

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF POWER**

**LOK SABHA  
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.2952  
ANSWERED ON 12.12.2024**

**FREQUENCY OF POWER OUTAGES IN HOUSEHOLDS**

**2952. SHRI NARESH GANPAT MHASKE:  
DR. SHRIKANT EKNATH SHINDE:  
SHRI RAJESH VERMA:  
SMT. SHAMBHAVI:**

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

- (a) whether the Government maintains the data with regard to the frequency of power outages in the households of both rural and urban area after the implementation of the Saubhagya Yojana, if so, the details thereof, State/UT-wise;**
- (b) the data of the power supply being given to the rural household along with the details of any incentives/exemptions given to the vulnerable and rural households;**
- (c) whether the power produced from the renewable resources is being supplied to the households under the Saubhagya Yojana and if so, the details thereof; and**
- (d) the steps taken by the Government to address the challenges faced in Saubhagya Yojana and the remedial action taken thereon to prevent the same in the implementation of Revamped Distribution Sector Scheme (RDSS)?**

**A N S W E R**

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

**(SHRI SHRIPAD NAIK)**

**(a) & (b): Government of India has always supplemented the efforts of the States through schemes like Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana (DDUGJY), Integrated Power Development Scheme (IPDS), Pradhan Mantri Sahaj Bijli Har Ghar Yojana (SAUBHAGYA) and Revamped Distribution Sector Scheme (RDSS), to help them achieve the objective of providing quality and reliable supply of power to all households.**

**As per Rule (10) of the Electricity (Rights of Consumers) Rules, 2020, the distribution licensee shall supply 24x7 power to all consumers. However, the Commission may specify lower hours of supply for some categories of consumers like agriculture. The Rules are applicable for all States and for all areas including urban and rural areas. State-wise average daily hours of power supply data post SAUBHAGYA period are placed at Annexure-I.**

**It is the State Government which provides subsidy including incentives/exemptions support to DISCOMs for various category of consumers. Further, as per the provisions of the Electricity Act, 2003, the State Electricity Regulatory Commission determines the electricity tariff for retail sale of electricity to end consumers. Section 61 of the Electricity Act, 2003 and the Tariff Policy provide the guiding principles for determination of tariff.**

**(c) : Government of India launched SAUBHAGYA in October, 2017 with the objective to achieve universal household electrification for providing electricity connections to all willing un-electrified households in rural areas and all willing poor households in urban areas in the country. A total of 2.86 crore households were electrified during SAUBHAGYA period, out of which, 4.17 lakh households were provided electricity through Solar Photo Voltaic (SPV) based standalone systems. State-wise details of households electrified through off-grid systems under SAUBHAGYA are placed at Annexure-II.**

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

**Government of India is taking all necessary steps to support States for electrification of all households. Since most of the left-out households are in remote, hilly and forest areas, hence the norms for electrification under RDSS have been relaxed and the ceiling limit for cost of electrification has been enhanced. Survey has been carried out by distribution utilities to identify un-electrified households. Grid based electrification works have been sanctioned under RDSS wherever found feasible as per the revised norms and for remaining areas off-grid solar based electrification works have been sanctioned under New Solar Power Scheme. Further, for the sanctioned works, regular monitoring is being done so as to resolve issues, if any, and expedite the implementation.**

**\*\*\*\*\***

**ANNEXURE REFERRED IN REPLY TO PARTS (a) & (b) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 2952 ANSWERED IN THE LOK SABHA ON 12.12.2024**

\*\*\*\*\*

**State/UT-wise hours of supply in rural and urban areas**

<b>State Name</b>	<b>2022-23 (Rural)</b>	<b>2023-24 (Rural)</b>	<b>2022-23 (Urban)</b>	<b>2023- 24 (Urban)</b>
<b>A&amp;N Island</b>	<b>22.2</b>	<b>22.2</b>	<b>22.6</b>	<b>22.4</b>
<b>Andhra Pradesh</b>	<b>23.5</b>	<b>23.6</b>	<b>23.9</b>	<b>23.9</b>
<b>Arunachal Pradesh</b>	<b>18.3</b>	<b>20.1</b>	<b>19.4</b>	<b>22.1</b>
<b>Assam</b>	<b>22.5</b>	<b>22.5</b>	<b>23.7</b>	<b>23.8</b>
<b>Bihar</b>	<b>20.1</b>	<b>22.2</b>	<b>23.6</b>	<b>23.6</b>
<b>Chandigarh</b>	<b>*</b>	<b>*</b>	<b>22.5</b>	<b>23.8</b>
<b>Chhattisgarh</b>	<b>21.6</b>	<b>21.6</b>	<b>23.8</b>	<b>23.8</b>
<b>Delhi</b>	<b>*</b>	<b>*</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>24</b>
<b>Goa</b>	<b>23.8</b>	<b>23.8</b>	<b>23.9</b>	<b>23.9</b>
<b>Gujarat</b>	<b>23.8</b>	<b>23.7</b>	<b>23.8</b>	<b>23.9</b>
<b>Haryana</b>	<b>19.4</b>	<b>19.4</b>	<b>23.6</b>	<b>23.8</b>
<b>Himachal Pradesh</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>23.9</b>	<b>23.9</b>
<b>Jammu and Kashmir</b>	<b>17.7</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>22.5</b>	<b>21.7</b>
<b>Jharkhand</b>	<b>21.2</b>	<b>22.1</b>	<b>22.8</b>	<b>23.1</b>
<b>Karnataka</b>	<b>22.2</b>	<b>21.4</b>	<b>23.5</b>	<b>23.7</b>
<b>Kerala</b>	<b>23.5</b>	<b>22.4</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>24</b>
<b>Ladakh</b>	<b>22.2</b>	<b>22.2</b>	<b>23.4</b>	<b>23.3</b>
<b>Madhya Pradesh</b>	<b>20.7</b>	<b>22.6</b>	<b>23.6</b>	<b>23.8</b>
<b>Maharashtra</b>	<b>23.8</b>	<b>23.8</b>	<b>23.9</b>	<b>23.9</b>
<b>Manipur</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>23.8</b>	<b>23.9</b>
<b>Meghalaya</b>	<b>21.9</b>	<b>21.8</b>	<b>22.8</b>	<b>23.1</b>
<b>Mizoram</b>	<b>23.4</b>	<b>22.3</b>	<b>23.7</b>	<b>23.6</b>
<b>Nagaland</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>20</b>
<b>Odisha</b>	<b>23.4</b>	<b>23.4</b>	<b>23.5</b>	<b>23.7</b>
<b>Puducherry</b>	<b>22.4</b>	<b>22.7</b>	<b>23.8</b>	<b>23.7</b>
<b>Punjab</b>	<b>21.8</b>	<b>22.8</b>	<b>23.6</b>	<b>23.7</b>
<b>Rajasthan</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>21.7</b>	<b>23.6</b>	<b>23.9</b>
<b>Sikkim</b>	<b>21.4</b>	<b>21.5</b>	<b>22.5</b>	<b>22.6</b>
<b>Tamil Nadu</b>	<b>23.9</b>	<b>23.5</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>24</b>
<b>Telangana</b>	<b>21.8</b>	<b>21.9</b>	<b>23.9</b>	<b>24</b>
<b>Tripura</b>	<b>19.7</b>	<b>22.3</b>	<b>23.9</b>	<b>23.7</b>
<b>Uttar Pradesh</b>	<b>17.4</b>	<b>18.1</b>	<b>23.3</b>	<b>23.4</b>
<b>Uttarakhand</b>	<b>21.4</b>	<b>21.4</b>	<b>23.6</b>	<b>23.7</b>
<b>West Bengal</b>	<b>23.4</b>	<b>23.4</b>	<b>23.8</b>	<b>23.9</b>
<b>National Average</b>	<b>21.7</b>	<b>21.9</b>	<b>23.3</b>	<b>23.4</b>

\*\*\*\*\*

**ANNEXURE REFERRED IN REPLY TO PART (c) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 2952 ANSWERED IN THE LOK SABHA ON 12.12.2024**

\*\*\*\*\*

**Off-grid households electrified under SAUBHAGYA Scheme**

<b>SI No</b>	<b>State</b>	<b>Number of households</b>
<b>1</b>	<b>ARUNACHAL PRADESH</b>	<b>5,398</b>
<b>2</b>	<b>ASSAM</b>	<b>50,754</b>
<b>3</b>	<b>BIHAR</b>	<b>39,100</b>
<b>4</b>	<b>CHHATTISGARH</b>	<b>65,373</b>
<b>5</b>	<b>JHARKHAND</b>	<b>7,740</b>
<b>6</b>	<b>KARNATAKA</b>	<b>207</b>
<b>7</b>	<b>LADAKH</b>	<b>168</b>
<b>8</b>	<b>MADHYA PRADESH</b>	<b>12,651</b>
<b>9</b>	<b>MAHARASHTRA</b>	<b>30,538</b>
<b>10</b>	<b>MANIPUR</b>	<b>3,387</b>
<b>11</b>	<b>MEGHALAYA</b>	<b>598</b>
<b>12</b>	<b>MIZORAM</b>	<b>1,466</b>
<b>13</b>	<b>ODISHA</b>	<b>13,735</b>
<b>14</b>	<b>PUNJAB</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>15</b>	<b>RAJASTHAN</b>	<b>1,23,682</b>
<b>16</b>	<b>TRIPURA</b>	<b>3,601</b>
<b>17</b>	<b>UTTAR PRADESH</b>	<b>53,234</b>
<b>18</b>	<b>UTTARAKHAND</b>	<b>4,837</b>
<b>19</b>	<b>WEST BENGAL</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Total</b>		<b>4,16,469</b>

\*\*\*\*\*