

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF POWER
LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.3068
ANSWERED ON 21.12.2023**

ELECTRIFICATION OF HOUSEHOLDS UNDER SAUBHAGYA YOJANA

3068. SHRI RANJEETSINGH NAIK NIMBALKAR:

SHRI DEVJI M. PATEL:

SHRI SUDHAKAR TUKARAM SHRANGARE:

SHRI BIDYUT BARAN MAHATO:

SHRI NARANBHAI KACHHADIYA:

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

- (a) whether the Government has achieved complete electrification of households under Saubhagya Yojana;**
- (b) if so, the details thereof, State/UT-wise including Chhattisgarh and Maharashtra;**
- (c) the financial assistance provided by the Government under Saubhagya Yojana, State/UT-wise;**
- (d) whether any challenge has been faced during the implementation of the said scheme and if so, the details thereof;**
- (e) whether the Government is having any plan for electrification of any left out household;**
- (f) if so, whether the Government has issued any directions in this regard and if so, the details thereof;**
- (g) whether the Government has approved/sanctioned any new project for electrification of households across the country, State/UT-wise including Chhattisgarh and Maharashtra; and**
- (h) if so, the details thereof?**

A N S W E R

THE MINISTER OF POWER AND NEW & RENEWABLE ENERGY

(SHRI R.K. SINGH)

(a) to (c) : Government of India launched Pradhan Mantri Sahaj Bijli Har Ghar Yojana (SAUBHAGYA) in October, 2017 with the objective to achieve the universal household electrification in the Country. Under SAUBHAGYA, all willing un-electrified household in rural areas and all willing poor household in urban areas of the Country were provided electricity connection. A total of 2.86 Crore households of the country, including the households in the State of Maharashtra and Chhattisgarh, were provided electricity connection.

Further during the last 9 years, the Government of India has implemented the scheme of Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana (DDUGJY) and the Integrated Power Development Scheme (IPDS) for strengthening the distribution system. Under the above Schemes, project worth ₹1.85 lakh Cr. were executed under which 18,374 villages were electrified; 2927 new sub-stations have been added, upgradation of 3965 existing sub-stations has been carried out, 6,92,200 Distribution Transformers have been installed, Feeder separation of 1,13,938 Circuit Kilometer (CKm) has been done and 8.5 Lakh Circuit Kilometer (CKm) of HT and LT lines have been added/changed. As a result of these measures, the availability of power supply in rural areas has increased from 12.5 Hours in 2015 to 20.6 Hours in 2023. The power supply in urban areas has increased to 23.78 Hours in 2023. The aforesaid Schemes stand closed as on 31-03-2022.

Further, Government of India also approved the ongoing Revamped Distribution Sector Scheme (RDSS) in 2021 with an outlay of Rs. 3,03,758 Crore including Gross Budgetary Support (GBS) of Rs.97,631 Crore from Central Government.

The state wise details (including Maharashtra and Chhattisgarh) of number of household covered and grant disbursed under Saubhagya are enclosed at Annexure-I and Annexure-II respectively.

(d) : The details of challenges faced under Saubhagya schemes are as under:

- (i) Households scattered in inaccessible & remote areas**
- (ii) Difficult & Hilly terrain, inclement weather, Riverine/Marshy/Snow bound areas**
- (iii) Transportation of material by Head loading, Helicopters, Bamboo Bridges, Rafts, Boats, etc.**
- (iv) Poor/inadequate power infrastructure**
- (v) Located in Left Wing Extremism affected areas**
- (vi) Forest areas - requiring clearance**
- (vii) Non-availability of materials (like Poles, Distribution Transformers, Meters, etc) at local level**
- (viii) Various Right of Way issues.**

(e) to (h) : Government of India in line with its commitment is supporting States under the ongoing RDSS Scheme for electrification of those un-electrified household which were left out under SAUBHAGYA. The Government of India has approved norms for electrification of such left out households under RDSS (copy enclosed at Annexure-III) and States/UTs have been requested to submit their proposal. Till date, the approval has been accorded for around 4.96 Lakh left-out households for electrification for the State of

Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh and Andhra Pradesh. The details in this regard are as given below:

State	No. of HHs Proposed	Approved Cost (Rs. in Cr.)
Rajasthan	1,90,959	459.18
Uttar Pradesh	2,99,546	338.46
Andhra Pradesh	5,577	16.00

In addition, all identified beneficiary Households of Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTG) across States, including Chhattisgarh and Maharashtra, under PM-JANMAN (Pradhan Mantri Janjati Adivasi Nyaya Maha Abhiyan) are eligible for funding under RDSS as per guidelines.

ANNEXURE-I

ANNEXURE REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PARTS (a) TO (c) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 3068 ANSWERED IN THE LOK SABHA ON 21.12.2023

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

Sl. No.	Name of the States	No of Households electrified from 11.10.2017 to 31.03.2019 as per Saubhagya Portal	Additional Sanction allowed under Saubhagya		Further Additional Households sanctioned under DDUGJY		Grand Total(A+B)
			No of Households reported electrified from 01.04.2019 to 31.03.2021	Total HHs electrified as on 31.03.2021 (A)	Households Sanctioned during 2021-22	Households electrified (as on 31.03.2022) (B)	
1	Andhra Pradesh*	181,930	0	181,930			181,930
2	Arunachal Pradesh	47,089	0	47,089	7859	0	47,089
3	Assam	1,745,149	200,000	1,945,149	480249	381507	2,326,656
4	Bihar	3,259,041	0	3,259,041			3,259,041
5	Chhattisgarh	749,397	40,394	789,791	21981	2577	792,368
6	Gujarat*	41,317	0	41,317			41,317
7	Haryana	54,681	0	54,681			54,681
8	Himachal Pradesh	12,891	0	12,891			12,891
9	Jammu & Kashmir	377,045	0	377,045			377,045
10	Jharkhand	1,530,708	200,000	1,730,708			1,730,708
11	Karnataka	356,974	26,824	383,798			383,798
12	Ladakh	10,456	0	10,456			10,456
13	Madhya Pradesh	1,984,264	0	1,984,264	99722	0	1,984,264
14	Maharashtra	1,517,922	0	1,517,922			1,517,922
15	Manipur	102,748	5,367	108,115	21135	0	108,115
16	Meghalaya	199,839	0	199,839	420	401	200,240
17	Mizoram	27,970	0	27,970			27,970
18	Nagaland	132,507	0	132,507	7009	7009	139,516
19	Odisha	2,452,444	0	2,452,444			2,452,444
20	Puducherry*	912	0	912			912
21	Punjab	3,477	0	3,477			3,477
22	Rajasthan	1,862,736	212,786	2,075,522	210843	52206	2,127,728
23	Sikkim	14,900	0	14,900			14,900
24	Tamil Nadu*	2,170	0	2,170			2,170
25	Telangana	515,084	0	515,084			515,084
26	Tripura	139,090	0	139,090			139,090
27	Uttar Pradesh	7,980,568	1,200,003	9,180,571	334652	0	9,180,571
28	Uttarakhand	248,751	0	248,751			248,751
29	West Bengal	732,290	0	732,290			732,290
	Total	26,284,350	1,885,374	28,169,724	1,183,870	443,700	28,613,424

*Not funded under Saubhagya

ANNEXURE-II**ANNEXURE REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PARTS (a) TO (c) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 3068 ANSWERED IN THE LOK SABHA ON 21.12.2023**

(Rs. in crore)

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

Note: Saubhagya scheme was launched in October, 2017

ANNEXURE REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PARTS (e) TO (h) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 3068 ANSWERED IN THE LOK SABHA ON 21.12.2023

Norms for electrification of left out HHs under RDSS

- i. The cost of electrification [which includes network augmentation cost (DT, HT, and LT) upto electric poles] in a Fully unelectrified habitation shall not exceed Rs 22,500 per HH and in a partially electrified habitation shall not exceed Rs 11,250 per HH.**
- ii. For Special category States and desert areas, the cost of electrification may be considered as 1.5 times the cost of electrification (i.e. Rs 33,750 for Fully unelectrified habitations and Rs 16875 partially electrified habitations) mentioned above.**
- iii. GOI grant for household electrification would as per funding pattern for distribution infrastructure works under RDSS.**
- iv. The cost related to service connections downstream from the pole will not be under RDSS purview and it shall be carried out by the DISCOMs through their own funds.**
- v. Only cases of un-electrified households (prior to Saubhagya) identified before 31.03.2019 would be considered**
- vi. Fully unelectrified habitations with more than 10 households will only be considered for financial assistance under RDSS. However, in case of Special category states and desert areas, fully unelectrified habitations with more than 5 households will be considered. Further, for partially electrified habitations, habitations with any number of un-electrified households can be considered.**
- vii. All remaining unelectrified HH to be provided metered connection only.**
- viii. The defaulters whose connections have been disconnected should not be provided new connections under the scheme. However, the utilities may consider settlement of old dues and reconnection as per their norms or rules or regulations in this regards out of the preview of this scheme.**
- ix. The HH of migratory nature living in temporary campsites would not be covered under the scheme. However, such HHs would be eligible for electricity connections at their place of permanent residence as per the guidelines.**
- x. Some of the farmers/villages have also built houses in farms and they may also have another place of living in the main village. Extension of grid to such individuals scattered households in farmland may not be viable and cost effective and therefore shall not be covered under the scheme. However, such HHs would be eligible for electricity connections at their place of permanent residence as per the guidelines.**
- xi. Any cost over and above the abovementioned cost norms will have to be borne by concerned State/ Discoms.**
- xii. Fund release shall be based on actual expenditure within the cost norms.**

xiii. The release of funds for HH electrification works shall be contingent upon submission of electrified HH details. An advance of 30% to be released to DISCOMs on per HH basis and remaining 70% shall be released when the connection to the household is energized and consumer details (Consumer Name, Consumer Address, Consumer No, Connection release date, Meter No etc.) are submitted by the DISCOM. DISCOM to submit these details generated from the DISCOM's billing system for fund release under RDSS. Such details shall be uploaded on a Web-portal similar to that of Saubhagya scheme.

The proposal for household electrifications under RDSS shall be submitted as per format enclosed below by concerned Discoms. The Nodal agency will carry out appraisal of the DPR submitted by the Discoms and submit its recommendation to MC for consideration.

DPR template for Household Electrification works

DISCOM Name: _____

Name of District	Name of Block	Name of Revenue village with Census Code	Name of Majra/ Habitation	Total No. of Households	No. of Households already electrified	No. of unelectrified Households	Estimated cost of electrification

The Monitoring Committee in its 19th meeting has approved application of existing norms for Special category States and Desert areas for electrification of left out households in following areas of all States/UTs also.

Areas notified under 5th and 6th Schedule of Constitution

LWE affected districts identified by MHA

Sub-districts with population density of less than 150 persons/Sq Km Nodal agencies to submit the proposal received from states as per above norms.
