions under North Bihar Power Distribution Company Limited (NBPDC) & South Bihar Power Distribution Company Limited (SBPDC).

Further, Government of India has also been supplementing the efforts of States/ distribution utilities by providing funding to achieve 24x7 power supply for all consumers under various schemes launched from time to time. DDUGJY, IPDS & SAUBHAGYA were launched by Government of India to provide funding for achieving universal household electrification and strengthening of distribution infrastructure for improving the reliability of power supply.

Under RDSS, distribution infrastructure and smart metering works of Rs. 9,222 crore (with Government Budgetary Support of Rs. 4,733 crore) has been sanctioned in Bihar as per followings:

DISCOM	Amount sanctioned for Smart Metering Works (in Rs. Crores)	Amount sanctioned for Distribution infrastructure Works (in Rs. Crores)
NBPDC	3,299.65	968.07
SBPDC	3,900.97	1,053.14
Bihar Total	7,200.62	2,021.21

These works approved are at various stages of implementation.

ANNEXURE-I (1/3)**ANNEXURE REFERRED IN REPLY TO PART (a) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 2825 ANSWERED IN THE LOK SABHA ON 08.08.2024**

The month-wise details of Power Supply Position for the State of Bihar during the financial year 2019-20 & 2020-21

(All figures are in Million Units)

Power Supply Position for the State of Bihar during FY 2019-20					Power Supply Position for the State of Bihar during FY 2020-21				
Month	Energy Requirement	Energy Supplied	Energy not Supplied		Month	Energy Requirement	Energy Supplied	Energy not Supplied	
	(MU)	(MU)	(MU)	(%)		(MU)	(MU)	(MU)	(%)
April, 2019	2,584	2,581	3	0.1	April, 2020	2,317	2,316	0	0.0
May, 2019	3,084	3,082	2	0.1	May, 2020	2,753	2,746	7	0.3
June, 2019	3,067	3,058	8	0.3	June, 2020	2,999	2,992	8	0.3
July, 2019	2,881	2,869	13	0.4	July, 2020	3,295	3,275	20	0.6
August, 2019	3,348	3,324	24	0.7	August, 2020	3,440	3,384	57	1.6
September, 2019	2,952	2,933	19	0.6	September, 2020	3,313	3,304	9	0.3
October, 2019	2,629	2,624	5	0.2	October, 2020	3,285	3,285	1	0.0
November, 2019	2,153	2,152	0	0.0	November, 2020	2,217	2,214	3	0.1
December, 2019	2,163	2,154	9	0.4	December, 2020	2,461	2,457	5	0.2
January, 2020	2,450	2,448	3	0.1	January, 2021	2,742	2,731	11	0.4
February, 2020	2,153	2,146	7	0.3	February, 2021	2,426	2,413	12	0.5
March, 2020	2,163	2,162	1	0.1	March, 2021	2,922	2,901	21	0.7
FY 2019-20:	31,627	31,533	94	0.3	FY 2020-21:	34,171	34,018	153	0.4

ANNEXURE-I (2/3)**ANNEXURE REFERRED IN REPLY TO PART (a) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 2825 ANSWERED IN THE LOK SABHA ON 08.08.2024**

The month-wise details of Power Supply Position for the State of Bihar during the financial year 2021-22 & 2022-23

(All figures are in Million Units)

Power Supply Position for the State of Bihar during FY 2021-22					Power Supply Position for the State of Bihar during FY 2022-23				
Month	Energy Requirement	Energy Supplied	Energy not Supplied		Month	Energy Requirement	Energy Supplied	Energy not Supplied	
	(MU)	(MU)	(MU)	(%)		(MU)	(MU)	(MU)	(%)
April, 2021	3,270	3,252	18	0.6	April, 2022	3,620	3,477	143	3.9
May, 2021	2,954	2,928	26	0.9	May, 2022	3,542	3,483	59	1.7
June, 2021	3,197	3,195	2	0.1	June, 2022	3,709	3,640	69	1.9
July, 2021	3,775	3,755	20	0.5	July, 2022	4,176	4,017	158	3.8
August, 2021	3,707	3,644	63	1.7	August, 2022	4,100	3,933	168	4.1
September, 2021	3,571	3,487	84	2.3	September, 2022	3,706	3,656	50	1.3
October, 2021	3,052	2,968	84	2.8	October, 2022	3,315	3,277	38	1.1
November, 2021	2,218	2,200	17	0.8	November, 2022	2,454	2,441	13	0.5
December, 2021	2,386	2,351	35	1.5	December, 2022	2,569	2,558	12	0.4
January, 2022	2,661	2,636	25	0.9	January, 2023	2,967	2,934	34	1.1
February, 2022	2,312	2,286	26	1.1	February, 2023	2,504	2,482	23	0.9
March, 2022	3,114	3,061	53	1.7	March, 2023	2,882	2,864	18	0.6
FY 2021-22:	36,216	35,761	455	1.3	FY 2022-23:	39,545	38,762	783	2.0

ANNEXURE-I (3/3)

**ANNEXURE REFERRED IN REPLY TO PART (a) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION
NO. 2825 ANSWERED IN THE LOK SABHA ON 08.08.2024**

The month-wise details of Power Supply Position for the State of Bihar during the financial year 2023-24 and current year 2024-25 (upto June, 2024)

(All figures are in Million Units)

Power Supply Position for the State of Bihar during FY 2023-24					Power Supply Position for the State of Bihar during FY 2024-25				
Month	Energy Requirement	Energy Supplied	Energy not Supplied		Month	Energy Requirement	Energy Supplied	Energy not Supplied	
	(MU)	(MU)	(MU)	(%)		(MU)	(MU)	(MU)	(%)
April, 2023	3,416	3,380	36	1.1	April, 2024	3,883	3,848	35	0.9
May, 2023	3,784	3,724	60	1.6	May, 2024	4,203	4,177	26	0.6
June, 2023	4,173	4,087	86	2.1	June, 2024	4,569	4,540	29	0.6
July, 2023	4,414	4,354	60	1.4	FY 2024-25 (Upto June, 2024):	12,655	12,565	90	0.7
August, 2023	4,298	4,237	61	1.4					
September, 2023	4,262	4,167	95	2.2					
October, 2023	3,466	3,383	83	2.4					
November, 2023	2,549	2,538	11	0.4					
December, 2023	2,613	2,596	17	0.7					
January, 2024	3,075	3,004	71	2.3					
February, 2024	2,569	2,558	11	0.4					
March, 2024	2,896	2,889	7	0.2					
FY 2023-24:	41,514	40,918	596	1.4					

ANNEXURE-II

ANNEXURE REFERRED IN REPLY TO PART (c) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.2825 ANSWERED IN THE LOK SABHA ON 08.08.2024

The details of allocation of power from Central Sector Generating Stations (located in Bihar) to Bihar and other States/ entities

(All figures are in MW)

ALLOCATION OF POWER (IN MW) FROM CONVENTIONAL CENTRAL GENERATING STATIONS LOCATED IN STATE OF BIHAR							
STATIONS/ BENEFICIARIES	Kahaigaon-I	Kahaigaon-II	Barh-II	Barh-I	Nabinagar STPP-I (NPGC)	Kanti Bijlee Utpadan Nigam Limited (KBUNL)-II	Nabinagar TPS of BRBCL
INSTALLED CAPACITY (MW)	840.00	1,500.00	1,320.00	1,320.00	1,980.00	390.00	1,000.00
BIHAR	48.40	59.81	1242.07	874.38	1634.30	287.55	100.00
ARUNACHAL PRADESH	1.61	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
ASSAM	311.48	77.78	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
BANGLADESH	10.00	20.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
CHANDIGARH	0.00	3.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
CHHATTISGARH	0.00	30.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
DELHI	50.99	157.35	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
DNHDDPDCL	0.00	4.95	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
DVC	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	10.14	0.00
GUJARAT	141.04	145.95	0.00	163.91	50.45	0.00	0.00
HARYANA	25.54	68.70	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
HIMACHAL PRADESH	0.00	22.95	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
HVDC	1.00	0.00	1.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
INDIAN RAILWAYS-EASTERN REGION	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	252.75
INDIAN RAILWAYS-NORTH EASTERN RAILWAY	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	5.49
INDIAN RAILWAYS-NORTHERN REGION	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	241.76
INDIAN RAILWAYS-SOUTH WESTERN RAILWAY	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	65.93
INDIAN RAILWAYS-WESTERN REGION	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	334.07
JHARKHAND	17.84	9.59	19.25	85.12	33.11	15.86	0.00
MADHYA PRADESH	0.00	73.95	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
MAHARASHTRA	0.00	148.05	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
MIZORAM	1.19	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
NAGALAND	3.57	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
ODISHA	17.76	55.69	32.89	169.74	22.41	36.47	0.00
PUNJAB	0.00	120.30	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
RAJASTHAN	25.54	106.65	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
SIKKIM	0.18	0.22	0.44	13.08	3.63	2.04	0.00
TAMIL NADU	5.88	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
TELENGANA	5.74	11.45	8.96	0.00	0.00	1.09	0.00
UT OF JAMMU & KASHMIR AND LADAKH	30.91	83.40	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
UTTAR PRADESH	76.61	250.95	0.00	0.00	225.96	0.00	0.00
UTTARAKHAND	0.00	28.05	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
WEST BENGAL	64.73	21.21	14.90	13.78	10.15	36.85	0.00

Other States/Entities

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF POWER
LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.2830
ANSWERED ON 08.08.2024**

NTPC JOBS IN SOLAPUR

2830 MS. PRANITI SUSHILKUMAR SHINDE:

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

- (a) whether the Government has taken/proposes to take steps to ensure NTPC Solapur honors its commitment to provide permanent jobs to one person per project-affected family as per the 2014 and 2016 agreements;**
- (b) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons for delay in fulfilling their commitments;**
- (c) the manner in which the Ministry justified NTPC's practice of hiring non-project-affected individuals for permanent positions while offering monetary compensation to project-affected families instead of employment;**
- (d) the measures implemented/proposed to be implemented by the Government to ensure project-affected families receive the promised job opportunities and also the manner in which the Ministry would address the grievances of skilled artisans who prefer permanent employment over monetary compensation; and**
- (e) the details of the current status of employment provided to project-affected families in Solapur NTPC and the mechanisms adopted/used to ensure transparency and accountability in the implementation of employment policies for project-affected families?**

A N S W E R

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER

(SHRI SHRIPAD NAIK)

(a) & (b): An agreement was signed between the State Rehabilitation Authority (SRA) and NTPC in the year 2016 for the Rehabilitation and Resettlement provisions for NTPC Solapur. As per clause - 8 of the agreement between NTPC and SRA, "In case there are no posts available in the project or the project affected person (PAP) himself does not opt for employment or if the PAP is found ineligible for any of the posts, then in lieu of employment, NTPC will pay lump sum one time compensation of Rs. 5.00 Lakh (Rupees five lakh only) to such Project Affected Family."

.....2.

Considering the state-of-the-art technology of the plant, the possibility of direct employment of workmen in NTPC is not envisaged. Accordingly, NTPC Ltd. deposited an amount of Rs. 20 Crores to the State Administration for disbursement of the same in lieu of employment.

(c) to (e) : NTPC Ltd., which is a “Maharatna” Central Public Sector Enterprise (CPSE) under the administrative control of the Ministry of Power, conducts recruitment through an open and transparent centralized process and no recruitments for direct employment with NTPC are being done at the individual plant level. However, contractual jobs as per requirement and availability, are provided to project-affected families through contract agencies at the project level.

The skilled artisans/individuals who are from project-affected families get suitable job opportunities in different contracts being operated by different agencies. Approximately 251 project-affected persons are currently engaged through contract agencies. In addition, NTPC provides opportunities to PAFs in activities like hiring of vehicles through PAFs, Petty contract works through PAF societies and shop allotment to PAFs in NTPC township.

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF POWER
LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.2837
ANSWERED ON 08.08.2024**

BENEFICIARIES UNDER DDUGJY

†2837 DR. MANNA LAL RAWAT:

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

- (a) whether the Government maintains any data on the total number of beneficiaries under the Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana (DDUGJY) since its inception and if so, the details thereof, year-wise and State-wise;**
- (b) whether the Government has implemented the DDUGJY;**
- (c) if so, the details thereof including the details of the beneficiaries in the scheduled areas of Rajasthan under the said scheme since its inception; and**
- (d) whether the Government proposes to take any new steps to include more number of farmers under the said scheme, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?**

A N S W E R

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER

(SHRI SHRIPAD NAIK)

(a) to (d) : Government of India launched Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana (DDUGJY) in December, 2014 for various rural electrification works including separation of agriculture and non-agriculture feeders, strengthening and augmentation of sub-transmission & distribution infrastructure, metering of distribution transformers/ feeders/consumers and electrification of villages across the country. Providing free electricity connections to the Below Poverty line (BPL) households and providing access to electricity for the rural households was one of the components under DDUGJY.

.....2.

Works for household electrification were also executed under the scheme based on proposal of States for un-electrified households left out under SAUBHAGYA Scheme. The State-wise and year-wise details, including for the State of Rajasthan, of the number of Households electrified under DDUGJY is enclosed at Annexure-I.

As reported by Government of Rajasthan, no separate data is available for the Scheduled area of Rajasthan. However, the benefit of the scheme was extended to entire population of the State including the ones residing in scheduled area. District-wise details of Households electrified under DDUGJY in the State of Rajasthan is enclosed at Annexure-II.

Works under the scheme have been completed and the scheme stands closed as on 31.03.2022.

ANNEXURE-I**ANNEXURE REFERRED IN REPLY TO PARTS (a) TO (d) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 2837 ANSWERED IN THE LOK SABHA ON 08.08.2024**

State wise Achievement of total Households electrified (including additional Households) from FY 2015 till FY 2022 under DDUGJY				
Sl. No.	State/UT	Total Households electrified from FY 2015 to FY 2017	Total Households electrified from FY 2019 to FY 2021	Total Households electrified in FY 2022
1.	Andhra Pradesh	6,64,851	0	0
2.	Assam	1,01,537	2,00,000	3,81,507
3.	Bihar	19,76,832	0	0
4.	Chhattisgarh	63,756	40,394	2,577
5.	Gujarat	813	0	0
6.	Jammu & Kashmir	1,133	0	0
7.	Jharkhand	12,391	2,00,000	0
8.	Karnataka	98,821	26,824	0
9.	Kerala	24,993	0	0
10.	Madhya Pradesh	5,61,262	0	0
11.	Maharashtra	59	0	0
12.	Manipur	0	5,367	0
13.	Meghalaya	95	0	401
14.	Mizoram	447	0	0
15.	Nagaland	507	0	7,009
16.	Odisha	1,03,857	0	0
17.	Rajasthan	1,49,854	2,12,786	32,915
18.	Sikkim	1,850	0	0
19.	Tamil Nadu	1,976	0	0
20.	Telangana	849	0	0
21.	Tripura	41,759	0	0
22.	Uttar Pradesh	10,82,986	12,00,003	
23.	Uttarakhand	46	0	0
24.	West Bengal	34,450	0	0
	Total	49,25,124	18,85,374	4,24,409

ANNEXURE-II**ANNEXURE REFERRED IN REPLY TO PARTS (a) TO (d) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 2837 ANSWERED IN THE LOK SABHA ON 08.08.2024**

Rajasthan State - District-wise Household Electrification under DDUGJY Scheme				
Sl. No.	District Name	Nos. of Households Electrified from 2015- 2017	Nos. of Households Electrified from 2019 -2021	Nos. of Households Electrified in 2022
1	Ajmer	3,773	145	
2	Alwar	6,516	0	0
3	Banswara	14,639	14,141	3,157
4	Baran	12	0	7
5	Barmer	0	51,757	2,224
6	Bharatpur	736	0	0
7	Bhilwara	13,462	1,928	316
8	Bikaner	3,969	5,122	2,100
9	Bundi	2,762	0	
10	Chittorgarh	362	246	857
11	Churu	7,500	5,900	
12	Dausa	8,791	0	223
13	Dholpur	757	0	0
14	Dungarpur	22,177	6,302	6,758
15	Hanumangarh	430	4,626	
16	Jaipur	244	0	71
17	Jaisalmer	1,560	9,045	997
18	Jalore	12,405	22,657	2,617
19	Jhalawar	974	0	
20	Jhunjhunu	1,448	4,664	
21	Jodhpur	9,068	11,882	3,195
22	Karauli	1,613	0	247
23	Kota	980	0	0
24	Nagaur	444	8,935	4,247
25	Pali	4,641	1,070	
26	Pratapgarh	14,631	40	1,647
27	Rajasamand	2,220	687	568
28	S. Madhopur	2,022	0	
29	Sri Ganganagar	0	1,312	
30	Sikar	2,192	7,663	
31	Sirohi	6,800	5,231	317
32	Tonk	2,416	0	0
33	Udaipur	0	49,433	3,367
34	P.S. Ladnu	310	0	
TOTAL		1,49,854	2,12,786	32,915

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF POWER
LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.2850
ANSWERED ON 08.08.2024**

ELECTRIFICATION IN TRIBAL AREAS OF ANDHRA PRADESH

2850 SHRI KESINENI SIVANATH:

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

- (a) the current status of electrification in the tribal hamlets of Andhra Pradesh, district-wise;**
- (b) the amount of funds allocated and utilized for the electrification of tribal areas in the State of Andhra Pradesh during the last five years, year-wise; and**
- (c) the details of the measures taken/being taken to expedite the electrification process in the tribal regions of Andhra Pradesh?**

A N S W E R

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER

(SHRI SHRIPAD NAIK)

(a): Government of India, through its various schemes including Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana (DDUGJY), Integrated Power Development Scheme (IPDS) and Pradhan Mantri Sahaj Bijli Har Ghar Yojana (SAUBHAGYA), helped Distribution Utilities to achieve the objective of providing uninterrupted supply of power to all households.

Under SAUBHAGYA, all willing households in rural areas and all willing poor households in urban areas in the country were electrified.

A total of 2.86 Cr households were electrified during the SAUBHAGYA period.

Further, Government of India launched Revamped Distribution Sector Scheme (RDSS) with the objective of improving the quality and reliability of supply of power to consumers through a financially sustainable and operationally efficient Distribution Sector. The Scheme has an outlay of Rs. 3,03,758 crore and a Gross Budgetary Support of Rs. 97,631 crore from Government of India over a period of five years from FY 2021-22 to FY 2025-26. Projects worth Rs 2.62 lakh Crore have been sanctioned for infrastructure and smart metering works under the scheme. This includes electrification of left out households under SAUBHAGYA and all identified Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTG) households under PM-JANMAN (Pradhan Mantri Janjati Adivasi Nyaya Maha Abhiyan) as per the scheme guidelines. In addition, electrification of households on off-grid mode is being sanctioned under the New Solar Power Scheme of Ministry of New & Renewable Energy.

.....2.

As on date, based on proposals submitted by State/ DISCOMs of Andhra Pradesh, electrification works for 41,285 households have been sanctioned.

(i) The details for grid electrification works under RDSS/ PM JANMAN are as placed below:

Sl. No.	Name of District	Un-electrified Households	Households Electrified as on 31.07.2024
1.	Srikakulam	833	833
2.	Manyam	3,895	3,729
3.	Vizianagaram	3,934	3,522
4.	Alluri Sitharama Raju	28,453	24,056
5.	Eluru	1,443	1,443
6.	East Godavari	4	4
7.	Prakasam	982	229
8.	Palnadu	772	322
9.	Kurnool	213	76
	TOTAL	40,529	34,214

(ii) The details of off grid electrification works under PM JANMAN are as placed below:

Sl. No.	Name of District	Un-electrified Households	Households Electrified as on 31.07.2024
1.	Alluri Sitharama Raju	559	0
2.	Eluru	197	0
	TOTAL	756	0

(b) : Details of funds sanctioned and released for the State of Andhra Pradesh for electrification of households is as placed below:

2019-23			2023-24		
Projects sanctioned (Rs. Cr.)	Gol grant sanctioned (Rs. Cr.)	GOI Fund disbursed (Rs. Cr.)	Projects sanctioned (Rs. Cr.)	Gol grant sanctioned (Rs. Cr.)	GOI Fund disbursed (Rs. Cr.)
0	0	0	141.73	86.55	23.76

(c) : The monitoring and review of works, sanctioned under RDSS, is being done by the Ministry on a regular basis. A weekly meeting is conducted by Ministry of Power along with nodal agency (PFC), to monitor the progress.

Further, following institutional mechanism have been put in place under the guidelines of RDSS to review and monitor the implementation of the works:

- i. State level Distribution Reforms Committee headed by Chief Secretary of the State concerned, and
- ii. An inter-Ministerial committee headed by Secretary (Power).

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF POWER
LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.2870
ANSWERED ON 08.08.2024**

SHORTAGE OF ELECTRICITY IN METRO CITIES

2870 SHRI S JAGATHRATCHAKAN:

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

- (a) whether the Government has taken cognizance of the fact that all major metros like Delhi, Chennai, Mumbai, Kolkata and Bengaluru are facing shortage of electricity due to lack of adequate coal supply to thermal plants, redevelopment and infrastructure projects;**
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and**
- (c) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to ensure that the electricity supply is able to keep up with the demand growth?**

A N S W E R

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER

(SHRI SHRIPAD NAIK)

(a) & (b) : The coal stock available at coal based power plants in the country has increased from 25.63 Million Tonnes (MT) (sufficient for about 9 days) as on 31.03.2022 to 36.95 Million Tonnes (MT) (sufficient for about 13 days) as on 31.03.2023 to 50.69 MT (sufficient for about 18 days) as on 31.03.2024. The coal stock has increased from sufficiency of about 9 days to about 18 days during last 24 months. The coal stock available at the power plants as on 31.07.2024 is about 45.8 MT, which is sufficient for about 16 days.

(c) : The following steps are being taken by Govt. of India to ensure Electricity supply to keep up with demand growth:

- (i) Installed generation capacity has increased from 2,48,554 MW in March 2014 to 4,46,190 MW in June 2024.**

Further, as against minimum 80,000 MW thermal capacity targeted to be added by 2031-32, 28,400 MW Thermal Capacity is under construction. In addition, 18,087.50 MW Hydro Capacity and 7,300 MW Nuclear Capacity are also expected to be operationalized by 2031-32.

.....2.

- (ii) 1,95,181 circuit kilometer (ckm) of transmission lines, 7,30,794 MVA of Transformation capacity and 82,790 MW of Inter-Regional capacity has been added since 2014 with capability of transferring 1,18,740 MW from one corner of the country to another.**

Further, addition of 21,766 ckm transmission line and 1,77,755 MVA transformation capacity is targeted to be completed by 2026-27.

- (iii) Waiver of ISTS charges on transmission of electricity generated from Solar, Wind, Pumped Storage Plants and Battery Energy Storage Systems.**
- (iv) Renewable Purchase Obligations (RPOs) and Energy Storage obligations Trajectory till 2029-30.**
- (v) Construction of Green Energy Corridors and putting in place of 13 Renewable Energy Management Centres.**
- (vi) Setting up of Ultra Mega Renewable Energy Parks to provide land and transmission to Renewable Energy (RE) developers for installation of RE projects at large scale.**
- (vii) India has committed to augment non fossil fuel based installed electricity generation capacity to over 5,00,000 MW by 2031-32.**
- (viii) Under RDSS, projects worth Rs. 2.62 lakh crore for distribution infrastructure works and smart metering works have been sanctioned at National level.**
- (ix) Under Power System Development Fund (PSDF), a total of 188 projects have been approved for improvement of State, Regional and National Power System.**
- (x) Introduction of Real Time Market (RTM), Green Day Ahead Market (GDAM), Green Term Ahead Market (GTAM), High Price Day Ahead Market (HP-DAM) in Power Exchanges. Also, DEEP Portal (Discovery of Efficient Electricity Price) for e-Bidding and e-Reverse for procurement of short-term power by DISCOMs was introduced.**

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF POWER
LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.2871
ANSWERED ON 08.08.2024**

PROVISION OF ELECTRICITY TO EVERY HOUSEHOLD

†2871 SMT. DELKAR KALABEN MOHANBHAI:

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

- (a) whether the Government is making efforts to fulfil its promise of providing electricity to every household;**
- (b) if so, the total number of the number of rural families who got electricity during the last two years along with the current year in different States of the country including Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu;**
- (c) the details of those rural families in the country who still do not have access to electricity; and**
- (d) the steps being taken by the Government to provide electricity to every rural household in the country, State-wise?**

A N S W E R

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER

(SHRI SHRIPAD NAIK)

(a) to (d) : (i) Government of India launched Pradhan Mantri Sahaj Bijli Har Ghar Yojana (SAUBHAGYA) (2017-2019) to provide electricity connection to all willing un-electrified households in rural areas and all willing poor households in urban areas in the country. A total of 2.86 Cr households have been given electricity connections during the period of SAUBHAGYA Scheme. SAUBHAGYA scheme was closed in 2019.

(ii) Government of India launched Revamped Distribution Sector Scheme (RDSS) in 2021 with the objective of improving the quality and reliability of supply of power to consumers through a financially sustainable and operationally efficient Distribution Sector. The scheme has an outlay of

.....2.

Rs.3,03,758 crore with a Gross Budgetary Support of Rs. 97,631 crore over a period of five years from 2021-22 to FY 2025-26. Projects worth Rs. 2.62 lakh crore for distribution infrastructure works and smart metering works have been sanctioned under the scheme. This also includes electrification of un-electrified households left-out during SAUBHAGYA and all identified Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTG) households under PM-JANMAN (Pradhan Mantri Janjati Adivasi Nyaya Maha Abhiyan) as per the scheme guidelines.

The details regarding sanction of electrification works for the un-electrified households, as proposed by the States, under RDSS and the progress made so far is placed at Annexure.

(iii) Ministry of New & Renewable Energy (MNRE) has approved a New Solar Power Scheme for PVTG Habitations/Villages under PM JANMAN. The scheme has a provision for the electrification of un-electrified households (HHs) in PVTG areas, through the provision of off-grid solar-based system.

Under this scheme, 5067 HHs have been sanctioned for electrification through off-grid solar system. State-wise details of sanction are given below:

Sl. No	Name of the State	No. of Household connection sanctioned
1	Andhra Pradesh	756
2	Chhattisgarh	870
3	Jharkhand	1233
4	Karnataka	179
5	Telangana	326
6	Tripura	1703
	Total	5067

(iv) Details of electricity connections provided by Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu Power Corporation Ltd. (DNHDDPDCL) in last 2 years are as given below:

Financial Year	FY 2022-23	FY 2023-24	FY 2024-25 (upto Quarter 1)
No. of Household Connections released for Rural families	2202	4428	852

Further as per the report of DNHDDPDCL, there are no un-electrified customers in their area of supply.

ANNEXURE

ANNEXURE REFERRED IN REPLY TO PARTS (a) TO (d) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 2871 ANSWERED IN THE LOK SABHA ON 08.08.2024

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

Sl. No.	Name of State	Sanctioned Outlay (Rs. Crores)	Sanctioned GBS (Rs. Crores)	Total Households Sanctioned	Households Electrified as on 18.07.2024
A. Addl. HHs Sanctioned under RDSS					
1	Rajasthan	459.18	275.51	190,959	62,160
2	Meghalaya	435.70	392.13	50,501	0
3	Mizoram	68.94	62.04	13,715	0
4	Nagaland	65.10	58.59	10,398	0
5	Uttar Pradesh	931.04	558.62	251,487	0
6	Andhra Pradesh	49.24	29.54	15,475	11,384
7	Jharkhand	7.47	4.48	872	0
8	Jammu & Kashmir	14.96	13.46	1,936	0
9	Bihar	119.57	71.74	21,658	0
10	Assam	785.55	706.99	127,111	0
	Total (A)	2,936.75	2,173.12	684,112	73,544
B. Electrification works sanctioned under RDSS in Vibrant Villages					
1	Himachal Pradesh	6.08	5.47	3,536	0
2	Arunachal Pradesh	20.18	18.16	1,683	0
3	Uttarakhand	13.08	11.77	1,154	0
	Total (B)	39.34	35.40	6,373	
C. Household Electrification through Grid Connectivity under PM-JANMAN					
	Sanctioned under RDSS				
1	Andhra Pradesh	88.71	53.23	25,054	22,245
2	Chhattisgarh	38.17	22.90	7,077	3,172
3	Jharkhand	53.39	32.03	9,134	0
4	Madhya Pradesh	136.07	81.65	27,358	7,517
5	Maharashtra	26.61	15.96	8,556	8,556
6	Rajasthan	40.34	24.20	17,633	9,815
7	Karnataka	3.77	2.26	1,615	811
8	Kerala	0.86	0.52	345	303
9	Tamil Nadu	29.89	17.94	10,673	4,781
10	Telangana	6.79	4.07	3,884	3,862
11	Tripura	61.52	55.37	11,664	2,367
12	Uttarakhand	0.41	0.37	221	667
13	Uttar Pradesh	1.10	0.66	316	157
	Total (C)	487.63	311.15	123,530	64,253
	Total (A+B+C)	3,463.72	2,519.67	814,015	137,797

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF POWER
LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.2891
ANSWERED ON 08.08.2024**

POWER REFORMS

2891 SHRI RAMASAHAYAM RAGHURAM REDDY:

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

- (a) whether the Government has taken a decision to bring power reforms in the country;**
- (b) if so, the details thereof;**
- (c) whether the State Governments have been consulted in this regard;**
- (d) if so, the details thereof along with the suggestions placed before the Union Government by the State Governments in this regard; and**
- (e) if not, the reasons therefor?**

A N S W E R

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER

(SHRI SHRIPAD NAIK)

(a) & (b) : Central Government has taken a series of measures for introducing reforms to ensure energy security of the country along with energy transition. Reforms have also been undertaken for maintaining financial viability of the power sector as well as to enable ease of living and ease of doing business. The major interventions made in bringing reforms in the power sector are at Annexure.

(c) to (e) : All stakeholders including State Governments are duly consulted and the suggestions are considered, suitably, during formulation and implementation of measures for reforms in the power sector through rules, policies guidelines and orders etc.

ANNEXURE

ANNEXURE REFERRED IN REPLY TO PARTS (a) & (b) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 2891 ANSWERED IN THE LOK SABHA ON 08.08.2024

- i. **To promote energy security, Central Government has issued Guidelines for Resource Adequacy Planning Framework for Power Sector. These Guidelines provide time-bound and scientific approach to assess the electricity demand for future and to take advance action to procure capacity to meet such demand.**
- ii. **Central Government has 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.**
- iii. **Electricity (Late Payment Surcharge and Related Matters) Rules, 2022 have been notified to resolve the cash flow problems in the power sector arising out of delayed payment by distribution utilities.**
- iv. **Additional prudential guidelines have been introduced to ensure prudent lending and promote sustainable financial practices while sanctioning of loans to DISCOMs/ TRANSCOs/ GENCOs by REC and PFC.**
- v. **In order to enforce financial discipline in subsidy accounting and payment, Rules and Standard Operating Procedures have been issued.**
- vi. **Provisions have been made for automatic pass through of Fuel & Power Purchase Adjustment Surcharge (FPPAS) in monthly billing to ensure timely recovery of cost of supply of power .**
- vii. **Electricity (Right of Consumers) Rules, 2020 have been notified with the conviction that the power systems exist to serve the consumers and the consumers have rights to get 24X7 uninterrupted electricity supply and reliable services.**
- viii. **Rules have been prescribed to facilitate faster installation and enhance the ease of setting up Rooftop Solar PV systems.**
- ix. **The time period for obtaining a new electricity connection under the Rules has been reduced.**

.....2.

- x. To facilitate Electric Vehicle (EV) charging, enabling provision for separate connection has been provided.**
- xi. Green energy specific market segments have been introduced to facilitate energy transition.**
- xii. Green Energy Open Access Rules, 2022 have been notified with enabling provisions for higher consumption of renewable energy.**
- xiii. To promote the addition of renewable energy generation in the country, the waiver of Inter-State Transmission (ISTS) charges on electricity generated from solar and wind sources, Renewable Purchase Obligation (RPO) and Renewable Generation Obligation (RGO) have been introduced.**

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF POWER
LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.2899
ANSWERED ON 08.08.2024**

EXPANSION OF NTPC

†2899 SHRI LALJI VERMA:

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

- (a) the number of farmers whose land and the number of people whose houses were acquired in the expansion of NTPC Limited in Ambedkar Nagar district in the State of Uttar Pradesh;**
- (b) whether compensation has been given to all the affected people for the acquired land and houses;**
- (c) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;**
- (d) whether the Government proposes to provide employment to the said affected farmers; and**
- (e) if so, the details thereof and the time by 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 (c) : For setting up of the NTPC Tanda thermal power plant in Ambedkar Nagar district in the State of Uttar Pradesh; the land has been acquired by the Government of Uttar Pradesh. As per information provided by the District Administration, the land of 1,542 nos. of landowners have been acquired and the houses of 708 nos. of Homestead Oustees (HSOs) /people have been acquired for the expansion of NTPC Tanda Stage-II (2x660MW) in Ambedkar Nagar district.

.....2.

Since, the land has been acquired by the Government of Uttar Pradesh, the compensation as determined by the State Government had been deposited by NTPC in the year 2014 for disbursement. As per information provided by the District Administration, out of 1,542 nos. of landowners, 1,346 have received the compensation for land and the balance amount has been deposited in the Hon'ble District Court, Ambedkar Nagar by Special Land Acquisition Officer (SLAO), Ayodhya. Further, out of 708nos. HSOs, 623 have received the compensation for the houses and the balance amount is with SLAO, Ayodhya.

Out of those who have not accepted the compensation, 54 nos. of Landowners/HSOs have filed 09 nos. of Writ Petitions (WPs) in the High Court of Uttar Pradesh. Out of 09 WPs, 01 Writ Petition has been dismissed by the High Court and the remaining 08 nos. of WPs are sub-judice.

(d) & (e) : All the benefits have been extended as per the R&R (Rehabilitation and Resettlement) Plan of NTPC Tanda approved by Divisional Commissioner, Faizabad on 17th March, 2011 and subsequent amendments dated 13.09.2012 and 12.12.2014.

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF POWER
LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.2930
ANSWERED ON 08.08.2024**

CHARGING STATIONS FOR ELECTRIC CARS

2930 DR. GUMMA THANUJA RANI:

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

- (a) the action taken by the Government to set up charging stations for electric cars;**
- (b) the number of charging stations that have been set up across the country; and**
- (c) the target fixed for the next five years?**

A N S W E R

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER

(SHRI SHRIPAD NAIK)

(a): The establishment of Electric Vehicle (EV) charging stations is undertaken by private or public Charge Point Operators (CPOs). The Central and State Governments provide the policy framework and necessary support for expanding the charging infrastructure.

Ministry of Heavy Industries (MHI) is responsible for coordinating the manufacture, sale and adoption of EVs in the country. Under its Faster Adoption and Manufacturing of Electric (& Hybrid) Vehicles (FAME) scheme, the Ministry provides subsidies for setting up public charging infrastructure.

Ministry of Power has issued guidelines for EV charging infrastructure to facilitate the setting up of charging stations and also undertaken various measures to expedite the process. Key initiatives undertaken by the Ministry of Power include the following:

- (1) Charging of EV batteries through public charging stations does not require any license under the provisions of Electricity Act, 2003.**

.....2.

- (2) Distribution licensees to charge single part tariff for electricity supplied to the Public Charging Stations (PCS).**
- (3) Distribution licensees to provide electricity connections to PCS within the stipulated timelines.**
- (4) Government land may be provided at promotional rates for PCS through a revenue sharing model.**
- (5) 'EV Yatra' Portal has been launched as a national online database of operational PCS.**

(b) : As of 31stJuly, 2024, data from the Bureau of Energy Efficiency shows that 25,202 EV PCS have been installed across the country.

(c) : Ministry of Power has not fixed any targets for installation of PCS in the country.

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF POWER
LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.2943
ANSWERED ON 08.08.2024**

REDUCTION IN ELECTRICITY RATE

†2943 SMT. GENIBEN NAGAJI THAKOR:

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

- (a) whether any steps are being taken by the Government to slash electricity rates;**
- (b) if so, the details thereof;**
- (c) whether the power generation is declining; and**
- (d) if so, the steps taken/being taken by the Government to increase the power generation in the country?**

A N S W E R

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER

(SHRI SHRIPAD NAIK)

(a) & (b): Electricity tariffs in India are determined by the Appropriate Electricity Regulatory Commissions under the Electricity Act, 2003. These Commissions are guided by the National Tariff Policy formulated by the Central Government. State Electricity Regulatory Commissions determine the retail tariff considering power procurement, transmission, wheeling and supply costs. State Governments may provide subsidy to any class of consumers in the tariff determined by the State Commission. The retail tariff varies from state to state for different consumer categories depending upon, *inter-alia*, the power procurement cost, distribution losses and subsidies provided, if any.

Central Government has taken various initiatives aimed at reducing the cost of electricity. Guidelines have been issued for competitive procurement of electricity by Distribution companies. Discoms have been enabled to purchase

electricity from power exchanges at competitive prices. Under the scheme for flexibility in utilisation of domestic coal, plants supplying electricity to Distribution companies have been allowed to use cheaper coal for generation. Lower-cost inter-state generating stations are being prioritised for dispatch of electricity. Discoms have been incentivised to reduce their technical and commercial losses under Revamped Distribution Sector Scheme (RDSS).

(c): There has been consistent growth in generation of electricity in the country except for a marginal decline in 2020-21 due to lower energy requirement in the country due to COVID-19 pandemic. The details of total quantity of power generated in the country during the last five years and the current year (upto June, 2024), are given at Annexure.

(d): Government of India has taken following steps to increase the power generation in the country since 2014:

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

Further, as against minimum 80,000 MW thermal capacity targeted to be added by 2031-32, 28,400 MW Thermal Capacity is under construction. In addition, 18,087.5 MW Hydro Capacity and 7,300 MW Nuclear Capacity are also expected to be operationalized by 2031-32.

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

Further, addition of 21,766 ckm transmission line and 1,77,755 MVA transformation capacity is targeted to be completed by 2026-27.

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

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

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

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

- (vii) Reduction of AT&C losses from 22.62% in 2013-14 to 15.40% in 2022-23. All current payment of GENCOs are up-to-date and the legacy dues of GENCOs have come down from Rs. 1,39,947 crore to Rs. 35,119 Crore.**
- (viii) Under Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana (DDUGJY), Integrated Power Development (IPDS) and Pradhan Mantri Sahaj Bijli Har Ghar Yojana- (SAUBHAGYA) schemes, 18,374 villages have been electrified and 2.86 crore household were provided electricity connections.**
- (ix) Introduction of SHAKTI policy for transparent allocation of coal to Thermal Power plants. This enabled efficient domestic coal allocation to Thermal Power Plants and also ensured revival of various stressed Thermal Power Projects.**
- (x) Construction of the Inter-State transmission system ahead of the generation capacity.**

ANNEXURE

ANNEXURE REFERRED IN REPLY TO PART (c) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 2943 ANSWERED IN THE LOK SABHA ON 08.08.2024

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

(All figures are in Million Units)

	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25 (Upto June)
Total Power Generated	13,89,121	13,81,855	14,91,859	16,24,466	17,39,091	4,85,337

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF POWER
LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.2965
ANSWERED ON 08.08.2024**

UNELECTRIFIED HOUSEHOLDS

2965 SHRI B K PARTHASARATHI:

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

- (a) the total number of unelectrified households identified in rural areas under Saubhagya Yojana in the State of Andhra Pradesh, district-wise;**
- (b) the total number of households provided with free electricity connections under the said yojana in the State of Andhra Pradesh, district-wise; and**
- (c) whether the Government ensures the regular supply of electricity under the said scheme and if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?**

A N S W E R

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER

(SHRI SHRIPAD NAIK)

(a) & (b) : The State of Andhra Pradesh did not participate in Pradhan Mantri Sahaj Bijli Har Ghar Yojana (SAUBHAGYA).

(c) : There is no provision for supply of electricity under Saubhagya. The scheme aimed to provide the electricity connections to all willing un-electrified households in rural areas and all willing poor households in urban areas in the country.

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

.....2.

We have added 1,95,181 circuit kilometre of transmission lines since April 2014 connecting the whole country into one grid running on one frequency. This has enabled us to transfer 1,18,740 MW from one corner of the country to another. We strengthened the distribution system by implementing projects of 1.85 lakh crores under DDUGJY/IPDS/SAUBHAGYA. Under the above distribution sector schemes, 2927 new sub-stations have been added, upgradation of 3965 existing sub-stations have been carried out, 6,92,200 Distribution Transformers have been installed, 7833 agriculture feeders separation have been done and 8.5 Lakh Circuit Kilometer (CKm) of HT and LT lines have been added/upgraded across the States. Further, under the ongoing scheme of RDSS, distribution infrastructure and smart metering works of Rs. 2.62 Lakh Crore have been sanctioned, which are under execution.

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

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

ANNEXURE**ANNEXURE REFERRED IN REPLY TO PART (c) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 2965 ANSWERED IN THE LOK SABHA ON 08.08.2024**

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

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

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

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF POWER
LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.2969
ANSWERED ON 08.08.2024**

NEW POWER PROJECT

†2969 SHRI VISHNU DAYAL RAM:

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

- (a) whether electricity consumption has increased in the country during the last three years and the current year and if so, the details thereof;**
- (b) whether the present electricity generation is sufficient to meet the demand in the country and 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 Jharkhand?**

A N S W E R

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER

(SHRI SHRIPAD NAIK)

(a) & (b) : Yes. The details of Energy (Electricity) Requirement and Energy Supplied during the last three years and the current year 2024-25 (upto June, 2024) is given at Annexure-I. The growth in Energy Supplied has been commensurate with the growth in Energy Requirement in the country. Marginal gap between Energy Requirement and Energy Supplied is generally on account of constraints in the State transmission/distribution network etc.

(c) : The following steps have been / are being taken by the Government to meet the increasing demand of electricity in the country:

- (i) Installed generation capacity has increased from 2,48,554 MW in March 2014 to 4,46,190 MW in June 2024.**

.....2.

Further, as against minimum 80,000 MW thermal capacity targeted to be added by 2031-32, 28,400 MW Thermal Capacity is under construction. In addition, 18,087.5 MW Hydro Capacity and 7,300 MW Nuclear Capacity are also expected to be operationalized by 2031-32.

- (ii) 1,95,181 circuit kilometer (ckm) of transmission lines, 7,30,794 MVA of Transformation capacity and 82,790 MW of Inter-Regional capacity has been added since 2014 with capability of transferring 1,18,740 MW from one corner of the country to another.**

Further, addition of 21,766 ckm transmission line and 1,77,755 MVA transformation capacity is targeted to be completed by 2026-27

- (iii) Waiver of ISTS charges on transmission of electricity generated from Solar, Wind, Pumped Storage Plants and Battery Energy Storage Systems.**
- (iv) Renewable Purchase Obligations (RPOs) and Energy Storage obligations Trajectory till 2029-30.**
- (v) Construction of Green Energy Corridors and putting in place 13 Renewable Energy Management Centres.**
- (vi) Setting up of Ultra Mega Renewable Energy Parks to provide land and transmission to RE developers for installation of RE projects at large scale.**

(d) & (e) : The State-wise details of new power projects under construction in the country expected to be operationalized by 2031-32, including the state of Jharkhand, are given at Annexure-II (1/3) (for Thermal Projects), Annexure-II (2/3) (for Hydro-electric Projects), and Annexure-II (3/3) (for Nuclear Projects).

ANNEXURE-I**ANNEXURE REFERRED IN REPLY TO PARTS (a) & (b) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 2969 ANSWERED IN THE LOK SABHA ON 08.08.2024**

The details of actual power supply position in the country for the last three years and the current year till June, 2024

Year	Energy [in Million Units (MU)]			
	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 June, 2024)	4,52,399	4,51,811	588	0.1

ANNEXURE REFERRED IN REPLY TO PARTS (d) & (e) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 2969 ANSWERED IN THE LOK SABHA ON 08.08.2024

The State-wise details of new Thermal power projects under construction in the country, including the state of Jharkhand

Sl. No	Project Name/ Impl. Agency	Sector	State	Unit No.	Capacity (MW)
1	North Chennai TPP, St-III (TANGEDCO)	STATE	Tamil Nadu	U-1	800
2	Ghatampur TPP (NUPPL)	CENTRAL	Uttar Pradesh	U-1	660
3	Jawaharpur STPP (UPRVUNL)	STATE	Uttar Pradesh	U-2	660
4	Obra-C STPP (UPRVUNL)	STATE	Uttar Pradesh	U-2	660
5	Bhusawal TPS (MAHAGENCO)	STATE	Maharashtra	U-6	660
6	Khurja SCTPP (THDC)	CENTRAL	Uttar Pradesh	U-1	660
7	Buxar TPP (SJVN)	CENTRAL	Bihar	U-1	660
8	Panki TPS Extn. (UPRVUNL)	STATE	Uttar Pradesh	U-1	660
9	Yadadri TPS (TSGENCO)	STATE	Telangana	U-1	800
10	Yadadri TPS (TSGENCO)	STATE	Telangana	U-2	800
11	Udangudi STPP St-I (TANGEDCO)	STATE	Tamil Nadu	U-1	660
12	Ghatampur TPP (NUPPL)	CENTRAL	Uttar Pradesh	U-2	660
13	Barh STPP St-I (NTPC)	CENTRAL	Bihar	U-3	660
14	Khurja SCTPP (THDC)	CENTRAL	Uttar Pradesh	U-2	660
15	Patratu STPP (PVUNL)	CENTRAL	Jharkhand	U-1	800
16	Buxar TPP (SJVN)	CENTRAL	Bihar	U-2	660
17	Yadadri TPS (TSGENCO)	STATE	Telangana	U-3	800
18	North Karanpura STPP (NTPC)	CENTRAL	Jharkhand	U-3	660
19	Sagardighi TPP St-III (WBPDCL)	STATE	West Bengal	U-1	660
20	Udangudi STPP St-I (TANGEDCO)	STATE	Tamil Nadu	U-2	660
21	Yadadri TPS (TSGENCO)	STATE	Telangana	U-4	800
22	Ghatampur TPP (NUPPL)	CENTRAL	Uttar Pradesh	U-3	660
23	Yadadri TPS (TSGENCO)	STATE	Telangana	U-5	800
24	Patratu STPP (PVUNL)	CENTRAL	Jharkhand	U-2	800
25	Patratu STPP (PVUNL)	CENTRAL	Jharkhand	U-3	800
26	Ennore SCTPP (TANGEDCO)	STATE	Tamil Nadu	U-1	660
27	Ennore SCTPP (TANGEDCO)	STATE	Tamil Nadu	U-2	660
28	Mahan STPP, St-II (Mahan Energen)	PRIVATE	Madhya Pradesh	U-3	800
29	Talcher TPP St-III (NTPC)	CENTRAL	Odisha	U-1	660
30	Mahan STPP, St-II (Mahan Energen)	PRIVATE	Madhya Pradesh	U-4	800
31	Talcher TPP St-III (NTPC)	CENTRAL	Odisha	U-2	660
32	Lara STPP St-II (NTPC)	CENTRAL	Chhattisgarh	U-1	800
33	NLC TALABIRA TPP (NLC)	CENTRAL	Odisha	U-1	800
34	Lara STPP St-II (NTPC)	CENTRAL	Chhattisgarh	U-2	800
35	NLC TALABIRA TPP (NLC)	CENTRAL	Odisha	U-1	800
36	NLC TALABIRA TPP (NLC)	CENTRAL	Odisha	U-3	800
37	Singrauli STPP, St-III (NTPC)	CENTRAL	UP	U-1	800
38	DCR TPP Ext., Yamunanagar	STATE	Haryana	U-1	800
39	Singrauli STPP, St-III (NTPC)	CENTRAL	UP	U-2	800
Grand Total					28400

ANNEXURE REFERRED IN REPLY TO PARTS (d) & (e) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 2969 ANSWERED IN THE LOK SABHA ON 08.08.2024

The State-wise details of new Hydro-electric power projects under construction in the country

Sl. No.	Project Name/ Impl. Agency	Sector	State	Capacity (MW)
1	Subansiri Lower (NHPC)	CENTRAL	Arunachal Pradesh/Assam	2000
2	Parbati St. II (NHPC)	CENTRAL	Himachal Pradesh	800
3	Dibang Multipurpose Project (NHPC)	CENTRAL	Arunachal Pradesh	2880
4	Teesta St. VI NHPC	CENTRAL	Sikkim	500
5	Rangit-IV (NHPC)	CENTRAL	Sikkim	120
6	Ratle (RHEPPL / NHPC)	CENTRAL	UT of Jammu & Kashmir	850
7	PakalDul (CVPPPL)	CENTRAL	UT of Jammu & Kashmir	1000
8	Kiru (CVPPPL)	CENTRAL	UT of Jammu & Kashmir	624
9	Kwar (CVPPPL)	CENTRAL	UT of Jammu & Kashmir	540
10	Luhri-I (SJVN)	CENTRAL	Himachal Pradesh	210
11	Dhaulasidh (SJVN)	CENTRAL	Himachal Pradesh	66
12	Sunni Dam (SJVN)	CENTRAL	Himachal Pradesh	382
13	Vishnugad Pipalkoti (THDC)	CENTRAL	Uttarakhand	444
14	Tapovan Vishnugad (NTPC)	CENTRAL	Uttarakhand	520
15	Rammam-III (NTPC)	CENTRAL	West Bengal	120
16	Polavaram (APGENCO/ Irrigation Dept., A.P.)	STATE	Andhra Pradesh	960
17	Lower Sileru Extension (APGENCO)	STATE	Andhra Pradesh	230
18	Shongtong Karcham (HPPCL)	STATE	Himachal Pradesh	450
19	Chanju-III (HPPCL)	STATE	Himachal Pradesh	48
20	Pallivasal (KSEB)	STATE	Kerala	60
21	Thottiyar (KSEB)	STATE	Kerala	40
22	Mankulam (KSEB)	STATE	Kerala	40
23	Lower Kopli (APGCL)	STATE	Assam	120
24	Uhl-III (BVPCL)	STATE	Himachal Pradesh	100
25	Parnai (JKSPDC)	STATE	UT of Jammu & Kashmir	37.5
26	Shahpurkandi (PSPCL/ Irrigation Deptt., Pb.)	STATE	Punjab	206
27	Lakhwar Multipurpose Project (UJVNL)	STATE	Uttarakhand	300
28	Tidong-I (Statkraft IPL)	PRIVATE	Himachal Pradesh	150
29	Kutehr (JSW Energy Ltd)	PRIVATE	Himachal Pradesh	240
Grand Total				14037.5

**Details of Under Implementation Pumped Storage Projects
(above 25 MW)**

Sl. No.	Project Name/ Impl. Agency	Sector	State	Capacity (MW)
1	Tehri PSS (THDC)	CENTRAL	Uttarakhand	1000
2	Upper Sileru PSP (APGENCO)	STATE	Andhra Pradesh	1350
3	Kundah Pumped Storage Phase-I, II & III (TANGEDCO)	STATE	Tamil Nadu	500
4	Pinnapuram (Greenko AP01 IREP Private Limited)	PRIVATE	Andhra Pradesh	1200
Grand Total				4050

ANNEXURE-II(3/3)**ANNEXURE REFERRED IN REPLY TO PARTS (d) & (e) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION
NO. 2969 ANSWERED IN THE LOK SABHA ON 08.08.2024**

**State-wise details of new Nuclear power projects
under construction in the country**

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

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF POWER
LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.2972
ANSWERED ON 08.08.2024**

ELECTRIFICATION OF VILLAGES IN JHARKHAND

†2972 Shri Bidyut Baran Mahato:

Shri Mukeshkumar Chandrakaant Dalal:

Smt. Himadri Singh:

Shri Dulu Mahato:

Shri Janardan Mishra:

Shri Vivek Thakur:

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

- (a) the details of the steps taken by the Government to expedite the electrification of the villages particularly in the villages of Dhanbad district in Jharkhand since 2014;**
- (b) the status and details of the village electrification programme including the future roadmap;**
- (c) the details of the increase in the quantum of electricity available in the villages every day since 2014; and**
- (d) the present status of electrification in the State of Madhya Pradesh?**

A N S W E R

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER

(SHRI SHRIPAD NAIK)

(a), (b) & (d) : The Government of India launched Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana (DDUGJY) in 2014 to strengthen the sub-transmission and distribution networks in rural areas of the country. Under the scheme, all census villages in the country were electrified. The State wise details of number of villages electrified, including for the States of Jharkhand and Madhya Pradesh is placed at Annexure-I.

.....2.

Under Pradhan Mantri Sahaj Bijli Har Ghar Yojana (SAUBHAGYA) (2017-2019) all willing un-electrified households in rural areas and all willing poor households in urban areas in the country were electrified. A total of 2.86 Cr households were electrified during the period of Saubhagya Scheme at the national level (State-wise details including for the States of Jharkhand and Madhya Pradesh is placed at Annexure-II).The Scheme of SAUBHAGYA and DDUGJY were closed in 2019 and 2022 respectively.

Further, Government of India launched Revamped Distribution Sector Scheme (RDSS) with the objective of improving the quality and reliability of supply of power to consumers through a financially sustainable and operationally efficient Distribution Sector. The Scheme has an outlay of Rs. 3,03,758 crore with a Gross Budgetary Support of Rs. 97,631 crore over a period of five years from 2021-22 to FY 2025-26. Projects worth Rs. 2.62 lakh crore for distribution infrastructure and smart metering works have been sanctioned under the scheme. This also includes electrification works for un-electrified households left-out during SAUBHAGYA and all Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTG) habitations/households identified under PM-JANMAN (Pradhan Mantri Janjati Adivasi Nyaya Maha Abhiyan).

State-wise detail of household electrification works sanctioned along with status, including for the States of Jharkhand and Madhya Pradesh, is placed at Annexure-III.

A total of 74 un-electrified census villages were electrified and 35,871 households were electrified in the district of Dhanbad, Jharkhand under DDUGJY and SAUBHAGYA schemes. In addition, 31 numbers of PVTG households have been sanctioned for electrification works under RDSS for district Dhanbad, Jharkhand.

Further, Ministry of New & Renewable Energy (MNRE) has approved New Solar Power Scheme for PVTG Habitations/Villages under PM JANMAN. Under this scheme 5067 HHs have been sanctioned for electrification through off-grid solar. Under this, no household has been sanctioned for District Dhanbad, Jharkhand.

(c) : At present, the average availability of power supply in rural areas, as reported by the States, has increased from 12.5 hours in 2015 to 21.9 hours in 2024.

ANNEXURE-I**ANNEXURE REFERRED IN REPLY TO PARTS (a), (b) & (d) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 2972 ANSWERED IN THE LOK SABHA ON 08.08.2024**

State-wise number of villages electrified under DDUGJY

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

ANNEXURE-II**ANNEXURE REFERRED IN REPLY TO PARTS (a), (b) & (d) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 2972 ANSWERED IN THE LOK SABHA ON 08.08.2024**

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

ANNEXURE-III

ANNEXURE REFERRED IN REPLY TO PARTS (a), (b) & (d) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 2972 ANSWERED IN THE LOK SABHA ON 08.08.2024

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

Sl. No.	Name of State	Sanctioned Outlay (Rs. Crores)	Sanctioned GBS (Rs. Crores)	Total Households Sanctioned	Households Electrified as on 18.07.2024
A. Addl. HHs Sanctioned under RDSS					
1	Rajasthan	459.18	275.51	190,959	62,160
2	Meghalaya	435.70	392.13	50,501	0
3	Mizoram	68.94	62.04	13,715	0
4	Nagaland	65.10	58.59	10,398	0
5	Uttar Pradesh	931.04	558.62	251,487	0
6	Andhra Pradesh	49.24	29.54	15,475	11,384
7	Jharkhand	7.47	4.48	872	0
8	Jammu & Kashmir	14.96	13.46	1,936	0
9	Bihar	119.57	71.74	21,658	0
10	Assam	785.55	706.99	127,111	0
	Total (A)	2,936.75	2,173.12	684,112	73,544
B. Electrification works sanctioned under RDSS in Vibrant Villages					
1	Himachal Pradesh	6.08	5.47	3,536	0
2	Arunachal Pradesh	20.18	18.16	1,683	0
3	Uttarakhand	13.08	11.77	1,154	0
	Total (B)	39.34	35.40	6,373	
C. Household Electrification through Grid Connectivity under PM-JANMAN					
	Sanctioned under RDSS				
1	Andhra Pradesh	88.71	53.23	25,054	22,245
2	Chhattisgarh	38.17	22.90	7,077	3,172
3	Jharkhand	53.39	32.03	9,134	0
4	Madhya Pradesh	136.07	81.65	27,358	7,517
5	Maharashtra	26.61	15.96	8,556	8,556
6	Rajasthan	40.34	24.20	17,633	9,815
7	Karnataka	3.77	2.26	1,615	811
8	Kerala	0.86	0.52	345	303
9	Tamil Nadu	29.89	17.94	10,673	4,781
10	Telangana	6.79	4.07	3,884	3,862
11	Tripura	61.52	55.37	11,664	2,367
12	Uttarakhand	0.41	0.37	221	667
13	Uttar Pradesh	1.10	0.66	316	157
	Total (C)	487.63	311.15	123,530	64,253
	Grand Total (A+B+C)	3,463.72	2,519.67	814,015	137,797

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF POWER
LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.2987
ANSWERED ON 08.08.2024**

SMART CONSUMER METERS

**2987 SHRI G LAKSHMINARAYANA:
SHRI APPALANAIDU KALISSETTI:**

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

- (a) the total number of smart consumer meters sanctioned and awarded specifically for the Vizianagaram and Anantapur districts in the State of Andhra Pradesh under the National Smart Grid Mission (NSGM);**
- (b) the number of smart consumer meters deployed in the said districts till date under the said mission;**
- (c) the total funds allocated/disbursed for the deployment of smart meters in the said districts under the said Mission along with the utilization status of these funds;**
- (d) whether the Government has faced challenges or bottlenecks in the deployment of smart meters in the said districts; and**
- (e) 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): Under National Smart Grid Mission (NSGM), no project was sanctioned for the Vizianagaram and Anantapur districts in the State of Andhra Pradesh.

.....2.

(d) & (e): The Government of India (GoI) 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 Scheme has an outlay of Rs. 3,03,758 crore with a Gross Budgetary Support of Rs. 97,631 crore over a period of five years from 2021-22 to FY 2025-26. Projects worth Rs. 2.62 lakh crore for distribution infrastructure works and smart metering works have been sanctioned under the scheme.

The details of smart meter works under RDSS for Vizianagaram and Anantapur districts in the State of Andhra Pradesh is as given below:

DISCOM	District (Erstwhile)	Smart Consumer Meter Sanctioned Quantities	Smart Consumer Meter Awarded Quantities	Smart Meter deployed (as on 22.07.2024)
APEPDCL	Vizianagaram	2,99,739	2,71,126	5,751
APSPDCL	Anantapur	5,29,015	5,30,448	69,279

Status of funds sanctioned and disbursed against smart meter works for the said districts as on 22.07.2024, is given below:

DISCOM	District (Erstwhile)	Sanctioned project cost (Rs. Cr.)	Gol Grant (Rs. Cr.)	Gol Funds Disbursed (Rs. Cr.)
APEPDCL	Vizianagaram	180	27	0
APSPDCL	Anantapur	317	48	0

There are no challenges or bottlenecks faced in deployment of smart meters in said districts, as reported by the State/DISCOMs of Andhra Pradesh.
