

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF POWER

RAJYA SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.1908
ANSWERED ON 17.03.2025

IMPLEMENTATION OF RDSS

1908 SHRI KUNWAR RATANJEET PRATAP NARAYAN SINGH:

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

- (a) the details of the States and Union Territories which have implemented the Revamped Distribution Sector Scheme (RDSS), and the progress that has been achieved under the scheme as of March 2025, particularly in the State of Uttar Pradesh;
- (b) the details of the smart meters installed under the RDSS and the impact on consumer billing accuracy and energy management, State-wise;
- (c) the steps taken under the RDSS to reduce Aggregate Technical and Commercial (AT&C) losses in power distribution; and
- (d) whether any provision to prioritize electrification and power supply improvement in economically weaker districts are under the scheme, if so, the details thereof?

A N S W E R

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER

(SHRI SHRIPAD NAIK)

(a) & (b) : Revamped Distribution Sector Scheme (RDSS) was launched by the Government of India, in July 2021 with a outlay of Rs. 3,03,758 Cr including Gross Budgetary Support (GBS) of Rs. 97,631 Cr. One of the key objectives of RDSS is to support States in improving financial sustainability and operational efficiency of the DISCOMs/Power Departments, i.e. distribution utilities.

Under RDSS, projects worth Rs. 2.78 lakh crore have been sanctioned for 32 States/UTs for loss reduction and smart metering works. State/UT-wise progress of works including for the State of Uttar Pradesh are placed at **Annexure-I** and **Annexure-II**.

Smart consumer metering and smart/communicable system metering is an important intervention aimed at reducing distribution losses in the utilities and in facilitating automatic measurement of energy flows and thus enabling energy accounting without any human intervention. Further, smart meters eliminate inaccuracies due to manual reading by automatically recording and communicating the consumption data to the billing system of distribution utility.

(c) : Aggregate Technical & Commercial (AT&C) losses in the distribution sector include the energy losses and the revenue losses. It represents the difference between energy available for sale (adjusted for transmission losses and trading in energy) and energy realized which is the energy billed (adjusted for trading in energy) factored by the collection efficiency.

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Under RDSS, loss reduction infrastructure works worth Rs. 1.48 lakh Cr. have been sanctioned. In order to reduce the technical losses, based on action plan of the States/UTs, works have been sanctioned for network strengthening which include upgradation/augmentation of substations and distribution transformers, upgrading of conductors, segregation of mixed-load feeder etc. Further, there are pre-qualification parameters under the scheme which includes timely payment of subsidy and Government department dues, no fresh creation of regulatory assets, timely publishing of financial accounts, timely filing of tariff/true-up petitions and issuance of tariff/true up orders etc. These parameters are critical to financial viability of the utilities. The release of funds under the scheme is contingent on performance of States/UTs on these and various other parameters including the AT&C losses which has helped in bringing discipline in operations of distribution utilities.

In addition, following initiatives, other than RDSS, have been taken by Government of India to improve financial viability of the distribution utilities:

- i. Rules and Standard Operating Procedure have been framed for timely payment of the subsidies declared by the State Governments.
- ii. Rules have been framed for implementation of Fuel and Power Purchase Cost Adjustment (FPPCA) and Cost reflective tariff so as to ensure that all prudent cost for supply of electricity are passed through.
- iii. Accurate Energy Accounting.
- iv. Payment of GENCO dues on time through promulgation of LPS Rules.
- v. Issuing Prudential Norms for providing loans to State Power utilities, and
- vi. Performance based Additional borrowing space of 0.5% of GSDP.

With collective effort of Centre & States/ UTs and the reform measures taken under various schemes, the AT&C loss of distribution utilities has reduced from 21.91% in FY21 to 16.28% in FY24.

(d) : Government of India has been supplementing the efforts of the States/UTs through schemes like Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana (DDUGJY), Integrated Power Development Scheme (IPDS) and Pradhan Mantri Sahaj Bijli Har Ghar Yojana (SAUBHAGYA), to help them achieve the objective of providing quality and reliable power supply including in the economically weaker districts.

Government of India is supporting States for grid electrification of left out households during SAUBHAGYA, under the ongoing Revamped Distribution Sector Scheme (RDSS). In addition, all households belonging to Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTG) under PM-JANMAN (Pradhan Mantri Janjati Adivasi Nyaya Maha Abhiyan) and tribal households under DA-JGUA (Dharti Aaba Janjatiya Gram Utkarsh Abhiyan) are also being sanctioned for on-grid electricity connection under RDSS, as per the Scheme guidelines.

Till date, works amounting to Rs. 4,643 Cr. have been sanctioned for grid electrification of 10,19,030 households.

ANNEXURE-I

ANNEXURE REFERRED IN REPLY TO PARTS (a) & (b) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1908 ANSWERED IN THE RAJYA SABHA ON 17.03.2025

Status of Distribution Infrastructure Works sanctioned under RDSS			
State	Sanctioned Cost (Excl. PMA)	Award Status (%)	Physical Progress till 06.03.2025
Andaman and Nicobar	455	0%	0%
Andhra Pradesh	10,552	85%	14.10%
Arunachal Pradesh	1,027	63%	4.79%
Assam	3,344	77%	41.41%
Bihar	8,282	84%	53.57%
Chhattisgarh	3,906	89%	34.84%
Delhi	319	0%	0%
Goa	243	84%	71.06%
Gujarat	5,999	83%	32.57%
Haryana	6,696	23%	5.05%
Himachal Pradesh	2,293	51%	0.19%
Jammu and Kashmir	4,700	84%	18.44%
Jharkhand	3,294	100%	9.60%
Karnataka	35	10%	89.09%
Kerala	2,973	84%	7.40%
Ladakh	863	90%	0%
Madhya Pradesh	9,286	91%	12%
Maharashtra	17,128	96%	18.43%
Manipur	606	60%	3.53%
Meghalaya	1,214	65%	10.79%
Mizoram	314	70%	34.21%
Nagaland	454	98%	0%
Puducherry	83	100%	0%
Punjab	3,816	23%	14.85%
Rajasthan	17,176	52%	10.33%
Sikkim	410	85%	2.55%
Tamil Nadu	9,426	92%	3%
Telangana	119	6%	0%
Tripura	589	74%	42.17%
Uttar Pradesh	21,341	80%	37.66%
Uttarakhand	1,692	77%	2.43%
West Bengal	7116	97%	39.09%
Total	1,45,754	77%	23.18%

ANNEXURE REFERRED IN REPLY TO PARTS (a) & (b) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1908 ANSWERED IN THE RAJYA SABHA ON 17.03.2025

Status of Smart Metering Works sanctioned under RDSS as on 04.03.2025

State/UTs	Consumer Meters (Nos.)		DT Meters (Nos.)		Feeder Meters (Nos.)	
	Sanctioned	Installed	Sanctioned	Installed	Sanctioned	Installed
Andaman and Nicobar	83,573	0	1,148	0	114	0
Andhra Pradesh	56,08,846	11,39,191	2,93,140	1,346	17,358	2,160
Arunachal Pradesh	2,87,446	136	10,116	45	688	227
Assam	63,64,798	27,16,915	77,547	51,250	2,782	2,857
Bihar	23,50,000	18,17,298	2,50,726	88,671	6,427	5,769
Chhattisgarh	59,62,115	13,12,056	2,10,644	32,980	6,720	5,445
Delhi	0	0	766	0	2,755	0
Goa	7,41,160	0	8,369	0	827	0
Gujarat	1,64,81,871	7,26,092	3,00,487	63,555	5,229	0
Himachal Pradesh	28,00,945	1,74,360	39,012	5,052	1,951	492
Jammu and Kashmir	14,07,045	52,537	88,037	30	2,608	1,401
Jharkhand	13,41,306	64,901	19,512	0	1,226	408
Kerala	1,32,89,361	0	87,615	0	6,025	0
Madhya Pradesh	1,29,80,102	15,92,154	4,19,396	20,307	29,708	9,489
Maharashtra	2,35,64,747	10,35,792	4,10,905	1,09,685	29,214	28,402
Manipur	1,54,400	4,902	11,451	0	357	84
Meghalaya	4,60,000	0	11,419	0	1,324	0
Mizoram	2,89,383	0	2,300	0	398	0
Nagaland	3,17,210	0	6,276	0	392	0
Puducherry	4,03,767	0	3,105	0	180	0
Punjab	87,84,807	0	1,84,044	0	12,563	0
Rajasthan	1,42,74,956	0	4,34,608	0	27,128	11,416
Sikkim	1,44,680	15,557	3,229	188	633	432
Tamil Nadu	3,00,00,000	0	4,72,500	0	18,274	0
Tripura	5,47,489	17,588	14,908	0	473	411
Uttar Pradesh	2,69,79,056	11,93,820	15,26,801	47,812	20,874	21,840
Uttarakhand	15,87,870	37,660	59,212	3,399	2,602	2,380
West Bengal	2,07,17,969	2,95,909	3,05,419	0	11,874	1,062
All India Total	19,79,24,902	1,21,96,868	52,52,692	4,24,320	2,10,704	94,275
